

CHANDA.

CHANDA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the western side by the Wardha river, on the south-eastern side by the Bastar State and Raipur District, and on the north by the Districts of Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara. Area, 10,749 square miles, containing 2 towns and 2,749 villages. Population, 697,610. District head-quarters—Chanda town, 28 miles from Warora station.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops consist of rice and sugar-cane; excellent cotton, jowar, oil-seeds, wheat, gram, and pulses. *Pan* gardens are famous throughout the province. Horned cattle of indifferent quantity, are bred in great numbers.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures consist of the weaving of fine and coarse cotton cloths, which once found their way as far as Arabia, and are still largely exported to Western India. Silk fabrics are well made, considerable quantity of excellent iron are smelted, both for home and foreign use.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season sets in about the middle of June, and lasts till the end of September. Showers, on which the dry crops and sugar-cane are dependent, are so expected in November and December. From the middle of September to the end of November, malarious fever prevails throughout the District, exposure to the night air being especially dangerous. Cholera frequently occurs, and dysentery, diarrhoea, and small-pox carry off large numbers.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *Tahsils* of Warora, Brahmपुरi, Mal, and Sironcha. Revenue, 3 lakhs; expenditure, 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Overseer, Honorary magistrate and Head Master High school. For additional information regarding Chanda town see Chanda.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahiri.—*Zamindari*, constituting the southern portion of Chanda District. Area, 2,672 square miles; villages 309. Population 26,000, almost entirely Gonds. The country is hilly and is famed for its magnificent forests. The proprietor is first in rank of the Chanda Zamindars, and is Gond by caste.

Allapillee.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambagarh Chauki.—Chiefship or *Zamindari* with an area of 2080 square miles, with 179 villages. Population 30,000, chiefly Gonds and a few Gaulis. The country is hilly with large tracts of jungle. Excellent iron ore is found. Chief town Ambagarh Chauki, with about 1,500 inhabitants. The *Zamindar* ranks third of Chanda Chiefs.

Armari.—Town, situated on the left bank of the Wainganga river, about 80 miles north-east of Chanda town. The third place in commercial importance in the District, with manufactures of fine and coarse cloth, *tasar* thread, and country carts; and large mart for the exchange

of forest produce. Population 6,000. Large-market place, police out-post station, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Asserall.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aundhi.—Estate in Brahmपुरi *tahsil*. Area, 21 square miles with 25 villages. Population 1,100.

Babupet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bhandak.—Chief town of the *Pargana* in Warora *tahsil*, 18 miles north-west of Chanda town. Population 2,600, chiefly gardeners. The town carries on, but little trade. It has a school, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m.]. Tradition runs that here stood the great city of Bhadravati, mentioned in the Mahabharata, extending from Bhatala to the Jharpat, the scene of the cattle for the Shankarna horse. The demi-god Bhima, whose foot-print is still pointed out on the Dewala Hill, bore away the horse for sacrifice by Dharna, the king. The temple-cave at Bhandak and in the Dewala and Winjhasani Hills, the traces of forts on those hills, the temple of Bhadravati, the foundations of the King's palace, the bridge over a now dried up lake, and numerous ruined temples and tanks, testify to the existence here of a great city in the remote past.

Bhatala.—Village, situated 26 miles north-west of Bhandak town. On a hill near the village, are the remains of a fine ancient temple, in good preservation.

Bhisi.—Town in Warora *tahsil*, situated 11 miles north of Chāmūr town. Population 3,500. Fine modern temple, school, and police station.

Brahmapuri.—*Tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Population about 5,600. An old ruined fort, school, the usual *tahsil* offices and dispensary. Manufacture of fine cotton cloth and thread, excellent brass and copper utensils, and good bullock-carts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chamorsi.—Town in Mul *tahsil*, situated near the left-bank of the Wainganga. Population about 4,000. Trade is castor seed, *ghi*, silk, cocoons, and thread. Weekly market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chanda (Chandrapur).—Chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name. It stands amid charming scenery. Population 18,000, chiefly Marathas and Telingas. The town is surrounded by a continuous wall of cut stone, 5½ miles in circuit. Chanda carries on a considerable trade, especially at the great fair, which begins in April and lasts three weeks. The tombs of the Gond kings, and the temples of Achaleswar, Maha Kali, and Murlidhar are all worth a visit. At Lalpet in the town, a large space is covered with monolith figures of gigantic size which appear to have been prepared for some great temple never erected. The public buildings are the Kotwali with garden in front, the Zila school, the dispensary, the travellers' and dak bungalows, the *sarai*, the Victoria market and the public park. This park contains the District court-house, police station, a Christian cemetery, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandala.—Small *Zamindari* or estate in the Mul *tahsil*. Area,

17 square miles, containing 7 villages. Population 700. The Zamindar ranks as a first-class holder.

Cherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Chimur.—*Pargana* and town in Warora *tahsil*. Population about 5,000. Seat of an honorary magistrate. Police station, and school. One of the principal annual fairs in the District is held here. Manufacture of fine cotton cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dewala.—Small village, 6 miles west of Bhandak. Population 600. Noted for its architectural remains.

Dewalgaon.—Small village, 10 miles south-west of Wairagarh. Near it stands a remarkably shaped hill, from which excellent iron-ore is quarried. Population 500.

Dhaba.—Town with population 2,200, mostly Telugu. Small local trade in cotton cloths, groceries, and salt. School for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Garchiroll.—Town on left bank of the Wainganga river, 23 miles north of Mul. Population about 3,500. Small trade in cotton, cotton cloth, *tasar*, cocoons, and thread, jungle produce, carts, and salt. Schools for boys and girls, police outpost and post office [m. s. t.].

Garhbori.—Town and *pargana* of Chanda District; situated on a branch of the Andhari river, 16 miles north-north-west of Mul. Manufactures a *sari* (native female garment), of a peculiar pattern, and produces excellent *pan*. Near the town are quarries of freestone and limestone. Schools for boys and girls, and a police outpost.

Ghugus.—Village, situated 13 miles west of Chanda town. It contains three temple-caves and near them some carved stones apparently meant to represent animals.

Gilgaon.—Ancient estate or *Zamindari*. Area, 60 square miles with 14 villages. Population under 1,000. Hilly and covered with forest, contains good timber. Gilgaon, chief village with population 500.

Herapur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jambulghata.—Town, 7 miles north-east of Chimur. Largest bi-weekly market in the District. Products sold being iron and cotton cloth. Extensive quarries of soapstone. Population 600. Police outpost.

Junona.—Ancient village 6 miles north of Ballalpur. Possesses a fine tank, on the stone embankment of which stand the ruined remains of a palace, and in its rear are traces of a wall 4 miles long. Population 400.

Keslabori.—Ancient village, beneath the Chimur hills, 10 miles north-north-east of Segaoon. Population about 200. Near the village is the Ramdighi pool. According to tradition Rama formed the pool; and an ancient temple still overhangs it, in which are two good carvings of a warrior with shield and straight sword.

Khutgaon.—*Zamindari* estate and chief village, 20 miles south-east of Wairagarh, comprising 42 villages; area, 156 square miles. Population 4,000.

Koracha.—*Zamindari* estate, in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising an

area of 204 square miles, and 52 villages, the largest village being Manpur. Population 3,000.

Madnagarh.—Fine reservoir, situated 11 miles east-north-east of Chimur, under the western slopes of the Perzagarh range. Supplied by a hill stream, diverted into it by a long embankment, at the end of which are the remains of a fort. The village is deserted, but the neighbouring population cultivate the lands.

Mugdai.—Spring and cavern, in Perzagarh Hills, sacred to the Mana goddess, Mugdai. A fair is held here annually.

Muharli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mul.—Hill range, 3 miles west of Mul town, extending 18 miles north and south, and 13 miles east and west, covered with forests. The numerous perennial streams along the foot dot the forest with patches of cultivation. The hills produce a kind of snowdrop, of which the Gonds eat the leaves.

Mul.—Southern *tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 30 miles from Chanda town. Population about 4,000. Three-fourths of the population are Telingas. Manufactures—coloured cotton cloth, and native shoes and sandals. Rice and sugar-cane are grown in the neighbourhood. Contains civil and criminal courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nagri.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Warora.

Neri (Nari).—Town in Warora *tahsil*, 5 miles east-south-east of Chimur. Population 3500, chiefly Marathas. Manufactures—brass and copper utensils, and cotton cloth for export. Considerable trade in grain, groceries, and salt. Neri consists of an old and new town. The old town contains two ruined forts, and an ancient temple, with pillars and carvings like those of the cave temples at Ajanta. Some graceful Panchal tombs, in which husband and wife lie side by side are of later date.

Nugur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palasgarh.—*Zamindari* estate in Warora *tahsil*, situated 20 miles from Wairagarh, and comprising 85 villages; area 262 square miles. Population 10,000. The country is hilly. The Zemindar is a Raj-Gond by caste.

Panabaras.—*Zamindari*, situated 80 miles from Wairagarh, within a dense belt of jungle and forest, comprising an area of 344 square miles, with 142 villages. Population 13,000. Wild arrowroot (*tikhur*) grows abundantly in the valleys, and the hills yield much wax and honey. The climate is moist and cool even in the summer months. The ruler ranks first of the Wairagarh chiefs.

Pawi Mulanda.—*Zamindari*, 16 miles east of Chamursi. Area, 87 square miles with 23 villages. Population 2000. Supplies excellent iron-ore, and the forests yield teak, ebony and *bijesal*.

Perzagarh.—Hill range, 13 miles long by 6 broad, and ending on the south in a scarped cliff which can be seen 40 miles off. This cliff is called Perzagarh, and also Sat Bahini from seven sisters who lived in religious seclusion, on its summit.

Potegaon.—Zamindari or petty chiefship, 16 miles from Chamursi. Area, 34 square miles, comprising 15 villages, in a hilly country, which yields much *saj*, *tijesal*, and ebony. Population 800. Chief village Potegaon, with population 300.

Pranhita.—The name of the united streams of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers down to their junction with the Godavari at Sironcha. Length about 70 miles.

Rajgarh.—*Pargana* in Mul *tahsil*, comprising 140 villages, with an area of 447 square miles. Principal towns are Saoli and Mul.

Rangi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising 39 villages. Area, 112 square miles. Population 4800. Rangi, the principal village has a weekly market, and at Ingara an ancient temple contains a sculpture of a warrior with a short straight sword and shield.

Shankerpur.—Town, situated 16 miles from Chimar. Population 2,000. Under the Marathas, a canon foundery was worked here, and some half finished guns yet remain. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sawli (Saoli).—Town, situated 7 miles east of Mul. Population 4,000. Manufacture of cotton cloth ; and trade in cotton, cotton cloth, grain, groceries, and *gur*. Weekly market. School and post office [m.].

Segaon.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Seonath.—River rising in the Panabaras chiefship, and flows through Raipur District and joins the Mahanadi at Devighat.

Sindewae.—Town in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, with school, police out-post, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5000.

Sironcha (Sinroncha).—Town in the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Pranhita river, 2 miles above its confluence with the Godavari ; and 120 miles from Chanda town. Population about 4,000. The public buildings and houses of European officials stand on a ridge formerly covered with dense jungle, which slopes generally northwards down to the village. On the summit, there is a ruined fort which contains a sacred tomb of Wali Haidar. The town contains Tahsildar's court, English and Telugu schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsundi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, 24 miles east of Wairagarh. Area, 38 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 800. Chief village Sirsundi, with 300 inhabitants.

Sonsari.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *Tahsil*, 14 miles from Wairagarh. Area, 56 square miles, with 20 villages. Population 4,000. The chief is a Halba.

Surjagarh.—Lofty hill and a fort of striking aspect in the north of the Ahiri chiefship in Chanda District.

Tahganw.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Taroba.—Large lake, situated 14 miles east of Segaon, in a basin of the Chimur Hills, at a considerable height above the plain. It is of great depth, and though artificially embanked at one point, has the appearance of a natural lake. This lake attracts many worshippers, especially in December and January, wives yearning for children, and sick men praying for health. A Gond performs the sacred rites of the

god. The fish grow to a large size; the skeleton of one stranded measured 8 feet in length.

Tepagarh.—Hill range in Chanda District, forming the highest part of a wild mountain region 2000 feet above sea-level, covered with dense forest, and crowned by the old fortress. Here is a large tank or reservoir which never fails. The fort contains the ruined palace of the Gond chiefs of Tepagarh.

Thaloda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wairagarh.—*Pargana* in the north-east of Chanda District, and ancient town of the same name, now a petty village in Brahmपुरi tahsil, 80 miles north-east of Chanda town at the confluence of Khobragarhi and Tepagarhi. Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to a king of the family of the Moon in the Dwapar Yug, who called it Wairagarh after his own name, Wairochan. Noble groves of ancient trees surround the town; and in the centre tower the walls and bastions of the large stone fort (1600) which contains the tomb of the Gond prince Durga Shah. In the forest around, many traces of ancient buildings remain; and near the town stand several old temples, the most interesting being those sacred to Mahakali and Mahadeva. Near the former, in a deep reach of the Khobragarhi an old-world temple is said to be buried in the sands. Wairagarh is very unhealthy during the autumn and early winter; and most of its trade has passed to Armori. Population 2,500. Good sandstone and granite are obtained near the village. Contains schools, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Warora.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Chanda District, also *pargana*, chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name; 45 miles from Wardha; 35 from Chanda, and 12 from Wun. Population 9,000. Warora is the second commercial town in Chanda District. At the weekly market, a good trade in cotton, grain, groceries, country cloth, and salt is carried on. The town has civil and criminal courts, schools for boys and girls, police station, large tank, camping ground, dak and travellers' bungalows close to the station, and two sarais for Natives; one in town, and the other about 60 yards from the station. Mines of best coal worth a visit. Post office [m. s. t.].

BASTAR STATE.

BASTAR.—Fendatory State attached to Chanda District. Bounded on the north by Raipur District; on the south by the Sironcha Tahsil of Chanda District; on the east by the Bendra Nawagarh Estate in Raipur, and the Jeypore State; and on the west partly by the Ahiri estate, and partly by Sironcha Sub-division. Area, 13,062 square miles, containing 2,204 villages. Population 200,000. Hindus form the great bulk of the population. The Gonds are the most numerous of the aboriginal tribes. The Raja resides at Jagdalpur, the principal town, 40 miles from Jeypur.

In the centre and north-west, the country is mountainous; on the east there is a rich table-land, only a small portion of the State is cultivated, and it is almost destitute of manufactures.

Kali and Mata Devi are the usual objects of worship. Kali, under the name of Danteswari, is considered the guardian goddess of the State. Human sacrifices were offered to her, and for many years after 1842, a guard was placed over her temple to prevent them. At present most travellers offer a goat to the goddess when they pass her shrine. Some, too, consult her by placing flowers upon the head of her image. As the flowers fall to the right or the left, so her response is deemed favourable or the reverse.

The chief cause of mortality is fever. Small-pox is common, and the dread of it appears in the numerous temples dedicated to Mata Devi. The patient into whose body the goddess is supposed to have entered, is treated with the greatest regard. As soon as the disease shows itself, his feet are washed with cow's milk, and carefully wiped upon the head of his nearest relative; Mata Devi is then prayed to take under her special protection the family whom she has honoured with a visit.

The estimated gross revenue of Bastar amounts to about Rs. 141,300, and the tribute of Rs. 3050. The Raja's military force consists of 4 gunners, 12 horsemen, 50 sepoys, and 400 retainers armed with swords, and 3 small canon. Raja Bhairam Deo claims to be a Rajput. The family follow primogeniture, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Education is at a low standard in the State. For further information regarding Jagdalpur town see Jagdalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhupalpatnam.—The most westerly Zamindari or estate in the Bastar State. Area, 700 miles, containing 111 villages. Population 10,000. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Bijji.—Zamindari or large estate, comprising 85 villages. Area, 850 square miles. Population 11,000. Timber is the principal export, and it is floated down to sea by rivers.

Chintalnar.—Zamindari with an area of 480 square miles, containing 48 villages. Population 4500. The chief resides at Jigargunda.

Dantewara.—Village situated at the confluence of the Dankani and Sankani rivers, and to the west of the Bela Dilas, a lofty range of hills, about 60 miles from Jagdalpur and 120 from Sironcha. Population 400. Famed for its temple to Danteswari or Kali, the patron goddess of the Rajas of Bastar, where human sacrifices were practised of old.

Jagdalpur.—Chief town of Bastar State, and residence of the Raja. The place is a collection of huts, surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch, with one face resting on the Indravati. Population 5000. A large tank lies close to the town. The weavers make a coarse kind of cloth; and a caste called Ghasias carry on a business, by working up brass pots out of the fragments of old ones. All petty sales are effected by barter, or by kauris or shells when procurable, 20 cowries making a bori, 12 boris a *dugani*, and 12 *duganis* one rupee. Seat of an Assistant Agent, a police officer, and a strong police force. Post office [m. s. t.]

Kotapalli.—Sub-division of Bastar State, comprising 60 villages.

the chief of which are Pamar and Teklet. The population is composed of Kois, Marias, and Telingas. Timber is much exported.

Iutru.—*Zamindari* estate comprising 150 poor villages, scattered over a wild country. The proprietor is a Gond.

Parlakot.—*Zamindari* or chiefship, comprising 67 villages. Area, 500 square miles. Population 3500.

Potikall.—*Zamindari* or chiefship, comprising 22 villages. Area, 350 square miles. Population 2,200, almost entirely Kols, although the *Zamindar* is a Telinga. Potikall, the chief village is situated on the river Tal.

Sunkam.—Estate comprising 98 villages. Area, 400 square miles. Population 12,000. The estate lies between a range of hills and the river Sabari, on the right bank of which stands Sunkam, the chief village.

Vijapur.—*Zamindari*, comprising 98 villages. Area, 170 square miles. Population 13,000, chiefly Kois and Telingas.

CHHATISGARH.

CHHATISGARH (*The thirty-six forts*).—The south-eastern Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Comprises the Districts of Raipur, with the four attached States of Chhuikadan, Kankar, Khairagarh, and Nandgaon; Bilaspur, with the two attached States of Karwardha and Sakti; and Sambalpur, with the seven attached States of Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Patna, Sonpur, Rairakhol, and Bamra. Total area, including feudatory States, 39,761 square miles. Population about 4,800,000. The tract which is regarded as one of the richest corn-growing countries in the world, and is known as the granary of India.

CHHINDWARA.

CHHINDWARA.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and north-west by Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, on the south by Nagpur, on the east by Seoni, and on the west by Betul. Area, 4,630 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1,741 villages. Population 407,494. District head-quarters are at Chhindwara, 78 miles from Nagpur, and 128 from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS.—The only important mineral product of Chhindwara is coal. The principal crops are—rice, wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The weaving of cotton cloth constitutes the only important manufacture in Chhindwara. The village markets supply the means of carrying on trade within the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate above the *ghats* is temperate and healthy. In the cold season, frost is not uncommon. Before May, the hot wind causes little annoyance, and during the rains the weather is cool and agreeable.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Chhindwara and Sausar. Revenue, 4 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh.

Administrative Staff—Deputy Commissioner, with an Extra Assistant and 2 tahsildars, Assistant Settlement Officer, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Supervisor, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of town school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Chhindwara town *see* Chhindwara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almodh.—Chiefship, consisting of 52 villages, situated among the Mahadeo Hills. Area, 52 square miles. Population 3,400. The Jagirdar is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the Mahadeo temples. He receives from the Government an annual allowance of Rs. 170 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays tribute of Rs. 35. Almodh village is a mere hamlet of about 100 houses, picturesquely situated at a high elevation. It is, however, very inaccessible from all sides, and the Jagirdar has removed his residence to a more populous village at the foot of the hills.

Amarwara.—Village situated on the road to Narsingpur. Contains school, police station, staging bungalow, sarai, and post office [m. t.].

Batkagarh.—Zamindari north of Chhindwara. Area, 161 square miles with 90 villages. Population 11,000. The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, pays tribute of Rs. 30. Chief village, Khapa with a population under 1,000.

Bhardagarh.—Zamindari, adjoining Almodh estate to the south, containing 37 villages. Population 3,000. The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, receives an annual allowance of Rs. 85 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays a tribute of Rs. 35. Head-quarters are at Tikadhana or Paujra, a small village of 400 inhabitants, in the south-west of the estate.

Bichwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Birdie.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chand.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chaurahi.—Village with a sarai and post office [m. s. t.].

Chhindwara.—Sub-division or *tahsil* in the north of Chhindwara District, also chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on a dry, gravelly soil, 2,200 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by ranges of low hills, 42 miles from Seoni. The supply of water is plentiful, but that used for drinking comes from the wells out-side the town. Population 10,000. It has a public garden, District court-house, Commissioner's circuit house, staging bungalow, jail, police station, dispensary, church, Mission Anglo Vernacular school, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chita Rewa.—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Chhindwara District, and after a course of over 50 miles, falling into the Shalkar, about a mile above the railway bridge at Patton in Narsingpur District.

Haral.—Zamindari, comprising 90 villages. Area, 164 square miles. The country is mountainous. Population 14,000. The chief

is a Gond, and receives from Government Rs. 5120 per annum, in commutation of former privileges. Chief village, Harai with a masonry fort, where the chief resides. Population 2,000.

Kanhan.—River of the Central Provinces ; rising in the Satpura Hills ; winds in a south-easterly direction through a series of small hills in the Ghargajgarh forests, 4 miles south of the ruined fort of Deogarh ; receives the Jam below Lodhikhera ; and joins the Pench just above Kamthi. The united stream then flows on until it falls into the Wain-ganga, below Bhandara. Length 140 miles.

Lodhikhera.—Town and municipality in Sausar *tahsil* ; situated on the Nagpur road, 38 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 5,000. Chief Manufactures, excellent brass and copper utensils, and coarse cotton cloth. The town has a dispensary, school, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohgaon.—Town, situated on an affluent of the Jam river, 38 miles south of Chhindwara town. On either side of the river stands a large Hindu temple, one of which, sacred to Mahadeo. Population 5500, many of whom are traders. The town contains a vernacular school, a police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohker.—Town in Chhindwara *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m.].

Motur.—Plateau, situated 35 miles north-west of Chhindwara, 3,500 feet above sea-level. The plateau is open and free from jungle, and during the hottest months of the year the climate is temperate.

Pagara.—Village with post office [m. T.].

Pandhurna.—Town and municipality in Chhindwara *tahsil* ; situated on the main road from Betul to Nagpur, 54 miles south-west of Chhindwara town. Population 8,000, chiefly agriculturists. The soil around is rich and produces much cotton. Contains travellers' bungalow, sarai, (native inn), school, a police out-post station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paratsinghu.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pench.—River of the Central Provinces ; rising on the Motur plateau, and joins the Kanhan river in Nagpur District. Length, 120 miles.

Pratapgarh.—Zamindari estate near Motur, comprising an area of 289 square miles with 140 villages. Population 17,000. Principal village and residence of the chief, Pagara with population 400,

Sausar.—Southern *Tahsil* of Chhindwara District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the main road to Nagpur, 34 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 4,500. Sausar has civil and criminal courts, school, a small fort, sarai and post office [m. s. t.]. The proprietor is the representative of the Gond dynasty of Deogarh.

Singori.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonpur.—Zamindari estate in Chhindwara *tahsil*. Area, 110 square miles with 61 villages. Population 12,000. The chief is a Gond, and pays to Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 15.

Umreth.—Village with staging bungalow and post office [m. t.].

DAMOH.

DAMOH.—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bundelkhand, on the east by Jabalpur, on the south by Narsingpur, and on the west by Saugor. Area, 2831 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1136 villages. Population 167,329. District head-quarters are at Damoh town, 66 miles from Jabalpur, and 48 miles from Saugor.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat constitutes the principal crop. Rice and oil-seeds from the only other important produce. The cultivation of cotton is small and the produce is used principally for local consumption.

MANUFACTURES.—Piece-goods manufactured at Maria-Doh, hard-ware, with trinkets made at Hindoria and Patera, form the articles chiefly dealt in. **IMPORTS.**—European and Country made piece-goods, betel, cocoanuts, hard-ware, tobacco, spices, rum, and sugar. **EXPORTS.**—wheat, gram, rice, hides, *ghi*, cotton, and coarse cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate may be pronounced fairly healthy. All the year round, the nights are cool. In the winter it generally rains, and then the weather becomes really cool, and sharp frost sometimes occur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Damoh and Hatta. Revenue, 4 lakhs; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Overseer, and 2 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Damoh town *see* Damoh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhana.—Village 11 miles from Damoh on the road to Jabalpur. Population under 2,000. Good encamping ground in the neighbourhood.

Aslana.—Village situated on the right bank of the Sonar river, about 13 miles north-west Damoh town. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins and Chhipias or cloth printers, who command a wide sale for their work. School, ferry.

Balakot.—Fortified village in the hilly region of Damoh District; 12 miles south-west of Damoh. The inhabitants are Lodhis, police post.

Dandakpur.—Village celebrated for its annual fairs held in January and February, at the *Basantpanchmi* and *Sivaratri* festivals respectively, when crowds of devotees visit the place for the purpose of pouring water from the Ganges or Nerbada on the image of Jageshwar Mahadeo, in fulfilment of vows made for prayers granted, or favours solicited.

Bansa.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, about 15 miles from Damoh town. Population 2600. Manufacture of coarse cloth, Village school, and police station.

Cardha.—Village 21 miles north-west of Hatta, and head-quarters

of an estate covering 17,531 acres, being the largest in Damoh District. A police outpost.

Damoh.—*Tahsil* or revenue-sub-division in Damoh District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the high road between Sagour and Jabalpur, and between Sagour and Allahabad *via* Jukehi railway station. Population 9,000. There are but few buildings of any interest, most of the old Hindu temples having been destroyed by the Muhammadans, and their materials used to construct a fort, which in its turn has been destroyed. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hatta.—Northern *Tahsil* in Damoh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Sunar river, 24 miles north of Damoh town. Population 7,000. Hatta has always been a place of some importance. The town contains civil court, a *tahsili* or sub-collector's office, police station, dispensary, *sarai*, and school. Bi-weekly markets, in which brisk trade is done in red cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaria.—Village with post office [m.].

Jabhera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundalpur.—Village in Damoh District, celebrated for its annual fair, which takes place in March, beginning with the yearly gathering of Jains, immediately after the *Holi* festival, and lasts a fortnight. It owes its origin to the Jain temple erected by the Purwar Baniyas, to which the neighbouring Jains resorted to worship Neminath, and to settle caste disputes.

Mariado.—Village in Hatta *tahsil*; situated on the Jogidabar *nala*, 10 miles north of Hatta town. Fort and Baradari palace worth a visit. Population about 3,000. Coarse cloth is manufactured. Contains a police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narsingharh.—Ancient town, situated 12 miles north-west of Damoh town by the river Sunar, and on the route from Sagour to Rewah. The Muhammadans, who built the fort and mosque, called it Nasratgarh, and the Marathas gave the present name. The latter erected a second fort, which the British troops partially destroyed in 1857. Police station.

Panchamnagar.—Village, 24 miles north-west of Damoh town. Population 2,000. The paper produced here bears a high repute. Police station, and school.

Patera.—Village in Hatta *tahsil*, 18 miles north of Damoh. Population about 2800. Trade in grain, and manufacture of brass-work. Good market.

Pathuria.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, 17 miles west of Damoh town. Population 2,500. School, dispensary, staging and travellers' bungalows, and post office [m. s. t.].

Singaurgarh.—Hill fort 26 miles north-west of Jabalpur city, on a high hill commanding the narrow Sangrampur valley. A tower and some ruined reservoirs remain. Two smaller towers also stand on neighbouring hills.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT. 625

Sitanagar.—Town in Damoh *tahsil*. Population below 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tejgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

HOSHANGABAD.

HOSHANGABAD.—District in the Narbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Narbada river ; on the east by the Dudhi river ; on the south by the District of Western Berar, Betul and Chhindwara ; and on the west by the Nimar. Area, 4,594 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1579 villages. Population about 529,945. District head-quarters—Hoshangabad town, 163 miles from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops include rice, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no manufactures of any note, and merely the ordinary handicrafts. The workers in brass have a local reputation. The coarser fabrics worn by the peasantry are still mainly supplied by the weavers of the District. Export—Agricultural produce. Import—English piece-goods, spices, cocoa-nuts, sugar, and salt.

CLIMATE.—The District is generally free from violent alterations of temperature ; hot winds are rare, and the nights during the sultry weather and rains are always cool. The cold weather is seldom severe. The winter rains are very regular, and, according to a local tradition, there have been famines from too much rains, but never from drought. The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-Divisions of Hoshangabad, Harda, Sohagpur, and Seoni. Revenue, 8½ lakhs cost 160,000. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Overseer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head-master High school. For further information regarding Hoshangabad town *see* Hoshangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babai.—Town and municipality, 16 miles from Hoshangabad, and connected by road with Bagra railway station ; 6 miles distant. Weekly market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bagra.—Village and railway station [W], 27 miles from Hoshangabad.

Bankheri.—Town and railway station in Sohagpur *tahsil*, 64 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiringi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Harda. The ruins of ancient fortress, 2½ miles distant.

Chapabar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Denwa.—River in Hoshangabad District, running in a rough semi-circle round the scarped cliffs on the eastern and northern faces of

the Mahadeo chain. It winds through a deep glen into a small valley shut off from the main Narbada valley by an irregular line of low hills, and entering the hills again towards the west, it meets the Tawa, a few miles above Bagra.

Dharamkundi—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Hoshangabad.

Dularia—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur.—Village situated upon the road from Bankheri to Pachmari. A line of semi-independent Gond-Rajas held the surrounding country from the days of the Mandla dynasty ; and its present representatives still live at Fatehpur, and hold large estates in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Handia.—Ancient Muhammadan town and fort situated on the south bank of Narbada ; 12 miles from Harda. The fort commands several river ghats or ferries. Post office [m. s. t.].

Harda.—Western *tahsil* in Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 64 miles from Khandwa. It is a small civil station, but an important commercial town. Population 1,400. An annual fair is held here during January, about a mile from the station ; it is a religious, as well as commercial fair, and is attended by about 40,000 people. Some ten miles from the station is the village Namawar, which contains sacred Hindu temples. Harda is a large mart for the export of grain and seeds. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and many other Bombay firms, have agencies here. The town contains an Assistant Commissioner's court, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels, a Church school, and civil hospital ; also a fine library belonging to the Railway Company, dak bungalow, a large sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harsud—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Harda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hoshangabad.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also railway station [W.], chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south side of the Narbada, 59 miles from Harda, 36 miles from Betul, and 45 from Ellichpur. Population 16,000. Besides the usual district staff, the town contains dispensary, church, two schools, post office [m. s. T.], jail, dak bungalow, a good bazar, and Government garden. A great Hindu religious fair is held here annually in November. Hoshangabad forms the chief seat of the English piece-goods trade in the District, and does a brisk business in cotton, grain, etc., by means of bills of exchange. About 4 miles north of the Narbada river the ascent of the ghat commences. The train travels at a slow speed, sufficient to permit the grand sight to be seen.

Itarsi.—Town and railway junction station [R. W.], 12 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3000. Dak bungalow, and sarai for Natives. Post office [m. s. T.].

Jogigarh.—Fort situated on a small island in the Narbada river.

Kaisla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khaparia.—Village with a Bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khaper-Khera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kirkian.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Harda.

Mahadeopahar.—Group of hills. In these hills, the Mahadeo sandstone attains its greatest development. The sanitarium of Pachmari is situated in these hills, 32 miles from Piparia railway station, with which it is connected by a good road.

Pachmari.—Small Zamindari Estate in Sohagpur *tahsil*, containing 6 villages, situated in the heart of the Mahadeo Hills. Population 600. The chief is a Kurku by caste, and the principal of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hills, in which capacity he receives yearly Rs. 750 in lieu of pilgrim tax, less a quit-rent on his estate of Rs. 25 per annum. Pachmari is a plateau, and sanitarium, 20 square miles in circuit; situated 32 miles from Piparia. It is the summer residence of the Chief Commissioner and other officials of the Central Provinces, and contains a military depôt. There are two Hotels. Government Telegraph communication with the hill station. Municipality, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pachmari has some interesting ancient temples.

Pagara.—Zamindari Estate, comprising 12 villages lying among the Mahadeo Hills. Population 2,000. The proprietor is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hill, and pays a tribute of Rs. 100 a year to British Government.

Pagdhal.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Harda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Palasner.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Harda.

Pimplani.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Harda.

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W], 53 miles from Hoshangabad. Contains a bazar, and dak bungalow.

Rahatgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rampur.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hoshangabad.

Roshni.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sangakhera Kalan.—Village in Hoshangabad *tahsil*. Population 3,000, Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Semri-Harchand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Seoni (Malwa).—Central *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 26 miles from Harda. Population 7,000. The town is of considerable commercial importance, the principal part of the trade in cotton and grain of the Hoshangabad district passing through the hands of its merchants; contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bullock carts are procurable.

Shiupur.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Honorary magistrate's court.

Sobhapur.—Town situated 6 miles from Sohagpur. Population 5000. An important weekly market ; trade in country cloth. A Gond Raja lives here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohagpur.—Eastern *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 41 miles from Hoshangabad town. Population 8,000. Manufactures, silk-weaving and lac-melting. This town is also of some commercial importance. A horse and cattle fair is held weekly. Bullock carts obtainable. The Society of Friends have a missionary resident at this place. Besides the usual *tahsil* offices Sohagpur contains an old fort, school, police station, good sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tawa.—River of the Central Provinces debouching from the Satpura hills ; flowing westward, and joins the Narbada river, 4 miles above Hoshangabad town. The confluence is marked by an old temple, near which a religious fair is held every year in November December.

Timburni (Timarni).—Large village and railway station, 8 miles from Harda. Population under 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Umardah.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

HOSHANGABAD STATE.

Makrai.—Petty State in Hoshangabad District. Area, 215 square miles with 59 villages. Population about 17,000. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. The Raja, who is a Gond, pays no tribute. He exercises civil and criminal and executive jurisdiction, subject to the general control of British Government. The succession is by primogeniture. Makrai, chief village, lying round a hill fort, which the Raja inhabits. Post office [m. s. t.].

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR.—One of the four Divisions or Commissionerships of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Jabalpur, Sangor, Damoh, Seoni, and Mandla, all of which see separately.

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR (Jubbulpur).—District in the Division of the same name, under the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Panna and Mairhar States ; on the south by Mandla, Seoni, and Narsingpur Districts ; on the east by Rewah State ; and on the west by Damoh District. Area, 3,948 square miles, containing 3 towns and 2313 villages. Population about 748,146. District head-quarters are at Jabalpur town, 163 miles from Hoshangabad.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops include wheat, inferior food-grains, cotton and oil-seeds. The District is rich in garden produce, raising in addition to the ordinary Indian fruits, peaches, and pine-apples and strawberries, as well as potatoes of an excellent quality.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The trade of the District centres at Jabalpur

town which is one of the most important railway centres in India. One of the chief manufactures is iron. The most productive mines are at Jauli, Agaria, Saroli, and Partabpur. Coal is found at Ramghat, Bheraghat, and near Singapur on the Mahanadi. The other manufactures consist of brass, utensils, cotton cloth, and leather articles. Tents and carpets also are made at Jabalpur, both in the School of Industry and by private persons.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy, and the temperature extremely moderate. As a rule the hot weather extends only over 2 months, and except immediately before the rains, is not oppressive. The rains last from early in June until the latter part of September. The prevailing winds are westerly. Cholera and small-pox are occasional visitants. Fevers and dysentery are the prevailing diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Jabalpur, Sihora, and Murwara. Revenue, 9 lakhs. Divisional and District Staff—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Commissioner, Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of School of Industry, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Principal with 4 Professors of Jabalpur College, Judge of Small Cause Court, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 8 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Jabalpur town see Jabalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balihri.—One of the oldest towns in Jabalpur district, formerly called Babavat Nagari, then Papawat Nagari. The present town is picturesquely situated among groves of mango and other trees in a fertile country diversified by numerous hills. The large tank, fine old masonry wells and many ancient remains are full of interest.

Barela.—Ancient town, 10 miles south-east of Jabalpur. Population 3,000. The present Thakurs of Barela obtained 14 villages for good service from Raja Seoraj Sah of Garha Mandla. Post office [m.s.t.].

Baurgarh.—Hill south-west of Jabalpur town, rising about 500 feet above the valley. Coal is found in the neighbourhood.

Bhanrer.—Hill range forming the south-eastern face of the Vindhya hill system. Highest peak, Kalumbe or Kalumar, 2544 feet above sea-level.

Bijeraghogarth.—Tract of country in Jabalpur District. Iron is found in several places, and is smelted after the rough native method. Bijeraghogarth is the village in Murwara *tahsil* with population 3,000. It contains a handsome fort with a public garden, and post office [m.s.].

Bilheri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Burgee.—Village with a staging bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Burwara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Deori.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jabalpur.

Garha.—Ancient town, 2 miles from Mohania station. It was once the capital of the Gond dynasty, whose ancient keep, known as the

• Madan Mahal ' still crowns the low granite range, worth notice. Contains school and post office [m. s. t.].

Jabalpur.—Southern *tahsil*, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated in a rocky basin at an elevation above sea-level of about 1458 feet ; distant 165 miles north-east from Nagpur. It is a convenient halting station to break a long journey. Population 84,570. The native town is about a mile from the station, and is divided from the cantonment by the railway. The river Narbada can be reached by a good road, 4 miles distant ; and the Madan Mahal, a house built in memory of a Fakir, is worth a visit, and is half an hour's drive from the station. From its terraces a fine view of the city and station is obtained. There are several objects of interest in and about Jabalpur, amongst others the Thuggee jail and School of Industry, where excellent tents, carpets, coarse cloths &c., made by the prisoners are on sale. The garrison consists generally of a European and a Native Infantry regiment, a Battery of Artillery, and a squadron of Native cavalry. Besides the usual district staff, and a large railway staff, Jabalpur contains, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, two schools, as also college, hotel, dak bungalow, sarai, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Marble Rocks are situated 11 miles from Jabalpur.

• **Kaimur.**—The eastern but detached portions of the Vindhyan range, commencing near Katangi, and running through the State of Rewah, and Shahabad District of Bengal. The ruined fortress of Rohtas is situated on these hills.

• **Kalumbe (or Kalumar).**—The highest peak in Bhanrer range, near Katangi ; 2544 feet above sea-level.

• **Katangi.**—A large but decaying village, situated at the foot of the Bhanrer Hills, on the north bank of the Hiran, 22 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Sagour. Population 3800, mostly agriculturists, and among them many Muhammadans. Katangi is famous for its manufacture of gun-barrels. It contains a large tank and the remains of some mosques, and has a school and post office [m. s. t.].

• **Katni.**—Village and railway junction station, 57 miles from Jabalpur.

• **Mirganj.**—Village and railway station [W.], 19 miles from Jabalpur. Marble Rocks, or Bhera Ghat, 2 miles ; 2 Dak bungalows.

• **Mohania.**—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jabalpur. Madan Mahal, 2 miles.

• **Murwara.**—Northern *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Murwar *tahsil*, 57 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Mirzapur. Murwara was formerly a village which has now become an important mercantile centre with a large trade in grain, oil-seeds, lac, hides, leathers, *ghi*, iron, lime, piece-goods, salt, sugar, tobacco, and spices. The town contains civil and criminal courts, a Government school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Kathna is here crossed by two fine bridges.

• **Nagar.**—Hill range covered with forest between Jabalpur and Mandla Districts. The valley of the Narbada lies below.

Tiwari.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Jabalpur.

Oomria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panagur.—Town in Jabalpur *tahsil*, situated on the northern road, 9 miles from Jabalpur city. Population 5,000, chiefly agricultural. Iron from the neighbouring mines, forms the chief article of trade; sugar-cane is the principal agricultural product. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan.—Village with Government school, police outpost, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in grain.

Patna.—A small river rising in the Bhanrer range of hills; and after the northerly course of 35 miles, it falls into the right bank of the Bairma river. For some distance the Patna marks the boundary between Panna State and Jabalpur District.

Shahapura.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jabalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sihora.—Central *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 27 miles from Jabalpur city; 4 miles north of the Hiran river, and 2½ miles from Sihora station. Population 6000. Sihora does a brisk trade in grain and country produce. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sihora Road.—Railway station, 2½ miles from Sihora town.

Silondi.—Town in Sihora *tahsil* with population 2,200. Post office [m. s. t.].

Slemanabad.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Slemanabad Road.—Railway station, 39 miles from Jabalpur.

MANDLA.

MANDLA.—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the State of Rewah, on the south-east by Bilaspur District, on the south-west by Balaghat District, and on the west by Seoni and Jabalpur Districts. Area, 5056 square miles, containing 1 town and 1756 villages. Population 339,373. District head-quarters are at Mandla town, about 50 miles from Jabalpur by road. The prevailing languages in the District are Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice and wheat. Fibres and sugar-cane are produced in considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURES.—No manufacture exists in the District beyond the ordinary weaving of cotton cloth. In many villages *bazars* or markets are held, but none of them has any real trade, either export or import. Iron-ore abounds the Maikal hills.

CLIMATE.—The climate throughout the District is exceedingly variable. The hottest time of the year is at the break of the monsoon in June, just before the rains begin, and in September, when they cease. The cold weather extends from October to November till the end of February or March. During the monsoon, the rainfall is heavy. Storms are frequent; and at times the hailstorms are so violent, that whole fields are swept of their crops as if they had been reaped. In March, the hail-

stones are sometimes as large as pigeons' eggs, and when heaped together in a shady place, will often remain unmelted during the whole of two days. Mandla has, throughout its length and breadth, a very bad name for fever. Strangers are peculiarly liable to it. Cholera visits the country occasionally, and small-pox carries off large numbers.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Mandla and Ramgarh. Revenue, Rs. 270,000; cost of officials and police about Rs. 80,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Inspector of Schools, Honorary Magistrate, and Overseer. For further information regarding Mandla town see Mandla.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Airi.—Teak forest, conveniently situated at the junction of the Burhner and Halon rivers. Area, 3 square miles.

Bajag.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bamni.—Town in Mandla *tahsil*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bichla.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chauradadar.—Hill plateau in the east of Mandla District, upwards of 3,200 feet above sea-level. The winter nights are intensely cold, and in the hottest days of April and May the heat is not excessive. Water is abundant; and, but for its inaccessibility, Chauradadar might prove an excellent sanitarium.

Dindori.—Village and head-quarters of the Ramgarh *tahsil*, 16 miles from Ramgarh. Contains Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghoogri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hirdenagar.—Village founded by Rajah Hirde Shah (1644). An annual fair is held on the banks of the Banjar, and considerable trade is done.

Mahanadi, Little.—River rising in Mandla District, and falling into the Son (*Soane*) after a course of about 100 miles, during part of which it forms the boundary between Rewah and Jabalpur. *Sal* forests clothe both sides of the river; and coal is found on its banks near Deori, where there is also a warm spring.

Maharajpur.—Large village situated opposite to Mandla town, at the confluence of the Narbada and Banjar. Formerly called Brahma-putra, it derives its present name from Raja Maharaj Sah, who founded the present village in 1737. It has a school, and on the opposite bank of the Banjar, at the village of Purwa, a yearly fair takes place.

Mandla.—The south-western *tahsil* of Mandla District, also administrative head-quarters, the principal town, and municipality; situated on the Narbada river, which surrounds it on three sides. Population 5,000. Thirty-seven temples decorate river bank. The only manufacture is of bell-metal vessels, made from an alloy of zinc and copper. The town contains the usual district offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hewari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pindrye.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—North-eastern tahsil of Mandla District, and town situated on a rocky eminence, below which flows the Burhner, separating Ramgarh from the village of Amarpur, the site of an encamping ground. Ramgarh is now simply a police outpost station. Head-quarters at Dindori.

Ramnagar.—Town 10 miles east of Mandla town, situated at a lovely spot on a bend of the Narbada river. Contains ruins of a palace, and a small temple.

Shahpur.—Hill range, north of the Narbada river, while the Jöhila flows below. The scenery is wild and desolate, the only inhabitants being a few small colonies of Gonds and Baigas. Most of the range is under the immediate protection of Mahadeva.

Shahpura.—Town in Ramgarh tahsil. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tikaria (Narayanganj).—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR.—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, and Balaghat, all of which see separately.

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR.—District in the Division of the same name; bounded on the north by Chhindwara and Seoni, on the east by Bhandara, on the south and south-west by Chanda District and the river Wardha. Area, 3,843 square miles, containing 9 towns and 1,682 villages. Population 757,862. The administrative head-quarters of the Central Provinces, as well as of the Division and District of Nagpur, are at Nagpur city, 759 miles from Calcutta, and 520 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat is the grand *rabi* crop. Of the kharif crops, the most important is cotton. The garden cultivation, which is confined to the best black soil produces sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables of different kinds.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal exports consist of raw cotton, grain and other agricultural produce, and cloth; the principal imports are salt, sugar, English piece and miscellaneous goods, cattle, hardware, and cutlery. The exports considerably exceed the imports in value, and therefore large quantities of gold and silver are sent into the District from Bombay. The manufacture of common cotton cloth is declining, owing to the competition of machine-made goods from England.

CLIMATE.—The year is divided into three seasons: the hot, from the beginning of April to the beginning of June; the rainy season sets in in June, and lasts till September, the latter month and October being generally close and sultry, though refreshed by occasional showers; the

Cold weather occupies the intervening months till the ensuing April. From the middle of September to the middle of December is the most unhealthy period of the year. The prevailing disease is fever, but cholera is occasionally epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Nagpur, Ramtek, Umrer, and Katol. Revenue, 16 lakhs; cost of officials and police of all kinds, Rs. nearly 2 lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlements, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Commissioner of Excise, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Deputy Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner, Comptroller and Deputy Commissioner of Currency Papers, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Inspector-General of Education, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Post-Master-General, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2 Tahsildars, and 1 Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Superintendent of Central Jail, Judge of Small Cause Court, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Supervisor, Overseer, Assistant Superintendent (Telegraph Department), 10 Honorary Magistrates, and 8 Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Nagpur town *see* Nagpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bazarganw.—Village about 25 miles from Nagpur. Population 1,600 mainly traders. Police station and school, a fine reservoir, and the ruins of a fort. Post office [m. s.].

Bela (or Vela).—Agricultural town, 10 miles south of Bori. Population about 6,000. Three fine wells, school-house, and old fort. Exports—coarse cotton cloth, and gunny. The village is the residence of an honorary magistrate. Post office [m. t.].

Belona.—A purely agricultural town in Katol *tahsil*, situated on the banks of a small tributary of the Wardha, 4 miles north-west of Mowar town. Population 3,500. Contains a school, market and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiwapur.—Town, 16 miles south-east of Umrer. Population about 5,000. Manufactures of cloth. Besides other trade, banking is carried on, chiefly by Agarwala Marwaris. Contains school-house, *sarai*, market-place, a large public masonry well, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bori.—Thriving town and railway station; situated on the left bank of the Wana, 17 miles from Nagpur. Population 3,000. Weaving and dying of cloth is the chief industry. *Sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deolapar.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhapewara.—A clean and healthy town, on either side of the river Chandrabhaga, in a fertile plain, 20 miles north-west of Nagpur.

Population about 4,000, chiefly Koshtis. Cotton cloth weaving forms the principal industry. Ruins of an old fort; and the seat of an honorary magistrates' court.

Dongartal.—Village situated on the old road between Seoni and Nagpur. Celebrated for its breed of cattle and inhabited by Gaulis. Fine tank and ruins of an old fort.

Gumgaon.—Town in Nagpur *tahsil*, situated on the Wana river, 12 miles south of Nagpur town. Population 3,000, chiefly agriculturists and Koshtis. Near the river is an old fort, and near it a fine temple of Ganpati.

Hingna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalkhera.—Town about 14 miles west of Katol, near the junction of the Jam with the Wardha. Population under 1,000, chiefly cultivators. The remains of a large fort, said to be of Gauli origin still exist.

Kakair (Kankair).—Town, situated between the right bank of the Mahanadi and a high rocky hill surmounted by a fortress. Other lofty mountains surround the town, which is distant 170 miles from Nagpur. Population 2,000. Kakair is now in possession of the Raja, who pays a fixed rent of Rs. 500 annually.

Kalmeshwar.—Town situated about 14 miles west of Nagpur city. The country on the north and west produces opium, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Population 5,000. In the centre of the town stands the old fort where the village proprietor, a Kunbi by caste, resides. Eighty oil-mills, and cloth manufacture. Market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamptee (Kamthi).—Large town, cantonment and railway station; situated immediately below the junction of the Kanhan with the Pench and Kolar rivers; 9 miles north-east of Nagpur city. Population 51,000. Kamptee dates only from the establishment of the cantonment in 1821. The town and cantonment form one municipality, but affairs are managed by separate committees. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, country cloth, salt and European piece-goods. There is also a brisk traffic in timber, floated down the rivers to the town. The town contains temple gardens, a sarai and large central market place; also an excellent masonry tank, 5 Muhammadans mosques and 70 Hindu temples, a dispensary, schools and dharmashalas. The cantonment contains a large building used for public purposes, also Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. Cantonment Magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kapri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Nagpur.

Katol.—North-western *tahsil*, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Jam river, 40 miles from Nagpur. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsili offices and courts, also temple of Bhawani and old fort. School-house, market-place, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kelod.—Town in Katol *tahsil*; situated at the foot of the Satpura Hills, about 7 miles north of Sauner on the main road to Ohhindwara. Manufacture of brass and copper is the chief industry. Kelod also pro-

duces rough glass ornaments. School, market-place, ruins of fort and post office [m. t.].

Khapa.—Town and municipality, situated 20 miles north of Nagpur city. Population 8,500. Fine groves surround the town, and the Kanhan river and numerous wells supply excellent water. Melons are largely cultivated on the sandbanks in the river bed. Good cotton cloth is manufactured and exported. The town is well kept ; it has English school, dispensary, police buildings, a sarai, market-place, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kondhall.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maunda (Moudha).—Village and a fort in Ramtek *tahsil* ; situated on the Kanhan river, half-way between Nagpur and Bhandara. The surrounding estate belongs to a Maratha family called Gujar. Population 3,500. Large market, school, dak bungalow, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohpa.—Town situated on the river Chandrabhaga, 20 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 6,000, chiefly agricultural. Mohpa is the chief place in a small but valuable estate belonging to the Nawab Hasan Ali Khan. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Mowar.—Municipal town in Katol *tahsil* ; situated on the Wardha river, 6 miles north of Jalalkhera. Population about 4,800. Agriculture and weaving are the principal industries. School, bazar and police station. The place does a good trade ; but is reckoned unhealthy.

Nagpur.—Central *tahsil* or sub-division, and chief town of the district of the same name, also railway junction station [W.], and the seat of administration of the Central Provinces ; situated in the centre of Nagpur District, on a small stream called the Nag, and is about equal distant from Calcutta and Bombay. The civil station of Nagpur is called Sitabardi, and the Hill-fort of that name commands the native city. Population 85,000. The city is well laid out with good roads, fine public gardens, and several tanks and lakes in the neighbourhood provide the city with an unlimited water supply. Nagpur carries on a large and increasing trade, the chief imports being wheat and other grain, salt, country cloth, European piece and miscellaneous goods, silk, and spices. The chief article of manufacture and export is cloth. The finer fabrics of Nagpur have long been famous, and are still, in spite of the competition of English stuffs, in great request. Large weekly bazars (markets) are held in the Gurganj Square and in the Gachi Paga. Most of the public offices are in the civil station of Sitabardi, including the old Nagpur Residency, now the official residence of the Chief Commissioner, a plain but commodious building in well-wooded grounds, and the Secretariat, a large and substantial edifice. The city contains the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Small Cause Court, the *tahsili*, the Honorary Magistrate's Court, and the police station-houses. Other institutions are—the Nagpur Central Jail, the city hospital, with three branch dispensaries in different quarters of the town, the lunatic asylum, the leper asylum and the Sitabardi poor-house, the Morris College, the city High School, Normal School, the Bishop's Scottish and Roman Catholic schools, also several Mission Native and Anglo-Vernacular schools. There

are many places of interest in Nagpur including the museum containing many rare specimens and a good Library, the four public gardens, (the Maharaja's Bagh, Toolsibagh in the city, Paldi Karadi at Sonagaon, and Tellenkeri in the suburbs). Empress Hotel about 100 yards from railway station. Sarai for Natives close to the station, and strangers home, in the Native town. There are also three public *sarais* (native inns), besides several private dharmasalas for similar purposes. Nagpur is celebrated for its delicious oranges. Dak bungalow, Branch of Bank of Bengal, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nandarthan.—Decayed town situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ramtek. Population 3,000. Old castle and school.

Narkher.—Town 52 miles from Nagpur city on the Betul road. Population about 7,500, chiefly agricultural. Good market, school, and police-buildings. The place is considered as unhealthy.

Parseoni.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 18 miles from Nagpur town. Population about 4,500. Manufactures—coarse cloth and pottery. Weekly market. The town contains two fine temples. Pan (betel-leaf) is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan Saongi.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 14 miles from Nagpur city. Population 5,000. Chief products—cotton, and tobacco. It has a good market-place, sarai (native inn) and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramtek.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 24 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 9,000. Noted for its cultivation of *pan*, which was introduced three centuries ago by an ancestor of the present owner of the gardens; large quantities are exported to Bombay and other places. Ambala, a village (near Ramtek) where a fair is annually held, which is attended by about 100,000. The official buildings are at the west end of the town. Ramtek has always been held a holy place. There are many temples in and about the town, and many of them are worth a visit. Contains a court and *tahsili* offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Salwa.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nagpur.

Sauner.—Thriving town and municipality, 24 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 6,000, chiefly agriculturists. The Kolar river flows through the town. It has a circular market-place with large masonry platforms. Chief manufactures—cotton cloth, which is largely exported. A large cattle fair is held weekly. Travellers' and dak bungalows, English school, handsome sarai and police station. The fort in the centre of the town, now ruined, must once have been large and strong. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sitabardi.—Battle field and cantonment near Nagpur city.

Tharsa.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nagpur.

Umrer.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 28 miles from Nagpur city. Built on the north bank of the river Amb. Population about 15,000. The town is famous for country cloth, and there is a fort which contains ruins of temples. Umrer contains a central

bazar, two large tanks (one on each side of the town). School and dispensary. Water supply excellent. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wardha.—River rising in the Satpura Hills between Nagpur and Betul districts. It flows in the south-easterly direction, and falls into the Godavari.

NARBADA DIVISION.

NARBADA.—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces; comprising the five Districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, and Nimar, all of which see separately.

NARSINGHPUR.

NARSINGHPUR.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the State of Bhopal and the Districts of Saugor, Damoh, and Jabalpur; on the south by Chhindwara; on the east by Seoni; and on the west by the river Dhadi and Hoshangabad. Area, 1916 square miles. Population, 367,026. District head-quarters are at Narsinghpur town, 52 miles from Jabalpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District. Oil-seeds, cotton, sugar and other inferior kinds of grain are also produced in great quantities.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The manufactures consist of brass and bell-metal vessels at Chichli; a kind of stamped cotton fabric at Gadarwara; and *tasar* silk and saddle-cloths at Narsinghpur. The mineral resources of the District give rise to an important industry among the Gond inhabitants. Considerable traffic, is chiefly in English cloth, lac ornaments, and copper utensils, takes place at an extensive fair, which is held yearly in November and December on the sands of the Narbada at Barman Ghat, 14 miles from Narsinghpur. The chief export is cotton.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Narsinghpur and Gadarwara. Revenue 6½ lakhs; costs 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Headmaster Zilla school, and honorary magistrate. For further information regarding Narsinghpur town see Narsinghpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amgam.—Village in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Babai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bachai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Barha.—Large agricultural village in Gadarwara *tahsil*. Population 3,000. Sugar-cane is cultivated, and cotton-weaving is carried on to some extent. Great trade in forest produce and dyes. Schools for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Barman.—Village situated 9 miles from Kareli railway station. An annual commercial and religious fair is held here on the banks of the Narbada river, during November and December or months corresponding to the Hindu month Kartik, and lasts for about 15 days. It is largely attended. Agricultural and cattle Show is held by the District authorities, and prizes are distributed to the successful exhibitors. Visitors and traders from all parts resort to this fair. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bikrampur.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Nagpur.

Chanwarpatha.—Decayed village with 1,500 inhabitants. Ruins of a fine Maratha fort, which commanded the important fords and ferry across the Narbada at Barman.

Chauragarh.—Ruined fortress situated on the crest of the outer range of Satpura table-land, 800 feet above the level of the Narbada valley, and 22 miles from Narsinghpur. Within the fortress are the ruins of a palace of the old Gond Rajahs. Numerous tanks yield a constant supply of water. There are three approaches.

Chhindwara-Chota.—Municipal village and railway station, 20 miles from Narsinghpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chichli.—Town in Gadawara *tahsil*. Population about 2,500. Manufacture of brass utensils. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gadarwara.—Western *tahsil* of Narsinghpur District, also flourishing town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Shakar, 27 miles from Narsinghpur. A railway station [W.] is situated 2 miles south of the town. Population 9,000, chiefly tradesmen and artisans. The town possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth, and the dyers are numerous and fairly skilful. Gadawara is a place of considerable commercial importance, exporting grain, seed, cotton, *ghi*, coal etc. Contains *Tahsili* offices, a Bench of honorary magistrates, sarai for Natives, dak bungalow, English and Vernacular schools, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandeli.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*, situated one mile from Narsinghpur town. The Government District offices are situated in Kandeli, and most of the officers live here. Seat of a small manufacture of cotton cloth.

Karak Bel.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Narsinghpur.

Kareli.—Village and railway station [W.], 10 miles from Narsinghpur, and 75 from Saugor (by camel wagon). Dak bungalow, Sarai near the station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kauriya.—Large agricultural village in Gadawara *tahsil*, 3 miles east of Gadawara. Important for the large cotton sales transacted in January and February. Population about 3,500, chiefly agriculturists. The Raja of Gangai is the superior proprietor of Kauriya which has a good town school.

Mohpani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Gadawara. The collieries and works of the Narbada coal company are here.

Mekh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsinghpur.—The eastern *tahsil* of the District, also chief town of the *tahsil* and head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway station [W.]; situated on the river Singri, which has been dammed up to supply the town with water. The town took its present name after the erection of a large temple to Narsingha, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. It is an important entrepôt for the grain and cotton trade of the Narbada valley. Population 12,000. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, dispensary, 4 schools including a police school, travellers' and dak bungalows, a native travellers' rest-house in the town, which is about 3 miles from the railway station.

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W.], 59 miles from Narsinghpur. Contains a honorary magistrate's court, bazar, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pachmari hill station, 32 miles from here.

Sainkheri.—Town in Gadawara *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shrinagar.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*, 22 miles south-east of Narsinghpur town. Population under 2,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singhpur.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population about 3,500. Contains honorary magistrate's court and post office [m. t.].

Soatalao.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tendukhera.—Town and municipality, in Gadawara *tahsil*, 22 miles from Gadawara, and 27 miles from Narsinghpur. Population 3200. Iron-mines 12 miles south-west of the town, yield ore of excellent quality. Honorary magistrate's Court and post office [m. s.].

NIMAR.

NIMAR.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms the westernmost District of the Central Provinces ; and is bounded on the north and west by the territories of the Raja of Dhar and of the Maharaja Holkar, on the south by Khandesh District and West Berar, and on the east by Hoshangabad. Area, 3,357 square miles, containing 2 towns and 592 villages. Population 253,486. District head-quarters are at Khandwa town, 353 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products of the District are wheat and rice ; the other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—A considerable through traffic is carried on in Nimar. Wheat from Hoshangabad is the principal import. The exports consist almost entirely of the fine gold-embroidered cloth fabrics made at Burhanpur ; the gum of the *dhaura* tree, of which there are large forests north of the Narbada, is also exported, to be converted into the gum-arabic of commerce.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the open parts of Nimar is, on the whole, good, though the heat is very fierce in the Narbada and Tapti valleys during April and May. Central Nimar does not suffer excessive heat in summer, while during the monsoon months the air is cool and clear.

The jungle parts of the District are extremely malarious from July to December, and are consequently inhabited by Kurkus and other hill tribes. The prevalent disease is fever, especially about the close of the monsoon.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Khandwa, and Burhampur. Revenue about 5 lakhs; cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Magistrate, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Sub-Engineer, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, and a Bench of five honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Khandwa town see Khandwa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajanti.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Asirgarh.—A strong fortress about 6 miles from Chandni station, and 29 miles from Khandwa, at present principally used for political prisoners, is said to have been built as far back as A. D. 1370 by a herdsman named Asa Ahir, from whom it derives its name. It is situated on an isolated hill in the Satpura range 850 feet high and 1,300 feet above sea level. The fort of Asirgarh is named as a place of worship to Ashvathama. Climate temperate, and the fort is health resort for the Mhow garrison. Water supply is abundant. Fine grapes are produced in the village at the foot of the hill, where there is also a dak bungalow. Several ancient guns of large size, dating from the reign of Aurangzeb, and elaborately ornamented, form splendid specimens of native guncasting. Post office [m. s. t.].

Atta.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khandwa.

Bagmar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Bahadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Beria.—Ancient town, 28 miles from Khandwa. A large reservoir 2 miles from the town, which provides the town with a pure water supply. The town contains a handsome Jain temple, and is the residence of a good many merchants of that faith.

Bhamgarh.—Town 8 miles from Khandwa. Population 2,500. Weekly market, Vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bir.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Khandwa.

Borgaum.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Burhanpur.—*Tahsil* in Nimar District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the north bank of the river Tapti, 43 miles from Khandwa, and 3 miles from the railway station. Population 32,000. An Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar reside here. The principal manufacture carried on in Burhanpur is that of gold and silver wire drawing and the working of the rich kinkab and brocaded silks. The manufacture of coarser cloths and material is also carried on. The minarets of some fine mosques are visible from the railway station. From January to April and August to October fairs and festivals are held at the tombs of the several Mahomedan saints; the most important are Hurgutshaw Bicaree, visited by about ten thousand people. Lalbagh,

a park 2 miles north of the town is worth a visit. Dak bungalow and a *sarai* or dharmasala within sight of the railway station. Post office [m. s. T.]. Asirgarh fortress, 25 miles by road.

Chandni.—Village and railway station [W.], 31 miles from Khandwa. Sarai for Natives. Asirgarh, 6 miles.

Chhegaon-Makhan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chulkan.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Khandwa.

Dhangaon.—Guaranteed Thakurate, or petty chiefship, under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The Thakur or Chief receives an allowance of Rs. 1,480 from Sindhia, and Rs. 56 from Holkar. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 1,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dongargaon.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Khandwa.

Echapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jawar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khaigaon.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Khandwa.

Khandwa.—The eastern *Tahsil* of Nimar District, also municipal town, railway junction station [W. & R.], of the G. I. P. and Rajputana Malwa Railways, the head-quarters and civil station of Nimar District; situated 74 miles from Mhow and 87 miles from Indore. The civil station, 2 miles east of the town, contains a court-house and all the offices including a civil hospital and dispensary, circuit-house, post office [m. s. T.], church, and rest camp for troops. Dak bungalow and large sarai within view of the station. Suitable also as a resting station for passengers travelling long distances. Toolja Bhavani fair is held annually during January and February at a distance of four miles from the railway station, and is usually attended by about ten thousand people.

Mandhata (Omkar).—Municipal town, and island in the Narbada river; situated about 7 miles from Mortaka, and 40 miles from Khandwa station. It is famous for its numerous temples, including the great shrine of Omkar, a form of Siva according to the *Narmada Khand*, which professes to be a portion of the *Skand Purana*, the island was originally called Baidurya Mani Parvati; but its name was changed to Mandhata as a boon from Omkar to the Raja Mandhatri, seventeenth of the Solar race, who performed a great sacrifice to the god. The island covers an area of nearly a square mile. A great fair of Omkarji is held on the 15th of Kartik (end of October), and attended by about 15,000 persons.

Mandwa.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Khandwa.

Mathela.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Khandwa.

Mortakka.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Khandwa. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. t.]. Omkar Mandhata, 7 miles by road.

Mundi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimar-Kheri.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Khandwa.

Pandhana.—Village, situated 10 miles from Khandwa. Popula-

tion 3,000. At the market held every Tuesday, a brisk trade is done in grain, forest produce, and cotton goods. Post office [m. s. t.].

Punasa.—Town and fort, 33 miles from Khandwa. A large tank, and weekly market on Saturday.

Sanawad.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Khandwa. Passengers for Omkar Mandhata alight here. Country carts available. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahara.—Town in Khandwa *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village in Burhanpur *tahsil*. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singaji.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khandwa. A fair is held here during Karuk, which is attended by many thousands of people.

Talvadya.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Khandwa.

RAIPUR.

RAIPUR.—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Commissership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south by Bastar, on the east by petty States attached to Sambalpur District, and on the west by Chanda and Balaghat. Area, 11,724 square miles, containing 3 towns and 5080 villages. Population 1584,427. District head-quarters are at Raipur town, 188 miles from Nagpur by rail. Within the geographical limits of Raipur are the four dependent Feudatory States of Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Khairagarh, and Nandgaon, (all of which see separately). The Political Agent for the Chhatisgarh Feudatories resides at Raipur.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other kharif crops are cotton, arhar, *til* and *kodo*. Of the *rabi* harvest, the principal grain is wheat. Sugar-cane and tobacco also repay the cultivators.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Raipur is of quite recent creation. Metals constitute the chief import. The principal export is grain ; but cotton, sugar, and coarse cloth are also exported.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally good, being free from sudden or violent changes. The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and small-pox.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Raipur, Simga, Dhamtari and Drug. Revenue, 9 lakhs ; cost of District officials and police of all kinds, 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Settlement Officers, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forests. Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Headmaster Zilla School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Raipur town see Raipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arang.—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated on the Mahanadi river.

Population 5,000. It contains a large number of commercial residents, and a considerable trade in metal vessels is carried on. Ruins of temples and old tanks ; dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Arjoonda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baloda-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balodh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banganmurra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhawanipatna.—Chief village of Kalahandi Feudatory State. Population about 3500, Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhilai.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur. Post office [m. t.].

Bindranawagarh.—Estate or Zamindari in Raipur *tahsil*. Area, 1449 square miles, comprising 279 villages. Population 4,000. The chief is a Gond by caste. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bisrampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bodra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bortalao.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Damda.—Town about 24 miles from Raipur. Population 3,000. The inhabitants include a colony of brass-workers, who manufacture the heavy brass anklets worn by the women of the country. Near the town are fine groves, and the remains of some large tanks, and of an old fort, with two handsome gateways in good preservation. Damda has a school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dattan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deobhog.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deori (Devri).—Zamindari or estate on the west of the Jonk river, comprising 50 small villages. The proprietor is an aboriginal Binjwar. Good teak and *sal* forests.

Dhamtari.—*Tahsil* in the southern portion of the Raipur District, also the largest and most important municipal town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 36 miles south of Raipur., Population 7,000. The fertile plain produces wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane unsurpassed in any part of Chhatisgarh. Tahsildar's court, a school for boys and a school for girls, dispensary, police-station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Dondi Lohara.—Zamindari or estate attached to Raipur District. Area, 364 square miles. Population 30,000, residing in 120 villages.

Dongar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dongargarh.—Town and railway station [W. & R.], situated 62 miles from Raipur. It is a large engine changing station, with a considerable European population connected with the railway. Ruins of a fort 4 miles in circuit. Population 6,000. The town contains weekly market, a good school, also dispensary, Zamindari police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Drug.—*Tahsil* in Raipur District, also chief town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 24 miles from Raipur. Population 3,800. Ruins of an ancient fort. Drug manufactures excellent cotton cloth, and

contains *tahsili* offices, school, dispensary, travellers' rest-house, police station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Gandai.—Zamindari or estate at the foot of the Saletekri Hills, 56 miles north-west of Raipur. Area, 203 square miles, population about 22,000 residing in 77 villages. The Zamindar is a Gond. Chief village, Gandai, at which a weekly market is held. A bathing place of some sanctity is on the southern boundary of the estate.

Gohrapadar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundardihi.—Zamindari or estate, comprising an area of 77 square miles, and a population about 20,000. The estate contains no jungle, and is generally well cultivated. The estate has belonged for 300 years to the family of the present proprietor. Gundardihi is the principal village.

Hathbandh.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Raipur.

Karun.—River, rising in the Kanker Zamindari; it flows past the town of Raipur, and falls into the Seo near Simga.

Kauria.—Zamindari, situated about 80 miles from Raipur. Area, 113 square miles. Population about 13,000. The proprietor is a Gond.

Khalari.—Village in the centre of the Khalari estate, 13 miles from Raipur town. The four ancient temples built of uncemented stones, were raised, the legend says, by giants of old. At the top of a lofty eminence, crowned by huge granite boulders, stands a small chabutra, dedicated to Khalari Devi, beneath which is yearly held a religious fair at the Chaitra Punava festival, about the end of March, attended by 3,000 persons.

Khariar.—Zamindari estate, situated in Raipur *tahsil*. Area, 1306 square miles. Population about 60,000 residing in 508 villages. Chief village, Khariar, with 2,500 inhabitants. The chief is a Chauhan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khatti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khujji.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil*, 70 miles from Raipur town. Area, 71 square miles, containing 32 villages. Population 12,000. Chief village, Khujji. The proprietor is a Musalman. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kumhari.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur.

Laon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohara.—Zamindari estate in Dhamtari *tahsil* in the south-east of Raipur District, comprising 120 villages. Area, 364 square miles, chiefly hill and jungle. The country is well watered by the rivers Tendula and Karkara. Population about 32,000. Aided school, police station, and a good garden. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Lohara Sahaspur.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil*. Area, 197 square miles, with 85 villages. Population 20,000. The Zamindar is related to the Kawarda and Pandaria families.

Mahanadi.—Literally the Great River; rises 25 miles south of Raipur, on the outskirts of the wild mountainous region, and after a course of 520 miles through the Central Provinces and Tributary States of Orissa, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

- Mandhar**—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur.
- Manipur**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Muripar**—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Raipur.
- Musra**—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Raipur.
- Nandkathi**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Pandaria**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Panduka**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Paragaon**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Parpori**—Rich and well-cultivated Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 32 square miles with 24 villages. Population about 7,000. Principal village, Parpori. The chief is a Gond.
- Patan**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Pathri**—Village in Khairagarh State. Population 2,200. Post office [m. s. t.].
- Phingeswar**—Zamindari or chiefship, containing 80 villages. Area, 208 square miles. Population 16,000. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Phingeswar village, 30 miles south of Raipur town.
- Raipur**—Central *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 188 miles from Nagpur. Raipur is also the residence of the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh, and a small cantonment. The old town was to the south and west of the present one, which was laid out by Colonel Agnew in 1830. Population 25,000. The town is surrounded by tanks and groves of trees, which forms its attraction. A fort, several tanks, and the public gardens are the objects of interest here. Raipur carries on a large and increasing trade in gram, lac, cotton, and other produce. The town contains, besides the ordinary offices, the court civil and criminal, of a Divisional Commissioner, an Anglo-Vernacular school, and a Normal school. It has a main and branch dispensary, church, travellers' bungalow, a *sarai* for Natives, and central jail. The garrison consists of a regiment of Native Infantry. Post office [m. s. T.].
- Rajim**—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated at the junction of the Pairi and Mahanadi rivers, 24 miles south-east of Raipur town. Famous for the temple of Rajiva Lochan, and for the pilgrimage and fair held in his honour every February. The fair lasts a month and attracts from 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Population 3,500. Rajim is also a great market of lac and grains, and it contains a school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Rampur**—Village with post office [m.].
- Rasmara**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Sehawa**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Sewaia**—Village with post office [m. t.].
- Silheti**—Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 83 square miles, containing 28 villages. Population 4,500. Chief village Silheti, 60 miles from Raipur. The Chief is a Gond.
- Silyari**—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur.
- Simga**—Northern *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Seo river, 28 miles from Raipur town. Population 25,00. Besides the usual

sub-divisional courts and offices, Singa has a town school, girls' school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Taranga—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thakurtala.—Zamindari estate on the north-west border of Raipur District. Area, 376 square miles, containing 58 villages. Population 7,000. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Tilda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Raipur.

Tungaon.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

RAIPUR STATES.

The Raipur States lie west of Sambalpur.

Chhuikadan (or *Kondka*).—Petty State, lying at the foot of the Saletekri Hill. Area, 174 square miles, containing 109 villages. Population 33,000. Chief products, wheat, gram, cotton, etc. The Chief resides in a substantial stone building, standing in a fortified square. He is a Bairagi, but belongs to a sect among which marriage is permitted. Revenue, Rs. 22,230 ; British tribute, Rs. 11,000. Chhuikadan, chief village with 2,400 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kanker.—A feudatory chiefship in the south of Raipur District ; lying north of the State of Bastar. Population 64,000 of whom nearly two-thirds are Gonds, residing in 436 villages, on an area of 639 square miles. The country is hilly. Rice, *kutki*, *kodo*, lac. gum, etc. constitute the chief products. Raja Narhar Deo, the chief, belongs to a very old Rajput family. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khairagarh.—Native State, lies to the north-west of Nandgaon. Area, 940 square miles, containing 512 villages. Population 170,000. The ruling family is Raj-Gond, and descended from the royal family of Garha Mandla. Revenue, Rs. 214,700. British tribute, Rs. 47,000. Cotton, wheat and gram are the principal products. Iron-ore is also found in parts. Khairagarh, chief town of the State, is situated at the junction of the Am and the Piparia rivers, 45 miles north-west of Raipur town. The ruling chief Karnal Narayan Singh resides here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon (*Raj-Nandgaon*).—Feudatory chiefship lies to the west of Raipur. It consists 4 parganas namely Nandgaon, Dongargaon, Mohgaon, and Pandala. Area, 905 square miles. Population about 170,000. Principal products are—rice, wheat, gram, *kodo*, oil-seeds, and cotton. Principal manufacture—Coarse cloth. The Chief (Raja Balram Das), is a Bairagi, or religious devotee. Revenue, Rs. 222,000. Tribute is payable of Rs. 46,000. The Bengal Nagpur Railway, which passes through Nandgaon, has increased the prosperity of the town. To distinguish it from Nandgaon in the west, the station is called Raj-Nandgaon. The military force of the State consists of 7 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, and 500 infantry. Schools, bazar, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

SAMBALPUR.

SAMBALPUR.—The easternmost District of the Chhatisgarh Division. Bounded on the east and south by Cuttack District, Bengal ; on

the west by Bilaspur and Raipur and on the north by Chutia Nagpur. Area, 4,948 square miles, containing 1 town and 2851 villages. Population 796,413. District head-quarters are at Sambalpur town, 30 miles from the railway station of the same name.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop. No wheat is grown, but other food-grains; and cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are also produced to a small extent.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The manufactures of the District are few and unimportant. Silk and cotton cloth, vessels of brass and bell metal are manufactured in some parts. Exports—rice, oil-seeds, raw sugar, stick-lac, *tasar* silk, cotton, and iron. Imports—salt, refined sugar, European piece goods, muslins, fine cloths of native make, and metals.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is very unhealthy. Fever is the prevailing disease, especially from September to November.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two *Tahsils* or Sub-Divisions of Sambalpur and Bargarh. Revenue, Rs. 2½ lakhs; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master High School, Chaplain, Overseer, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Sambalpur town see Sambalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambabhona.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atabira.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagdehi.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bargarh.—*Tahsil* of Sambalpur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 26 miles from Sambalpur town. Besides the usual court and *tahsili* offices, the town contains, a dispensary, police station, schools for boys and girls. Weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Basna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belpahar.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bharpali.—Estate or Zamindari, with 86 villages, on an area of about 180 square miles. Population 30,000. Revenue, Rs. 8,300. British tribute, Rs. 900. Barpali, is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate of the same name; 24 miles south-west of the town of Sambalpur. Population 45,000. The *tasar* silk cloth woven here holds a high reputation in the surrounding country. The chief, who is an honorary magistrate, holds his court here. Bharpali, chief village, contains Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhedan.—Ancient Gond chiefship; situated about 24 miles from Sambalpur town. Area, 60 square miles, containing 30 villages. Rice is the principal crop; oil-seeds, sugar-cane are also grown. Revenue, Rs. 3270, out of which Rs. 1040 paid to Government as a tribute. Chief village Bhedan, has an excellent school. The chief (Baijnath Singh) resides here.

Binka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bolangir.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Borasambar.—Zamindari or estate, with an area of 841 square miles, containing 405 villages. Population 68,000. The chief crop is rice. Iron-ore is found in considerable quantities. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Government tribute, Rs. 300.

Chakarkend.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandarpur.—Village and Zamindari with post office [m. s. t.], 20 miles from Sambalpur. The income of Zamindar is Rs. 12,250.

Dhama.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garpos.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sambalpur.

Ghes.—Zamindari, 43 miles from Sambalpur. Population 8,000, residing in 25 villages on an area of 30 square miles. The principal village, Ghes, contains a population of 1000. The Zamindar's family are Banjaras. Staple products, rice and oil-seeds.

Jamga.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Sambalpur station.

Jamgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jharsogra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanika.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Sambalpur railway station.

Kharsal.—Zamindari estate, 30 miles west of the Sambalpur town. Population 5500, entirely agricultural, residing in 20 villages, on an area of 30 square miles. Kharsal, the chief village, has a school. Revenue, Rs. 1,230. Government tribute, Rs. 450.

Kolabira.—Zamindari estate, situated in the north-east corner of the District. Population about 32,000, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 242 villages. Area, 231 square miles. Products—rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton. Principal village, Kolabira, with 1,000 inhabitants which contains a school. The income of the Zamindar is Rs. 3090. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 1090. Post office [m. t.].

Korabaga.—Zamindari estate in Sambalpur *tahsil*; 30 miles north-west of Sambalpur town. Population about 4500, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 27 villages, on an area of 20 square miles. Principal village, Korabaga, with 500 inhabitants, and school.

Kumarkela.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Sambalpur station.

Lakhanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Languliya.—River, formed by the junction of three streams rising in the Gondwana mountains, near Kalahandi; it flows in the southerly direction into the plains of Madras Presidency, and falls in the sea below Chicacole. The whole course of the river is about 140 miles.

Lapanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Leheda.—Zamindari or estate in Sambalpur *tahsil*; 17 miles north of Sambalpur town. Area, 46 square miles, containing 25 villages. Population about 6,000. The Zamindar (Bindrabai Singh) is a Gond. Post office [m.].

Loisinh.—Estate, 20 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 2500, residing in 26 villages ; area 60 square miles. Chief village, Loisinh.

Machida.—Estate, 25 miles north of Sambalpur town. Area, 10 square miles with 9 villages. Population 1,200. Machida, the chief village, has a school. The proprietor is Gond.

Mandu Mahal Sirgira.—Small estate, 42 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, entirely agricultural, residing in 4 villages ; area, 6 square miles. Sirgur village, the residence of the Zamindar, situated on the Utali stream, has a population of 600 souls.

Naharpali.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Sambalpur station.

Padampur.—Zamindari and village with post office [m. s. t.], 40 miles from Sambalpur station.

Pahar Sirgira.—Old Gond chiefship, 15 miles west of Sambalpur town. Area, 20 square miles, containing 10 villages. Population 2000. Chief village, Pahar Sirgira, has a school. The estate pays a tribute to Government of Rs. 140 per annum.

Patkulanda.—Ancient Zamindari or chiefship, 35 miles south-west of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, chiefly agricultural, residing in 6 villages ; area, 10 square miles. The chief is a Gond.

Phuljhar.—Zamindari with an area of 787 square miles. Population 66,000, inhabiting 436 villages. Phuljhar, the chief town, has a school. The chief is a Raj-Gond. His annual income is Rs. 15,000, and he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000.

Rampur-Redakhol.—Zamindari estate. Area, 190 square miles, containing 101 villages. Population about 15,000. Chief products—rice, oil-seeds, pulses etc. Iron-ore is found in many parts. Income Rs. 2,200 ; tribute, Rs. 700. The present chief (Raja Bakhtawar Singh) is a Rajput. Rampur contains a school and post office [m.s.t.]

Remenda.—Village in Bargarh *tahsil*. Population 2,700. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salebhatta.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sambalpur.—Principal town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Mahanadi river. To the north-west lie the ruins of the fort. Within the fort stand several temples, which are worth a visit. Besides the court-house and the public offices, the principal buildings are the circuit-house, a jail, dispensary, High-school, market, 2 *sarais*, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. From Sambalpur there are two roads to Cuttack ; one *via* Ongole, and the other *via* Sonepur and Kuntaloo, from which place there are bungalows nearly every ten miles. Another road branches off at Kuntaloo *via* Khoorda, where visit the Black Pagoda, to Berhampore. Country track from Sambalpur to Dorundah, which is on the road to Calcutta. On the Berhampore road the Chilka Lake is met with and crossed by boat to Burcool and Khumbah. Shooting parties come here from Calcutta and Berhampore during the Christmas holidays.

Sambalpur Road.—Railway station, 30 miles from Sambalpur town.

Saraipalli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sohella.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talpatia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Turam.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tusra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Utal (or Bijapur).—Estate or *Zamindari* in Bargarh *tahsil*, 38 miles from Sambalpur town. Area, 80 square miles, containing 57 villages. Population 16,000. Products—rice, pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, and oil-seeds. Bijapur, the chief village, with a population of 1500; has a fine tank and school. The present Zamindar, a Kulta by caste, is an honorary magistrate and holds his court at Bijapur. Revenue, Rs. 2,000. Tribute Rs. 350 payable to British Government. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vamsadhara.—River, rising in the Lonjigar *Zamindari* of Karond (Kalahandi), flowing south-easterly into the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatam. Total length about 170 miles.

SAMBALPUR STATES.

The Sambalpur States lie in the east of the Central Provinces.

Bamra.—Native State lies to the north-east of Sonpur. Area, 1938 square miles; population about 85,000. Principal crop is rice; but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton are also cultivated. Weaving is another industry. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 350 out of the revenue of Rs. 37,000. Ruling Chief—Rajah Sudhal Deo, c. i. e. (a Gangabansi Rajput). Bamra, the chief village and railway station, 23 miles from Sambalpur station.

Karond (or Kalahandi).—A feudatory chiefship in the south, bordering on the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency, is the largest of the Sambalpur States. Area, 3745 square miles, containing 2461 villages. Population 225,000. Bhawani-patna, is the principal village. The Raja is a Rajput. Climate good. Revenue, 1 lakh; tribute of Rs. 36,000 is payable to the British Government. The present chief (Raja Raghu Kishore Deo) administers his State in person.

Patna.—Native State, north of Kalahandi, is second in size, and has the largest population of the Sambalpur States. Area, 2399 square miles, with 1591 villages. Population 260,000. Rice forms the staple crop; but pulses, sugar-cane, and cotton are also grown. Iron-ore is found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked. Revenue, Rs. 80,000, and expenditure, nearly Rs. 35,000. Though the climate has a bad reputation, the inhabitants appear robust and healthy. Patna, the chief town, has a population of 2,000. The Maharaja Ramchandra Singh (a Rajput) administers his State in person.

Raigarh.—Native State in the north-west of the Sambalpur District. Area, 1486 square miles. Population about 130,000, residing in 685 villages. Rice forms the principal crop, but wheat, sugar-cane, gram etc. are also produced. Iron-ore is abundant, but no mines are worked. The chief (Raja Bhup Deo) is a Gond. Revenue, Rs. 66,700

and tribute, Rs. 400. Climate unhealthy. Raigarh, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 45 miles from Sambalpur town. Contains a school and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,000.

Rairakhol (*Rehrakol*).—Petty Native State with an area of 833 square miles. Population 20,000, residing in 199 villages. The soil is light and sandy. Rice forms the staple crop; but sugar-cane, oil-seeds, and cotton are also grown. Iron-ore of excellent quality abounds and smelting is carried on in ten villages. The chief is Rajput. His Revenue is Rs. 30,000. Tribute, Rs. 580. Climate unhealthy.

Sarangarh.—Native State, in the west, south of the Mahanadi, was one of the "Eighteen Forts." Area, 540 square miles. Population 75,000, residing in 442 villages. Rice forms the staple crop; but sugar-cane, cotton, pulses are also grown. The Chief (Raja Lal Jawahir Singh), is a Gond. Revenue, Rs. 41,700, tribute Rs. 1350. Climate unhealthy. Sarangarh, the chief town and residence of the Raja, with 4500 residents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpur.—Native State, lies to the north-east of Patna, was one of the "Eighteen Forts." Area, 906 square miles. Population about 180,000, residing in 869 villages. Rice forms the staple crop, but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, are also grown. Coarse country cloths constitute the only manufacture. Iron-ore found, but not worked. The chief (Raja Nilidhar Singh Bahadoor) is a Chauhan Rajput. Revenue, Rs. 51,500, tribute, Rs. 5,000. Climate unhealthy.

SAUGOR.

SAUGOR.—District in the Jabalpur Division, lying in the extreme north-west of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Lalitpur District and the Native States of Bijawar, Panna, and Charkhari; on the east by Panna State and Damoh District; on the south by Narsinghpur District and Bhopal State; and on the west by Bhopal and Gwalior States. Area, 4,007 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1829 villages. Population 591,743. District head-quarters are at Saugor town, 142 miles from Jhansi.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are—wheat, rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Saugor is not the seat of any important manufacture. The iron-ore smelted near Hirapur goes principally to Cawnpur, and the grain is largely exported to Bombay.

CLIMATE.—Through the greater part of the district, the climate is moderate. Storms are rarely of such severity as to injure the crops. The prevalent disease of the District is an intermittent fever, which comes especially during the month of October. Bowel complaints also cause many deaths.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Saugor, Korai, Rehli, and Banda. Revenue, about 7 lakhs; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Officer, Tahsildar,

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Sub-Engineer, Head Master Zilla school, and four Honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Saugor town see Saugor.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agasod.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bina junction station.

Banda.—Tahsil in Saugor District, also small town, but headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 20 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 500. Police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bandri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barodiya.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bilihra.—Rent-free estate consisting of 5 villages; area, 15 square miles. Land revenue, Rs. 4960; rental paid by cultivators, Rs. 9360. Bilihra, chief village, with 1600 inhabitants, and a school.

Bina.—Railway junction station [W. & R.], called after the name of river Bina, 47 miles from Saugor town. Passengers for Saugor Branch change here. Post office [m. s. t.]. The river Bina is about 4 miles from the station.

Deori.—Chief town of a tract of the same name; situated about 39 miles south of Saugor town. Population 7500. Deori is sometimes called Bara-Deori, and was formerly called Ramgarh Ujargarh. The present name is derived from a temple still largely resorted to. Trade in wheat, and weekly market. Fort to the west of the town. Dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, 3 schools (2 for boys and 1 for girls), and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamoni.—Village and fort; situated on the bank of a fine lake, 28 miles from Saugor town. Population 100. The ruins of mosques, tombs, and buildings for nearly a mile round the fort and lake attest the importance of the place under Muhammadan rule. Police outpost station.

Eran.—Chief village of a tract of the same name, 48 miles from Saugor town. Population under 5,000. This place is remarkable for its monumental remains, attributed to Raja Bharat. Police outpost station.

Etawah.—Estate in Khurali *tahsil*, containing 44 villages, on an area of 77 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Etawah, the chief village, is situated close to the Bina railway station. Population 22,000. Contains a fort, fine buildings, two schools for boys and girls, and post office [m. s. t.]. The chief sales at the weekly market consist of grain and country cloth.

Garhakota (Hirdanagar).—The chief town of a tract of the same name, and municipality; situated in an angle formed by the rivers Sonar and Gadhairi, 27 miles east of Saugor. Population 12,000. The town is divided by the river Sonar into two parts, Garhakota and Hirdanagar, in the latter place all the trade is carried on. The chief manufactures are red cloths called *adhi* and *pathi*, worn chiefly by women. *Gur* is largely exported. Besides the weekly market held on every Friday for

the sale of grain, cattle, Native and English cloth, there is a large cattle fair, beginning on the 18th January, and lasting for six weeks, which is attended by about 30,000 persons from different parts of the country. The town contains a fort, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Garola.—Rent-free estate, consisting of one village, with an area of 5,479 acres. Revenue, Rs. 1640. Population 1,200. Garola contains a small fort, a fine lake, and school.

Gurjamar.—Town in Rehli *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Contains travellers' rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jaisinghnagar.—Village in Saugor *tahsil*, 21 miles from Saugor town. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market, with trade in grain, cloth, and provisions. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanjia.—Ancient town in a tract of the same name, on the northern frontier of Saugor District. A market is held every Tuesday. Police outpost station.

Kesli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kethora.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Saugor.

Khimlasa.—Town and fort in Korai *tahsil*, 42 miles north-west of Saugor town. Population about 3,000. Within the fort are the police station and two remarkable edifices; one a Muhammadan, and the other of Hindu origin. Two schools, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Korai.—North-western *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 33 miles north of Saugor town. It contains a fort, and court-house, *tahsil* offices, police station, 3 schools, one being for girls, and post office [m. s. t.]. North of the fort are some fine Hindu temples. Large weekly market. Population 6,000, chiefly Dangis, a class of agricultural Rajputs.

Malthon.—Chief town of a tract of the same name, situated 40 miles north of Saugor. Population 2,400. Contains a fort, weekly market, travellers' bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mundra.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Saugor.

Narioli.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Saugor.

Pithoria.—Estate, 20 miles north-west of Saugor town. Area, 51 square miles; comprising 26 villages. Revenue, Rs. 3,200. Pithoria, the chief village, contains a fort, and weekly market.

Pitihra.—Estate in the extreme south-east of Saugor District. Area, 120 square miles, comprising 86 villages. The residence of the Raja is at Pitihra, a village on the Narbada river, with population under 1000.

Rahatgarh.—Town in Saugor *tahsil*, 25 miles west of Saugor town. Population about 4500. The fort stands on an eminence to the south-west of the town. In the fort, large bazaar, many temples, and palaces are situated. Rahatgarh manufactures excellent shoes and *dhoties*. Travellers' bungalow, school, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rangir.—Ancient village, 22 miles from Saugor. The fair, held every March, attracts nearly 70,000 persons.

Rehli.—Southern *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 28 miles from Saugor town, in a healthy and fertile country. Population 6000. Gur, coarse sugar, and wheat are largely exported. Markets twice a week. Contains Tahsil offices, fort, schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Saugor.—The Central *tahsil* of Saugor District; also the principal town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [W. & R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the north-west border of a fine lake, nearly a mile broad, from which it derives its name. Saugor town is well-built, with wide streets; and the large bathing *ghats* on the banks of the lake for the most part surrounded with Hindu temples, add much to its appearance. The civil station and cantonment lie to the north and about a mile east of the lake. There is a large Maratha fort commanding the city and surrounding country which is now used as an Ordnance depôt. Climate cool during winter and excessively hot in summer. This is the station of the Central Provinces Military Forces, and contains both European and Native Troops. A European regiment, two batteries of artillery as well as Native cavalry and infantry, are stationed here. Population 46,000. The town contains, besides the usual District Staff, the tahsil offices, jail, the city *kotwali*, zilla school, a vernacular middle-class school, several indigenous schools, and 5 girls' schools, also dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shahgarh.—Chief town of a tract bearing the same name in Banda *tahsil*; situated at the foot of a lofty hill range, 40 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 2400. The small fort, now in ruins, contained the Rajah's palace. Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday. Schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surkhi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

SEONI.

SEONI.—District in the Jabalpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Jabalpur, on the east by Mandla and Balaghat, on the south by Nagpur and Bhandara, and on the west by Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. Area, 3198 square miles, containing 1 town and 1401 villages. Population about 370,767. The administrative head-quarters are at Seoni town, 79 miles from Nagpur, and 86 miles from Jabalpur by road.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the chief crop of the District. Other products include rice, cotton, sugar, oil-seeds, and the *kasa* grass which yields oil.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, and some pottery of superior quality made at Kanhiwar. At Khawasa, in the midst of the forest, leather is beautifully tanned.

CLIMATE.—The plateau enjoys a moderate and healthy climate. The prevailing disease is fever, which proves most dangerous during the months succeeding the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Seoni and Lakhnadon. Revenue about 3½ lakhs. Cost of District officials and police about Rs. 75,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of police, Sub-Engineer, Inspector of Schools, and Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Seoni town see Seoni.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adegaon—Tract of country or estate, comprising 90 villages. Chief village, Adegaon, 49 miles from Seoni. Population 1400. Ruins of a fort, schools for boys and girls, and police outpost station.

Barghat—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chappara—Decayed town in Lakhnadon *tahsil*; situated 22 miles north of Seoni town, on the Jabalpur road. Population 3,000. Excellent camping ground in the neighbourhood. Travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dhooma—Village, situated 13 miles from Lakhnadon; and 34 miles from Jabalpur. Population 1,000. Encamping ground, school, police station, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghansar—Village with post office [m.].

Kaneewara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kawassa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Keolari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korai—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhnadon—The northern *tahsil* of Seoni District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandladai—Hill, 20 miles north-east of Seoni town. Height, 2,500 feet above sea-level, 20 miles from Seoni.

Narsingha—Dome-shaped rock, rising 100 feet out of the Wain-ganga valley. The temple on the top, sacred to Narsingha an incarnation of Vishnu, contains an image of the god. A village of the same name lies below the hill.

Piparwani—Village in Seoni *tahsil*; situated 35 miles from Seoni town. Population 2,000. Village school, weekly market, and police outpost station.

Seoni—South-western *tahsil*, also principal town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the road from Nagpur to Jabalpur, nearly half-way between the two places. Population 12,000. Contains large public gardens, a fine market-place, and a handsome tank. Principal buildings—Court-house, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The climate is healthy, and the temperature moderate.

Sher—River of the Central Provinces, rises near Khamaria; flows north-westerly, and falls into the Narbada, near the centre of Narsinghpur District.

Wainganga—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Seoni District, a few miles east of the Nagpur and Jabalpur road, near the village of Rajhola. In its course it first joins the Thanwar, then the Bagh, and the Kanhan, and ultimately falls into the Godavari.

WARDHA.

WARDHA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms a triangle with its apex towards the north-west; the base rests on Chanda District; the eastern side is bounded by Nagpur, while on the western side the river Wardha separates it from Berar. Area, 2428 square miles, containing 6 towns and 908 villages. Population 203,286. District head-quarters are at Wardha town, 48 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are—cotton, wheat, rice, oil-seeds, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Cotton cloth forms the only local manufacture of importance, but cotton thread, blankets, gunny, and rope are also made. The most important article exported from Wardha is the raw cotton known as 'Hinganghats' from the cotton mart of that name.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Wardha bears an ill repute for rapid and violent variations in temperature. During the summer months a dry, hot wind blows steadily from the north-west. The rains generally open with a hurricane about the middle of June, and last till the end of September. The prevailing disease of the District is fever, especially in the months succeeding the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Wardha, Arvi, and Hinganghat. Revenue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; cost of District-officials and police, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Wardha town see Wardha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Prosperous agricultural village with 4,000 inhabitants. Famous for its well-irrigation, gardens, mango-groves, and brisk weekly fair. Has also a colony of weavers and a village school. Post office [m. s. t.].

Anjhi—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Dham river, 9 miles from Wardha town. Population about 3,000. Weekly market, with considerable trade in woven cloth. Vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Arvi—*Tahsil* or Sub-Division with 297 villages, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 34 miles from Wardha town. Population 10,000. Arvi is a considerable trading town, with tahsil offices; a good market-place, a dispensary, a *sarai* with rooms for Europeans, an excellent municipal garden, an Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ashti—Ancient town, 52 miles from Wardha town. Population

5,500. Ashti has a reservoir, an Anglo-vernacular school, a police station, a court of two honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiri—Village, about 20 miles from Wardha town, noted for its annual fair, lasting for 8 days, held on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Janma Ashtami, celebrating the birth of Krishna. Village school, and weekly market.

Degaon—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Wardha. Post office [m. s.].

Deoli—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Wardha town. It is the third largest cotton mart in the District. Population about 6,000. At the market, held every Friday and Saturday, a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle and agricultural produce. Deoli has two market-places, one for the cotton merchants and the other for general market. Honorary magistrate's court, Anglo-vernacular town school, Government garden, *sarai* with furnished rooms for Europeans, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dewalwara—Small village, situated on the river Wardha, 6 miles west of Arvi ; noted for its annual fair held every November in the bed of river close by. The fair lasts from 20 to 25 days, during which time pilgrims and merchants flock to the fine temple of the goddess Rukmin.

Dhanori—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, situated 26 miles from Wardha town. Population 1,000. Village school, police outpost station, and small weekly market held on Fridays.

Girar—Town, 37 miles south-east of Wardha town. The shrine of the Musalman saint, Shaikh Khwaja Farid, crowns the summit of a neighbouring hill, and attracts a continual flow of devotees, both Hindus and Musalmans. The town has a police station, village school, a weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hinganghat—*Tahsil* of Wardha District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 21 miles from Wardha town. Population 10,000. The town is a main seat of the cotton trade. Hinganghat cotton produced in the rich Wardha valley being esteemed one of the best indigenous staples of India. The town consists of old and new Hinganghat ; the former, a straggling town, liable to be flooded by the river Wana ; the latter, in which the better classes reside, laid out in broad streets and avenues. Schools for boys and girls. The town contains a *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, a large *sarai*, several cotton presses, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hingni—Town, situated 16 miles from Wardha. Population 2,500, chiefly weavers and cultivators. A large masonry fort, two temples, two large houses, and 21 wells still attest the founder's energy. An annual fair takes place on the second day of the *Holi* festival. Weekly market, village school, and post office [m. t.].

Jalgaon—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, 6 miles from Arvi and 40 miles from Wardha. Population 2,200, chiefly agriculturists. Fine *pan* and other gardens, 90 wells, bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Karanja—Town in Wardha *tahsil* ; situated on high land, surrounded by hills, 41 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,500, chiefly cultivators, traders, and weavers. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keljhar—Village in Wardha *Tahsil*, 16 miles from Wardha town. In the gateway of what remains of a well-built fort, stands a famous image of Ganpati, in whose honour a yearly fair is held on the fifth day of Magh Suddha, or about the end of January.

Kharangna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandgaon—Town in Hinganghat *tahsil*, near the river Wana ; 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,300. Trade in cattle. School-house, weekly market, and post office [m. t.].

Nachangaon—Ancient town in Wardha *Tahsil*, situated 2 miles from Pulgaon railway station, and 21 miles from Wardha town. Population 4,000, chiefly agriculturists. The sarai (native inn), with its strong stone walls and gateway, resembles a fort. Weekly market on Thursday, and on the 4th of Aswin Vadya (end of October) a yearly fair is held in the temple of Puranik. A good town school and police out-post station.

Faunar (Pownar).—Ancient town in Wardha *tahsil*; and railway station ; situated on the river Dham, 8 miles from Wardha town. Population 2,500, chiefly agricultural. A ruined fort in a strong position, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Pulgaon—Village and railway station, near the river Wardha, which has a picturesque waterfalls close by ; distant 19 miles from Wardha. The Hindus deem Pulgaon a holy place, and have built a temple in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohna—Town and fort in Arvi *tahsil*, 23 miles from Wardha town. Population 2,400, chiefly cultivators. Weekly market on Tuesday. A large fair also takes place yearly at the end of January. The town has a village school, and in the neighbourhood are gardens of opium, sugar-cane, and spices.

Rosulabad—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, with 3,000 inhabitants. Large weekly market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Salu (Selu).—Town and fort in Wardha *tahsil*, situated on the Bor river, 11 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,000. Chief manufactures, cotton cloth, weekly market, Sarai (native inn), Vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sindi—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 5,000, chiefly weavers and cultivators. Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth, oil, bangles, and shoes. Bi-weekly market. The town contains an honorary magistrate's court, a school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonagaon—Village with fort and railway station, 11 miles from Wardha town. Ancient fair takes place every June and October, in honour of the god Murlidhar.

Wadhona—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wadnaira—Village in Hinganghat *tahsil*, with 2,200 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Waigaon—Town in Wardha *tahsil*, situated 8 miles from Wardha town, on the Wardha valley road. Population 3,000. An annual fair is held during the Dasahara festival, in honour of the god Balaji to whom

there is an old temple of considerable local repute. Sarai (native inn) and village school.

Wardha (*old name Palakwadi*)—Chief town, central *tahsil*, municipality, railway junction station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 65 miles from Amraoti. Population 6,000. The trade is chiefly cotton and grain for the Bombay market. Wardha contains jail, police lines, public garden, court-houses, two large steam cotton presses, a good Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

CEYLON.

CEYLON.—A large and beautiful island belonging to India. It is called Singhala by the Cingalese. In Arabic it is Serendib, in Sanskrit Lanka, and in Greek Taprobane. This last, it is conjectured, is a corruption of Tivu Ravana (Ravana's island), from Ravana, the demon sovereign celebrated in the 'Ramayana'. It is a large, beautiful, and pear-shaped island, separated from the Coromandel coast by the Gulf of Mannar, and situated south-east of peninsular India. The island is mountainous in the centre and south, but has a belt of low land round the coast. It is 270 miles long from Dondra Head in the south to Point Pedara or Palmyra Head in the north, and its greatest breadth is 137 miles. It has been a dependency of Great Britain since 1815. Area, 25,000 square miles, and the population about 30,00,000, of whom about 24,00,000 are Cingalese, about 6,00,000 Tamils, and about 7000 Europeans.

HISTORY.—Beyond the scanty information given in the "Ramayana" concerning Ceylon, little is known of its history till it was visited by the Portuguese in 1505. The island was at that time molested by the Arabs, and the Portuguese assisted the Native rulers in repelling their attacks. After some years the Portuguese took partial possession, and in 1517, they obtained whole possession of the maritime districts till 1658, when they were driven out by the Dutch, who in turn yielded their possession to the English in 1796. Native kings continued to reign at Kandy till 1815, when *Vikrama Rajasingh* provoked a war with the British and was deposed with the consent of the chiefs.

ISLANDS—In the north there are several low islands. Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar are divided from each other by a number of islands and sand-banks. (The Hindus term the sand-banks Rama's Bridge).

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains are covered with forest, but enclose rich plains and valleys.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Colombo, Galle, Trincomali, and Point Pedro.

RIVERS.—The Aripo, north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world; the Kalany Gunga, on the western coast (70 miles); the Kalu Gunga, on the western coast, a navigable river, from the district of Safragam, falls into the sea at Kaltura (70 miles); the Mahawelli Gunga, chief river, which rises in Horton Plains, 7000 feet above the sea level, and flows north-east past Kandy in the Bay of

Trincomali (140 miles) having a delta at its mouth, and the Walaway Gunga, in the south-east of the island (70 miles).

PRODUCERS —The mineral, vegetable, and animal productions are exceedingly various and valuable. Amongst minerals, granite is common, and sand-stone along the shores. The precious stones for which Ceylon is noted are chiefly amethysts, topazes, garnets, cats-eyes, and rubies. Pearls are obtained from the pearl-oyster banks along the north-east and north-west shores. Nitre, alum, and salt are plentiful. Amongst the vegetable products the chief are coffee, rice, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, cinnamon (used to flourish in the south) and chinchona. Cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, pepper, cardamoms, and areca-nut are produced in abundance throughout the island ; cocoa-nut plants flourish in the south, palmyras (which produces " jaggery ") in the north, while jack-fruit and other fruit trees and many kinds of the most valuable timber are met with all over the island. The talpat palm is remarkable for its gigantic leaves. The animal kingdom is not less rich. Wild elephants and deers roam about in large herds ; the sambar or elk, being the largest species of Asiatic deer ; alligators haunt most of the rivers, cheetahs, bears, and all the animals of India except the tiger are found.

COMMERCE —The commerce consists mainly in exporting coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon to Great Britain, and betel-nut, timber, salt and coal to other places, chiefly India ; and in importing manufactured articles from Britain, and rice, sugar, and tea from other countries.

PEOPLE —The population is estimated at two and a half millions ; and comprises Singhaiese (a peaceful people), who occupy the central and southern parts of the island ; Hindus, mostly Tamil men, who are in possession of the north-eastern districts ; Moors or Muhammadans, who are dispersed all over the island ; Veddas, aboriginal tribes, live in the " Park Country " ; and others of mixed European and Native descent.

OCCUPATION .—The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture ; the manufactures are all very unimportant, except arrack, salt, and oil. The Ceylonese excel in gold and silver work, and in the manufacture of lacquered-ware.

LANGUAGE —Tamil is spoken in the north and north-east ; Singhaiese and Portuguese are used in the other parts of the island. The sacred language of Ceylon is called Pali.

RELIGION .—Buddhism is the prevailing religion among the Singhaiese, and Hinduism among the Tamils. Christianity has made some progress in different parts.

CLIMATE .—On the coast the climate is hot and moist ; in the hills it is pleasant. The eastern side is hot and dry, like the countries on the coast of Coromandel ; the western side humid like Malabar. Everywhere in the island the rainfall is heavy. The rain comes first from the south-west, as in Bombay, and later from the east, as in Madras. The north-east monsoon prevailing from November to February, and the south-west from April to September, the intervening months having variable winds or calms. The north-eastern coast resembles the Carnatic

in climate; the south-western, the Malabar coast. Ice is sometimes formed in the highest interior table-land.

TRAVELLING CONVENIENCES.—Travelling in Ceylon is, for the most part, comparatively easy. The roads are everywhere excellent, and the rest houses are far more comfortable places of abode than the corresponding institutions in India.

CURRENCY.—The currency of the island is rupees, divided, not into annas as in India, but into cents. One rupee is equal to 100 cents.

REVENUE.—The revenue, which amounts to about 15 million (Indian silver coin) annually, is derived chiefly from land, customs, stamps, cinnamon, salt, excise, and fisheries.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Ceylon is unconnected with that of India. It is a colony of the English Crown, and is confided to a Governor assisted by two councils, one legislative and the other executive.

DIVISIONS.—For administrative purposes, Ceylon is divided into seven Provinces: 1 Western Province; 2 Southern Province; 3 Eastern Province; 4 Northern Province; 5 North Western Province; 6 Central Province; and 7 North-central Province, each of which is subdivided into districts, each under the control of a Government Agent. For the administration of justice there are Provincial Courts in the districts and a supreme Court at Colombo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adam's Bridge—A ridge of sand and rocks, about 17 miles in length, stretching north-west to south-east, from the island of Rameswaram off the Indian coast, to the island of Manaar off Ceylon, and so nearly closing the northern end of the Gulf of Manaar. In the Ramayana, Rama is said to have used this natural causeway for the passage of his army when invading Lanka (Ceylon).

Adam's Peak—A highest mountain (south-west of Pedataralagalla). It is 7420 feet high, on the summit of which, there is a shrine common to the different faiths: thus, the Siva-worshippers ascend the top of Adam's Peak to adore the foot-print of their phallic god, the Sivapada; the Buddhists repair to the spot to revere the same symbol as the foot-mark of Buddha; and the Muhammadans venerate it as a relic of Adam, the Semitic father of mankind. From Hattan railway station (15 miles) the ascent of the peak is most easily made. From St. Andrews (12 miles), the ascent is to be made on foot. The ascent is steep, and it is annually ascended by thousands of pilgrims. Palabadala is the halting station of pilgrims to Adam's peak. Here the path becomes very steep and rugged.

Agra Patana—(Dimbula)—Village with post office.

Akuressa—Village with post office.

Allawa—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Colombo.

Alutgama—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Colombo.

Alutnuwera—Village situated 25 miles north of Badulla, on the

Mahawelli Ganga. An ancient dagoba* deserves a visit. Post office.

Ambagamuwa—Village with post office.

Ambepussa—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Colombo. The country is hilly, and also most unhealthy in the island. Post office.

Amblangoda—Large village, 34 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Anamaduwa—Village with post office.

Angulana—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Anuradhapura—Chief town of North Central Province; situated on the Aripo river, 10 miles from Wariyapola, and 84 miles from Kandy. It is the ancient capital of the island, and contains many colossal dagobas or topes, temples, and tanks, and the sacred bo-tree (pipal), said to have been brought from Gya in Behar about 240 B. C., which is especially revered by Buddhists and is an object of pilgrimage. Rest-house and post office.

Aranayaka—Village with post office.

Aripo—Town situated to the north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world.

Avisawella—Village with post office.

Baddegama—Village with post office.

Badulla—The capital of the Province of Uva, one of the oldest and most attractive towns in Ceylon. Rest-house.

Bagawantalawa—Village with post office.

Balangoda—Village with post office.

Bambalapitiya—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Bandaragama—Village with post office.

Batticaloa (*Madakalipo*).—The capital of the Eastern Province; situated south-east of Trincomali, with a large plantation of cocoa-nut trees. North of Batticaloa, at the mouth of the Natur, the remains of the coast Veddas are settled under the protection of Government. Rest-house and post office.

Batticotta—Village with post office.

Battulu-oya—Village with post office.

Beliatta—Village with post office.

Belihul-oya—Village with post office.

Bentotta—Village situated 41 miles from Colombo. Journey to Galle by road begins from here. Rest-house and post office.

Beruwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Bibile—Village with post office.

Bulatkohopiliya—Village with post office.

Chavakachcheri—A large village surrounded by immense groves of the palmyra palm, 187 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

* A dagoba is a bell-shaped construction erected over some relic of Buddha or his chief disciples.

Chilaw—Large town and seat of an Assistant Government Agency, 45 miles from Colombo. Contains District court, Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office. A large Hindu temple at Muniseram in the neighbourhood is worth a visit.

Colombo—A port on the west coast and chief town in the Western Province, also seat of the Government, railway station and the principal place of foreign trade, from which coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon are shipped. The city of Colombo is about 4 miles from the sea. Travellers generally enter Ceylon by the Port of Colombo. The flashing light is visible 18 miles at sea. It is situated at the south end of the harbour, and is placed on the top of the Clock Tower, where Chathan Street and Queen Street join.

The Landing-places and Custom-house lie at the south end of the harbour, which receives the full protection of the magnificent breakwater. Close to the Custom House are the grand Oriental Hotel, the Queen's House, the Barracks, and the remains of the fort. The objects of interest are the Racquet Court, the Town Hall, the Public Market-place, the Roman Catholic College, the Cinnamon Gardens, the Victoria Park, Buddhist Temple, Museum, Coffee mills, and the Great Reservoir, from which Colombo is supplied with water. Post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 130,000. Colombo possesses the following Banks, viz. Bank of Madras, Bank of Russia for foreign trade, Ceylon Savings Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Comptaire D'Escompte de Paris, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; London Chartered Bank of Australia; National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank Corporation.

Dambulla—A large village with cave temples and a rest-house 45 miles from Kandy; Sigiri, a rock fortress, 15 miles. Post office.

Dehiwala—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ceylon. Post office.

Deltota—Village with post office.

Dikoya—Village with post office.

Dikwella—Village with post office.

Dodanduwa—Village with post office.

Dolosbage—Village with post office.

Dondra—A fishing village, situated on the southernmost point of Ceylon, 104 miles from Colombo. Contains the remains of a State temple, and a magnificent lighthouse about a mile distant from the village.

Elkuduwa—Village with post office.

Elpitiya—Village with post office.

Galboda—Village and railway station, 95 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Galkissa—Village with post office.

Galle—Chief town of the Southern Province, also port with a small harbour, 74 miles from Calcutta. Population 34,000. The landing place at Galle is on the north side of the harbour. Contains a fort, lighthouse, hotel, and old Government House, also Chartered Mercantile Bank, New Oriental Bank, and post office.

Gampola—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

Gandara—Village with post office.

Gintota—Village with post office.

Habarane—Small village, 60 miles from Kandy. There is a picturesque Buddhist temple of considerable antiquity.

Hakmana—Village with post office.

Haldumulla—Village with post office and rest-house, 105 miles from Colombo. From this place a very fine waterfall, over 400 feet in height, near Lemastotta, may be visited.

Hambantotta—Large town and chief place of an Assistant Agency, also head-quarters of the District; situated on a small harbour. Contains District court-house, jail, salt manufactory. A great part of the inhabitants are Malaya. Post office.

Hanguranketa—Village with post office.

Hanwella—A large village with post office and rest-house, 21 miles from Colombo, commanding a beautiful view up and down the river.

Haputale—Village with post office.

Hattan—Village and railway station [R.], 108 miles from Colombo. Post office. From this point the ascent of Adam's Peak (13 miles), is commenced. The great tea districts of Dickoya and Dimbula may also be most conveniently visited from this station.

Henaratgoda—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Colombo. Post office. Government Tropical Gardens about 1 mile from the railway station.

Horana—Village with a rest-house, 10 miles from Ratanpura. It contains a handsome Buddhist temple, and the remains of an ancient Buddhist monastery.

Hewaheta—Village with post office.

Hikkaduwa—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 61 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Hunupitiya—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Colombo.

Jae-la—Village with post office.

Jaffna—Chief town of Northern Province; situated on an island at the northern extremity of Ceylon. It is a small sea-port; but large and flourishing town, 201 miles from Kandy. The objects of interest are the Queen's House, an old Dutch fort and church, jail, Clock Tower, and post office. Much salt is made in the vicinity.

Kadugannawa—Village and railway station; situated at the top of the pass, 65 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Kalmunai—Village with post office.

Kalpitiya—Village with post office.

Kalutura—Town and railway station; situated on the bank of the Kalu Ganga river, 27 miles from Colombo. Contains a Buddhist temple, rest-house, and post office. Coasting trade.

Kandapola—Village with post office.

Kandy—Chief town of Central Province, also the last capital of the Sinhalese kings, and railway station, 73 miles from Colombo. The town is situated at the head of a valley, 1700 feet above the sea, and surrounded by hills. Kandy is now the resort of the Governor. Three

Buddhist temples called Godalademya, Galangola, and Lanka Telika ; at a little distance from Kandy are worth a visit. Contains also Chartered Mercantile Bank and post office.

Kankesanturai—Village with post office.

Karankodditun—Village with post office.

Kataluwa—Village with post office.

Katana—Village with post office.

Katugastota—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Katukurunda—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Katunayaka—Village with post office.

Kayts—Village with post office.

Kegala—Village with rest-house, 10 miles from Polgahawela. Post office.

Kekirawa—Village with post office.

Kelani—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 2 miles up the river of the same name. A great festival takes place here at the full moon of May, and lasts four days.

Kelaniya—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Colombo.

Kendangamawa—Village with post office.

Kesbawa—Village with post office.

Kitulgalla—Village with post office.

Kochchikade—Village with post office.

Kollupittiya—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Colombo.

Kosgoda—Village with post office.

Koslanda—Village with post office.

Kotagala—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Hattan. Post office.

Kotmale—Village with post office.

Kotte (Cotta)—Village with post office.

Kurunegala—Chief town of the North-Western Province ; situated at the foot of the rock, 11 miles south of Polgahawela station. From the top of the rock, a noble view is to be obtained. Rest-house and post office.

Lindula—Village with post office.

Lunawa—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Colombo.

Lunugala—Village with post office.

Madampe—Village with post office.

Madawachchiya—Village with post office.

Madawalatenna—Village with post office.

Madulkele—Village with post office.

Maggonu—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Colombo.

Mahaiyawa—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Kandy.

Mahora—Village and railway station, also the quarry junction, 9 miles from Colombo. It was from here that the stone was brought for the construction of the break water. Post office.

Malabe—Village with post office.

Maldives—The Maldives, south-west of Cape Comarin, in Indian Ocean, are numerous circular groups of low islands, formed by coral reefs, in political connection with Ceylon. The native name is Mahaldib, from Mali, the chief Atoll, and *dwipa*, the Sanskrit for island. The whole Maldivian group is inhabited by a civilized race of people, who carry on a considerable trade with the British possessions in India, more particularly with Bengal, Chittagong, Ceylon, and the Malabar coast. Cocoa-nuts, fish, and couries are the principal exports. The inhabitants are Muhammadans. The Maldivian islands are governed by a Sultan whose title is *Dolos Assa Kal Tera Atholan* or King of 13 Provinces and 12,000 islands. The Sultan renders annually a nominal tribute to the British Governor of Ceylon. From Wellingaunono island to the nearest point of the coast of India is only 35 miles.

Manipay—Village with post office.

Mannar—Village with post office, 174 miles from Kandy.

Maradana—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Colombo.

Maradankandawala—Village with post office.

Marawila—Village, 26 miles from Colombo. Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office.

Maskeliya—Village with post office.

Matale—Village and railway terminus station, 18 miles from Kandy. Rest-house, and post office. About 2 miles from this village is a remarkable Buddhist temple of Alu Vihara.

Matara—A large town, situated on the bank of the Nilawa Ganga river. It is the residence of many of the oldest and richest Cingalese lowland families. In the fort there is a rest-house, a handsome clock tower, and post office. Population 9,000.

Matugama—Village with post office.

Maturata—Village with post office.

Mawanella—Village with post office.

Minuwangoda—Village with post office.

Mirigama—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Colombo.

Mount Lavinia—Railway station, 7 miles from Colombo. It is a very favourite place to stay at, and has excellent accommodation. Good Hotel.

Moratuwa—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Colombo. It is a very flourishing place. Good church and post office.

Morawaka—Village with post office.

Mullaittivu—Village with post office.

Muttwall—Village with post office.

Nagoda—Village with post office.

Nainamadama—Village with post office.

Nanu-oya—Village and railway station, 128 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Nathandiya—Village with post office.

Nawalapitiya—Village and railway station, 87 miles from Colombo.

Neboda—Village with post office.

Negombo—A large and thriving town picturesquely situated among lagoons and canals, 23 miles from Colombo. The whole District between Colombo and Negombo is densely inhabited. Post office and rest-house.

Nikaweratiya—Village with post office.

Nindoor—Village with post office.

Nuwara-Eliya (*Nurelliya*).—Village and the chief sanitarium of the island, 4 miles from Nanu-oya. Clubs and hotels, also post office.

Paigala—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Colombo.

Pallai—Village with post office.

Pamunugama—Village with post office.

Panadure—A flourishing village and railway station, 17 miles from Colombo. Handsome church, rest-house, and post office. Climate good.

Pankulam—Village with a rest-house, 177 miles from Colombo. A few miles beyond the village are the remarkable 9 hot springs of Chimpidi; though they are of different temperatures, rise close together in one ancient stone basin. They are considered equally sacred by Buddhists, Hindus, and Muhammadans, and the ruins of a dagoba, a temple of Vishnu, and a mosque stand together in the immediate vicinity.

Pannala—Village with post office.

Passara—Village with post office.

Pelmadulla—Village with post office.

Peradeniya—Village and railway junction station, 70 miles from Colombo. The main line continues south, and the branch line to Kandy and Matale strikes north. Close to the railway station, the beautiful Royal Botanical Gardens deserve a visit. Post office.

Pettah—Village and railway station, 1½ miles from Colombo.

Point de-Galle—A sea-port town, situated on a low rocky point of land on the south-west coast, distant 70 miles south of Colombo. It has a beautiful harbour, and is a regular calling station for steamers to and from Europe and India, China, and Australia.

Point Pedro—Village with post office.

Polgahawela—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Colombo. From here a road runs north to Kurunegala, the chief town of the North West Province. Post office.

Pundalu-oya—Village with post office.

Pussellawa—Village with post office.

Puttalam—Town and head-quarters of an Assistant Government Agent. It is the place of the existence of the largest salt-pans in Ceylon. The whole island is supplied with salt from this place or Hambontotta. Post office and rest-house.

Puttur—Village with post office.

Rakwana—Village with post office.

Ramboda—Village with post office.

Rambukkana—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Colombo. Here Ghat ascent commences. Post office.

Rangalla—Village with post office.

Ranne—Village with a rest-house, 130 miles from Colombo. About a mile on the south, a Buddhist temple on the summit of a high wooded rock, worth a visit.

Ratnapura—A large town and the capital of the Province of Sabargamuwa. It is situated in the midst of the most exquisite scenery, and the view from the summit of the Fort, the Suspension Bridge, and the Circular Road are especially recommended. The finest views of Adam's Peak are to be obtained from here. Ascent of Adam's Peak, 23 miles distant. Two miles from Ratnapura, the Maha saman Devale, one of the richest Buddhist temples in Ceylon. Valuable plumbago mines are here. Post office.

Rattota—Village with post office.

Ruwanwella—Village with post office.

Slave Island—Railway station, 3 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Talavakele—Village and railway station, 116 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Tangalla—A small village, situated close to the sea, 125 miles from Colombo. A few miles to the south of which is situated one of the oldest and most remarkable Buddhist monasteries in Ceylon—Mukirigala, an isolated rock, rising abruptly from the plain, and honeycombed with caves and temples. Rest-house and post office.

Teldeniya—Village with post office.

Tihagoda—Village with post office.

Tissamaharama—The oldest of the abandoned royal cities of Ceylon; situated 20 miles north-east of Hambantotta. It is a place of pilgrimage. The ruins are of great antiquity and interest. There are several large dagobas mostly in ruins, and some smaller ones in fair condition. There are two ways of reaching Tissamaharama. The easiest route is *via* Badulla.

Trincomalee—A fortified commercial port and town with a fine harbour, on the north-east coast of the island, distant 116 miles from Kandy. Population 10,000. Trincomalee is the principal naval station of the Indian seas. The dock-yard is in the inner harbour, and there is deep water close to the best wharves. Rest-house and post office.

Udapussellawa—Village with post office.

Udappuwa—Village with post office.

Udugama—Village with post office.

Ukuwala—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Unnanwitiya—Village with post office.

Valluvedditturai—Village with post office.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam—A small town, the head-quarters of the district on the edge of a newly restored tank, 111 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

Veyangoda—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Wadduwa—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo.

Wallasmulla—Village with post office.

Wariyapola—Village with rest-house, 13 miles from Kurunegala. Post office.

Watagoda—Village and railway station, 121 miles from Colombo.

Wattegama—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Waturugama—Village with post office.

Welligama—A populous and thriving village, also railway station, 7 miles from Colombo; situated on the little bay of the same name, 17 miles from Galle. Rest-house and post office.

Wellawatta—Village with post office.

Weragoda—Village with post office.

Yetiyantota—Village with post office.

DECCAN.

DECCAN (*Dakshin*, 'the South').—The Deccan, in its local acceptation, signifies only the elevated tract situated between the Narbada and Krishna rivers, but it is generally and properly understood to include the whole country south of the Vindhya mountains, which separate it from Hindustan proper. In its larger sense, therefore, it comprehends the valley of the Narbada, and all southward—the belt of lowland that fringes the coast, as well as the triangular table-land, the sides of which are formed by the Eastern and Western Ghats, and the base of the Satpura range of the sub-Vindhyas. The Deccan at present includes the Presidency of Madras, the most of the Bombay Presidency, and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and many small ones.*

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—There are two Foreign Possessions in India, viz.—French Possessions and Portuguese Possessions, each of which see separately.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.—The French Territories in India consist of Pondicherry and Karikal on the coast of Coromandel; Mahe on the Malabar coast, Yanam in the Godavari District, and Chandarnagar on the Hugli river in Lower Bengal. Area, 203 square miles. Population about 300,000. Revenue, Rupees* 9 lakhs. The head-quarters of the Governor-General of French India are at Pondicherry, 122 miles from Madras by rail.

PRESENT TERRITORIES.—In addition to the five Settlements already mentioned, The French retain certain houses or patches of ground within British territory, in regard to which they claim certain rights. These

* The rupee (standard value=2 fr. 40 cents) is the only legal tender within French territories.

'Loges' or patches of ground mark the sites of ancient French factories.

ADMINISTRATION—The military command and administration-in-chief of the French Possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. He is directly assisted by a minister of the interior, secretaries in the different administrative departments, and a principal judicial officer. Civil and criminal courts, Courts of first instance, and a Court of appeal compose the judicial machinery of the possessions. The system of education is progressive to a satisfactory extent. The telegraph is working throughout the Settlement.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chandarnagar—French town and settlement in Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Hughli river, 22 miles from Calcutta. The railway station of the same name is, outside the French territory. Chandarnagar is the seat of a French Sub-Governor, and is only three square miles in area. It receives from the British Government 300 chests of opium annually, on condition that the inhabitants do not engage in the manufacture of that article. Two hotels in the fort, Roman Catholic Church, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 27,000.

Karikal—French town, municipality, and settlement on the Coromandel coast; situated on a small estuary of the Kaveri river, 12 miles from Negapatam, and 6 miles from Tranquebar. Area, 52 square miles, containing 110 villages. Population about 96,000. A brisk trade in rice is conducted with Ceylon throughout the greater part of the year. The administration of the settlement is carried by a *Chief de Service*, appointed by the President of the Republic, who is assisted by eight European officials and a host of Native functionaries, all of whom are nominated by the Governor of the French Settlements in India. The revenue of the Settlement is about Rs. 1½ lakhs; and the expenditure nearly Rs. one lakh. The port flagstaff shows a fixed light about 34 feet above sea-level, visible for a distance of 10 miles. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mahe—French settlement with harbour within the Malabar District; situated at the mouth of the river Mahe, about 4 miles to the south of Tellicherry. Area, 1445 acres. Population 9,000. Mahe is noted for the fertility of its soil and salubrity of its climate. The settlement is in charge of a chief-de-service subordinate to Pondicherry. Revenue, Rs. 18,000. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and British post office.

Pondicherry—Chief Settlement of the French in the East Indies; situated on the Coromandel coast, surrounded by the Cuddalore *taluk* of South Arcot District, Madras Presidency. The settlement forms part of the delta of the Pennar river, and a great portion of its surface is alluvial. Many artesian wells have been sunk, and excellent drinking water is obtainable. The hills known as *Les Montagnes Rouges* form a natural girdle to the country about Pondicherry. The territory of Pondicherry comprises four districts—Pondicherry, Villianur, Oulgaret, and Bahur—containing 93 large villages and 141 hamlets. Area, 115 square miles. Population about 141,000. Revenue, about 5¼ lakhs. The chief industries are weaving and dyeing. The climate is healthy. A colonial college

(with about 200 pupils) and 175 other schools, attended by nearly 5,000 children, provide for the educational wants of the territory; and a public library of 12,000 volumes, a Catholic mission, 2 orphanages, and 2 refuges are among its institutions. Pondicherry is the chief town and railway station, also the capital of the Franco-Indian colonies; 53 miles from Cuddalore. The best way to reach it is by steamer from Madras. The town of Pondicherry is divided into two parts, the White Town and the Black Town, separated from one another by a canal. The White town is by the sea-side, and is well built. The chief public buildings are—the Government-house, the Parish church, the Foreign Missions church, two pagodas, the new *bazar*, the clock tower, the light-house, the barracks, the military hospital, and the town-hall, the Pier and the Public gardens. A handsome Statue of Duplex stands on the esplanade opposite the landing-place. Pondicherry itself has an area of 115 square miles. The Governor receives Rs. 1,600 a month, the Attorney-General Rs. 200, and the four senior Judges Rs. 400. Fort-nightly steamer. British post office, Hotel and traveller's bungalow. The band plays here twice a week.

Yanam (Yanaon).—French settlement, surrounded by British territory of the Madras Presidency. Area, 2258 acres. Population about 5,000. The soil is very fertile. Revenue, Rs. 45,500. The chief, who is appointed by the President of the Republic, governs under the control of the Governor-General of the French Possessions in India. He presides over the council instituted for the discussion of the budget. He has under his orders a priest, a head of police and other administrative affairs, a collector of taxes, who also acts as treasurer and receiver of unclaimed property, a medical man, and a registrar. The chief fills the functions of president of the criminal court, of commerce, and of the magistracy and police. There is also a European civilian in charge of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. There are four schools for boys and two for girls. The police consists of a commissioner, a *kotwal*, and 18 constables. There is a jail, a dispensary, also a factory, and British post office [m. s. T.].

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—The Portuguese Possessions in India consist of Goa; Daman, north of Bombay; and the island of Diu, on the coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula, all of which see separately. Total area, 2,365 square miles; total population about 500,000.

Daman.—A Portuguese town and settlement in the Province of Guzerath, Bombay Presidency; situated 115 miles from Bombay. Area, 82 square miles; population 50,000. The settlement is composed of two portions, in Daman proper, namely, *pargana* Naer or *Daman Grande*, and *pargana* Calana Pavori or *Daman Pequeno*, and the detached *pargana* or Nagar Havili. The portion of Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles, and 29 villages, with a population of 22,000 souls; it lies at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, and is divided by the river Daman-Ganga into the two separate tracts known as *Daman*

Grande (Great Daman) and *Daman Pequeno* (Little Daman). The pargana of Nagar *Havili*, has an area of 60 square miles, with a population of 30,000 persons, and is likewise sub-divided into two parts, called *Eveli Pati* and *Upeli Pati*, containing respectively 22 and 50 villages. Total Revenue about Rs. 8,000. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise, and customs duties.

The climate is generally healthy throughout the year. Principal crops—rice, wheat, the inferior cereals common to Guzerath, and tobacco. Mats and baskets of *khajuri* and bamboo are manufactured on a large scale.

The territory of Daman forms, for administrative purposes, a single district, and has a municipal chamber or corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is superintended by a Judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the attorney-general, and two or three clerks.

The town has two forts, situated on either side of the river *Daman-Ganga*. The former contains, besides the ruins of the old monastic establishments, the Governor's palace, together with the buildings appertaining to it, military barracks, hospital, municipal office, court-house, jail, two modern churches, and numerous private residences. The other fort is smaller, and is placed by the Portuguese under the patronage of St. Jerome. It contains a church, a parochial house, and a mortuary chapel surrounded by a cemetery. Daman the chief town, is situated at the mouth of *Daman-Ganga* river, 7 miles from *Daman Road* station. Post office [m. s. T.].

Diu—An island forming portion of the Portuguese possession in Western India. It possesses a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in 2 fathoms of water. The climate is generally dry and sultry, the soil barren and water scarce. The principal products are—wheat, millet, *nachni*, *bajra*, cocoa-nuts, and some kinds of fruits. Area, 52 square miles. Population about 15,000, of whom about 400 are Christians.

The town of Diu stands at the east end of the island, and the castle ; distant 5 miles from *Nawa Bandar*. Besides Diu town, there are three large villages on the island, namely—*Monakbara*, with a fort commanding the channel on the west ; *Bachawara*, on the north ; and *Nagwa*, with a small fort commanding the bay, on the south. Revenue, Rs. 40,000.

The Governor is the chief authority in both the civil and military departments, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is under a *Juiz de Direito* with a small establishment to carry out his orders. The office of Governor is invariably filled by a European, other posts being bestowed on natives of Goa. The public force consists of about 100 soldiers, including officers. Besides the villages of the island already named, the Portuguese possess the village of *Gogola*, towards the north, in the *Kathiawar* peninsula, and the fort of *Simbor*, situated in an islet about 12 miles distant from the town.

Diu town was formerly embellished with several magnificent edifices,

some of which are still in existence. Of these the most noteworthy is the college of the Jesuits, now converted into a cathedral, called *se Matrix*. Of the former convents, that of St. Frances is used as a military hospital ; that of John of God, as a place of burial ; that of St. Dominic is in ruins. The parochial hall of the once beautiful church of St. Thomas serves as a place of meeting for the municipal chamber. Besides these buildings, there are the Governor's palace, a prison, a school, a mint, and the arsenal. The Hindus possess 10 small temples, and the Muhammadans 2 mosques. No post office. Nearest railway station, Veravel.

Goa—Portuguese Settlement on the western coast of India. Goa forms a patch of foreign territory on the coast of the Bombay Presidency, surrounded on all sides, except to the seaward, by British Districts. Area, 1062 square miles. Population 446,000. Goa was once the splendid capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east ; it is now in ruins. Panjim, or New Goa has been built nearer the sea. Certain inscriptions lately deciphered corroborate the evidence of the *Puranas* that Goa was in ancient times known under the various names of Gomanchala, Gomant, Goapuri, Gopakapur, and Gopa-Kapatana ; while recent investigations prove its identity with the Sindabur of Arab writers. The accounts handed down from antiquity teem with legendary tales, on which little reliance can be placed. In the Sahyadri Khanda of the *Skanda Purana*, it is recorded that at an early period the Aryans settled in Goa, having been brought by Parasurama from Trihotrapur or Mithila, the modern Tirhut. Some of the inscriptions referred to above show that Goa afterwards passed under the sway of the Kadambas or Banawasi, whose first king, Trilochana Kadamba, is supposed to have flourished in Kaliyug 3220, or about A. D. 109-110. This dynasty continued to rule until 1312, when Goa fell for the first time into the hands of the Muhammadans, under Malik Kafur. They were, however, compelled to evacuate it in 1370, having been defeated by Vydyaranya Madhawa, the Prime Minister of Harihara of Vijayanagar, under whose successors Goa remained for about 100 years. In 1449 it was conquered by Muhammad Gawan, the general of Muhammad II, the 13th Bahmani King of the Deccan, and incorporated into the dominions of that sovereign. After the downfall of this house, Goa became subject to the Adil Shahi dynasty reigning at Bijapur, about the time that Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in 1498. This dynasty retained possession until the 17th February 1510, when Goa was captured by Alfonso d'Albuquerque.

Goa comprises the following 9 Districts, namely (old conquests), Ilhas (population 50,000), Salsette (110,000), Bardez (110,000) ; (New conquests), Pernem (population 33,000), Sanquelim (45,000), Ponda (40,000). Sanguem (21,000), Quepem (20,000) ; and Canacona (19,000). Total revenue, Rs. 11 lakhs ; expenditure nearly, 10 lakhs. The military force consists of 300 European men of all ranks. The entire strength of the police is 900 men.

The country is hilly. The territory of Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities projects the *cabo* (cape) from the island of Goa, divid-

ing the harbour into two anchorages, known as Alguada and Marmagao. The inhabitants are divided into three classes—(1) Europeans, (2) the descendants of Europeans, and (3) Natives. The last class may be again sub-divided into Christians and Pagans. The native Christians, who constitute a little more than half of the total population, are the descendants of Hindus converted to Christianity on the subjugation of the country by the Portuguese, and can still trace the caste to which they originally belonged. The predominating caste among the Pagans is that of Shenvis, or Saraswat Brahmaus. Chitpawans and Karadas are also to be found, as well as the low or depressed castes, such as Mahars, Chamars, etc., who are generally to be distinguished by their darker colour. The few Musalmans are, as a class, in a poor condition. The males among native Christians for the most part adopt European costumes, while the females still wear the indigenous *sari*. The ordinary expenses of a middle-class family seldom exceed £3 a month. All classes of the people, except Europeans, use the Konkani language, with some admixture of Portuguese words. But the official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns, as well as by all educated persons. French is understood by some, and English chiefly by those who have resided for a long time in British territories.

The Hindus and Muhammadans enjoy perfect liberty in religious matters, and have their own places of worship. The chief Hindu temples are those of Mangesh, Malsha, Santadurga, Kapleshwar, Nagesh, and Ramnath, all of which are situated in the Novas Conquistas.

The staple produce of the country is rice. The other crops include *naclim*, *urid*, *cultia*, *orio*, *mug* and *tur*. Of fruit-trees the most important are cocoanut, mango, jack, and cashew. Among the various kinds of vegetables are potato, radishes, yams, melons, cucumber, etc. Besides these—chillies, ginger, turmeric, onion, and certain vegetables of daily consumption are extensively cultivated in some villages.

Of late years, education has made considerable progress in Goa. There are about 40 higher schools including 1 national lyceum or college ; 1 medical school ; 1 school for chemistry ; 1 mathematical school ; 1 seminary for priests ; and a college for practical sciences. Besides these, there are 3 public schools for girls.

Goa is regarded as an integral portion of the Portuguese Empire, and, with Daman and Diu, forms, for administrative purposes, one Province subject to a Governor-General, who is appointed directly by the King of Portugal, and holds his office for five years. Besides his civil functions, he is invested with the supreme military authority in the Province. His personal staff consists of two aides-de-camp, and a secretary styled the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and likewise appointed by the king. Although he is the chief executive functionary, the Governor-General cannot, except in cases of emergency, impose new taxes, or abolish the existing ones, contract loans, create new appointments, or reduce the old ones, retrench the salaries attached to them, or generally incur any expenses not sanctioned by law ; nor can he, under any circumstances, leave the Province without the special permission of the Home Government.

676 FOREIGN POSSESSIONS—PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

In the administration of the Province, the Governor-General is aided by a council composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop of Goa, or, in his absence, the chief ecclesiastical authority exercising his functions, the Judges of the High Court, the two highest military officers in Goa, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta de Fazenda Publica (council of public revenue), the Health Officer, and the President of the Municipal Chamber or Corporation of the Capital (*camara municipal de capital*). As a rule, all the members give their opinions, and vote in every matter on which they are consulted by the Governor-General. There are also three other Juntas or councils, called the Junta Geral da Provincia (general council of the Province), the Junta da Fazenda Publica (council of public revenue), and the Conselho de Provincia (the council of the Province). The first of these is composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop or his substitute, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta da Fazenda Publica, the Director of Public Works, the Health Officer, a Professor of the Medico-Surgical College, a Professor of the Instituto Profissional, a Professor of the Lyceum, a Professor of the normal School, and a representative from each of the municipal corporations of the Province. This Junta discusses and decides all questions relating to public works, and the expenses necessary for their execution, the preservation of public health, the establishment of schools, the alteration of custom duties, etc. The Governor-General is empowered to suspend the operation of any resolution passed by this Junta, pending a reference to the Home Government. The second council consists of the Governor-General as President, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the same council, and the Accountant-General. This Junta exercises a direct and active control over the public revenues, making the requisite provisions for their proper collection and expenditure ; and no public expense can be made without its sanction. The third council is altogether of inferior importance.

In addition to the above machinery of administration, there are subordinate agencies for the local government of the different districts. In connection with these agencies, the entire territory of Goa is divided into two tracts, known as the Velhas and Novas Conquistas (old and new conquests). The former tract is sub-divided into three districts (*conselhos*)—viz. the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette—and each of these again into parishes, of which there are 85 in all. Every district has a municipal corporation, and is placed under the charge of a functionary called *Administrador da Conselho*. This officer is appointed by the Governor-General, and is entrusted with duties of an administrative character, besides those connected with the public safety and health. Every parish has likewise a minor council, called *Junta da Parochia*, presided over by a magistrate, called *Regedor*, whose duties are to inspect and direct the police establishments of the parish, keep a strict surveillance over liquor-shops, gaming-houses, etc., open wills and testaments, and report generally every important occurrence to the *Administrador*. Similarly in each of the six divisions into which the Novas Conquistas are sub-divided, there is an officer called *Administrador Fiscal*, whose duties are almost identical with those of the *Administrador da Conselho*. The functions of a Re-

gedor are here exercised by a village *kulkarni*. Of the above-named six divisions, the first is Pernem; the second, Sanquelim, or Satari and Bicholim; the third, Ponda; the fourth, Sanguem, or Astagrar and Embarbakam; the fifth, Quepem, or Bally, Chandorowadi, and Cacora; and the sixth, Canacona with Cabo de Rama. Each of the sub-divisions of the Velhas and Novas Conquistas is also known by the name of Province. The offices of Governor, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and some other important ones are almost invariably filled by Europeans; while those of Administrador da Conselho and Regedor are held by natives. As stated above, there are three municipalities in the Velhas Conquistas, the chief being that of the Ilhas.

Goa and its dependencies in India, viz. Daman and Diu, together with Mozambique, Macao, and Timor, constitute, for judicial purposes, but one judicial district. This district is divided into Comarcas, which are sub-divided into Julgados, and these again into Tregulsias or parishes. Each parish is superintended by a justice of the peace, whose appointment is honorary. It is the duty of this functionary to arbitrate between litigants in civil suits, except those affecting the interests of minors, and those relating to mortmain; to institute preliminary inquiries into criminal matters previous to their submission for trial; to try municipal offences, and decide petty suits not exceeding in amount or value 2500 *reis* (12s.). Against his decision an appeal lies to the court of a judge of higher jurisdiction called Juiz Ordinario.

In every Julgado there is a Juiz Ordinario, with an establishment consisting of a sub-delegate of the Attorney-General, two clerks, two or more bailiffs, and a translator or interpreter. All these officials are paid by Government, and are besides entitled to fees, except the clerks, who receive fees only. A Juiz Ordinario holds his sittings twice a week, for the purpose of deciding civil and criminal cases within his jurisdiction. The former are chiefly connected with disputes concerning landed property not exceeding the value of £2, or moveable property not exceeding £6. The latter relate to offences for which no higher punishment can be awarded than a fine of 15s., or three days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Juiz de Direito holds the next grade, in charge of a Comarca, with a staff composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General, three clerks, one interpreter and translator, an accountant, four or five bailiffs, all of whom, except the clerks and accountant, receive, in addition to certain fees, fixed salaries. A judge of this class exercises ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. He is required to go on circuit annually to the Julgados, where he hears complaints against subordinate functionaries, examines their proceedings and registers, and sometimes tries those suits within his jurisdiction which may not have been submitted to his tribunal by the ordinary judges. His decision in suits relating to landed property exceeding in value £10, and moveable property above £15, or subject to appeal to the High Court of Goa. Within the limits of the Julgado, where the seat of his tribunal is fixed, this officer exercises the functions of a judge of ordinary jurisdiction as well as those of a district judge.

The supervision of all the above judges is entrusted to a High Court (Tribunal da Relacao), whose seat is in Nova Goa (New Goa), in consequence of which it is sometimes called Relagao de Nova Goa. This court consists of a Chief Justice (Presidente) and 3 puisne judges, with a staff consisting of an Attorney-General, an assistant, a registrar, 2 assistant registrars, an accountant, and 2 bailiffs, all drawing salaries from the public treasury besides certain perquisites. The High Court has jurisdiction, both ordinary and extraordinary, in all cases, whether civil or criminal, and is invested with appellate powers. Its decisions are final in all suits except those relating to immoveable property exceeding in value £150, and moveable property above £250, in which an appeal lies to the Superme Tribunal of Portugal. Besides the High Court, there are in Goa 3 courts of the Juiz de Direito, established in the three Comarcas of the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette. The Ilhas are divided into two Julgados—(1) Panjim, and (2) Ponda. Bardez into four—(1) Mapuca, the chief town of the Comarca, (2) Calangute, (3) Pernem, (4) Bicholim. Salsette into three—(1) Margao, (2) Chinchinim, and (3) Quepem. The offices of the judges of the High Court, and of Comarcas, are filled by Europeans, and those of the Julgados by natives.

Goa City—The capital of the Portuguese territory of the same name, about 250 miles south-south-east from Bombay. Population of old Goa 2000, and that of New Goa 95,000. *Nova Goa* comprehends Panjim, Ribandar, as well as the old city of Goa, and is six miles in extent. It is situated on the left bank of the river Mandavi, at a distance of about 3 miles from its mouth. The suburb of Ribandar is connected with the central quarter of Panjim by a causeway about 300 yards long, through which lies the main road leading to Old Goa. Panjim was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759; and in 1843 it was formally raised by royal decree to rank as the capital of Portuguese India. From the river, the appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, is very picturesque; and this first impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads bordered by decent houses. Of public structures, the most imposing are the barracks, an immense quadrangular edifice, the eastern wing of which accommodates the College or Lyceum, the Public Library, and the Professional Institute for teaching chemistry, agriculture, and other sciences. The square facing this wing is adorned by a life-size statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy. The other buildings include the cathedral, the viceregal palace, the high court, the custom-house, the municipal chamber, the military hospital, the jail, the accountant-general's office, and the post office [m. s. T.].

The places of interests in the neighbourhood are as follows—

AGOADA.—An inlet and bold, bluff headland on the coast of Goa, Western India. The Agoada Head appears nearly flat-topped from seaward, and is about 260 feet high at its highest part, with a revolving light on its summit, 5 miles distant from Marmagao hill flag-staff. A fortress, lighthouse, and a pillar marking a great trigonometrical station deserve special note here.

MARUSA.—Chief town, and most important commercial place in Bardez District ; situated 8 miles north of Panjim. Population 12,000. Contains a church, six chapels, military barracks (now occupied by the public force), an asylum for the poor and destitute, town-hall, jail, school, and post office. A great weekly fair of Fridays.

MARGAO.—Town in Salsette District, Goa ; situated in a beautiful plain in the centre of Salsette District, on the bank of the Sal river, and about 16 miles south-east of Panjim. Population 12,000. Margao contains town-hall, Government schools, theatre, asylum, military barracks (now occupied by the police), and the post office.

MARMAGAO.—Peninsula, village, and port in Salsette District ; also the head-quarters of the Western India Portuguese Railway ; situated on the southern side of the harbour of Goa, on the left bank of the Zuari river, and about 5 miles south of Panjim. Population 1500, mostly Christians. The Government buildings are now mere heaps of ruin. The only relic of importance is a fine old church. The fortress has been converted into a convict establishment. Post office.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—A Province, better known under the name of Berar.* The word Berar signifies now, politically and geographically, the districts which have been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to the British Government under the Treaties of 1853 and 1861. The Province of Berar is bounded on the north and east by the Central Provinces, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 17,715 square miles. Population 2,897,040, dwelling in 5585 towns and villages. The British Resident at Haiderabad acts as Chief Commissioner of this Province.

The Province consists of a broad rich valley running east and west, and lying between the Satpura Hills in the north and the Ajanta and other hills in the south. The old name of this valley is the Painghat ; while the highlands and hills in the Ajanta were called the Baleghat. The valley is watered by the Purna (a tributary of the Tapti), and by many streams running into the Purna from the hills north and south. The soil is very fertile, producing cotton, millet, and other food-grains in abundance. Besides its agricultural wealth, Berar has a salt lake called the Lonar Lake in the Buldana District to the west, and coal is found in the Wun District to the east of the Province.

Marathi is the vernacular of the Province, except in a small tract in the south-east corner, where Telugu is spoken.

The Province is divided for purposes of administration into two divisions, viz.—East and West Berar. The former comprises the districts of Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Wun ; and the latter comprises the districts of Akola, Basim, and Buldana, (all of which see separately). These Districts are again sub-divided into 22 *tahsils* or *taluqs*, which are revenue and

* Berar is a corruption of Vidarbha, the name of a country (of which the present province formed a part) in the time of the 'Mahabharata.' Damayanti, the wife of Nala, was the daughter of Bhima, Rajah of Vidarbha.

judicial sub-divisions. The administration is conducted under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad by one Revenue and Financial Commissioner and one Judicial Commissioner who have their head-quarters at Amraoti. The Revenue Commissioner is the head of the local administration in the province, subject to the control of the Resident. The Judicial Commissioner exercises the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge and superintends administratively the working of the court of justice in all their departments, subject to the orders and instructions of the Resident, whose Court is the High Court for the province. The Judicial Commissioner exercises also general supervision over the Jail Department.

The general staff for conducting the district administration consists of the following officers, who exercises usually both civil magisterial and revenue powers on the system in vogue in what are termed non-regulation provinces:—6 Deputy Commissioners; 11 Assistant Commissioners; and 17 Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Three or more attaches from the staff of the Resident at Hyderabad are also usually deputed for employment in general administrative work in the province to strengthen the staff of Assistant Commissioners. Assistance is also rendered in petty magisterial work by Special or Honorary Magistrates, of whom there are in all 19 in number.

Separate departments are managed and supervised by special Officers.

The Inspector-General of Police has also in his charge the departments of Jails and Registration and Stamp.

In the Police Department there are six District Superintendents of Police, one appointed to each district, and three Assistant Superintendents.

The Jails are in the care of the Civil Surgeon at each district headquarters.

The Sanitary Commissioner, who is also Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, controls the Medical Department.

The Educational Department is in charge of the Director of Public Instruction, who has below him one Educational Inspector and seven Deputy Inspectors.

The Forest Department is managed by a Conservator, three Assistant Conservators and three Sub-Assistants.

In the Public Works Departments there are three Executive Engineers, each in charge of one of the three divisions, East Berar, West Berar and South Berar, into which the province is for these purposes sub-divided, and four Assistant Engineers. The Superintending Engineer is located at Bolarum, where he is also Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, having an Assistant Secretary.

At the head of each revenue sub-division or Taluq is a Tahsildar, who is assisted by a Naib and other assistants called karkuns.

The last link in the chain of administrative organization consists of the village officials.

At the head of the village is the Patel, whose office is usually here-

ditary, and he is assisted by a Putwari or accountant, who is also generally a hereditary incumbent.

In small village, the patel has both revenue and police duties. He is agent for the collection of the State revenue, and is Superintendent of the Jaglias or village police, who, though not organised under the police Department, have many miscellaneous duties to perform, as village messengers, watchmen, guardians, of boundary-marks, &c., which are outside the functions of the regular Police. The Patel must give information of all crimes, and in cases of necessity may arrest persons.

In some of the large villages a "Police Patel" is appointed separately from the "Revenue Patel." In that case the former has charge of the village pound, and gets certain allowances from the cattle pound fees.

The Patwari, besides the duty of preparing the annual jamabandi, or statement showing the occupant, area, rental, and crop of every field in his circle, has to keep all the village papers and accounts, to register the applications for land, and the "razinamas" giving up land, and the papers showing transfers which he has to produce as vouchers for the changes shown in the holdings in the yearly jamabundi; he is also responsible that every payment of revenue is duly written up in the receipt-book, which every registered land occupant holds.

AKOLA.

AKOLA.—District in the West Berar Division under the Resident of Haidarabad. Bounded on the north by the Satpura Hill; on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta range; on the east by Ellichpur and Amraoti Districts; and on the west by Buldana and Khandesh Districts. Area, 2,660 square miles, containing 1194 towns and villages. Population 574,782. District head-quarters are at Akola town, 157 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal *kharif* or autumn crops of the District are cotton, great millet, *bajra*, pulses and *til*; and the *rabi* or spring crops are wheat, gram, linseed, peas, mustard, tobacco, onions, *pan* etc. The principal natural products are dyes and gums.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Coarse cotton cloth is woven in nearly every village; good cotton carpets and turbans are manufactured at Akot and Balapur. Weekly markets held in every village and town.

CLIMATE.—The hot season begins in March, and lasts for about three and a half months, during which sunstrokes followed by cholera often occur. The rains commence about the middle of June, and last until the end of August. September and October are usually hot and moist. The coldest season is from November to February; frost is very rare. Principal diseases—cholera, which is endemic; fevers, and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *Tahsils* of Akola, Akot, Balapur, Jalgaon, and Khamgaon. Revenue, Rs. 25 lakhs; the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner 2 Extra Assist-

ant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Judge of Small Causes Court, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District and Railway Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Head Master Ziila School, and 4 Honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Akola town see Akola.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akola—*Taluk* of Akola District, also municipal town, railway station [W.], and the head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 17,000. Akola is also the head-quarters of the Educational Director. The town is divided by the Morna river, Akola Proper being on the west bank, and Tajnapet, with the European houses and Government buildings, on the east. Akola is the seat of a Christian mission. There are two market days, the principal one being held at Tajnapet on Sundays, and the other at Akola on Wednesdays. Public buildings :—Deputy Commissioner's courts, Tahsil offices, jail, barracks, a town-hall, library, church, hospital, charitable dispensary, Native Training and Boarding schools, dak bungalow, club, *sarai* for Natives close to the railway station, a Branch Bank of Bombay, and post office [m. s. T.]. Rest-camp for troops, the Temple Gardens and two cotton presses are also objects of interest here. Akola is very hot from February to June. Climate feverish. Akola is the nearest railway station to Basim, 51 miles, Hingoli, 80 miles, and Narnalla fort, 42 miles.

Akoli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Akolkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Akot—*Taluk* of Akola District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 28 miles north of Akola town, and 36 miles from Shegaon railway station. Population about 18,000. Interspersed with garden land and mango groves, every house having its own well. Akot is one of the chief cotton marts of Berar, attended by both European and Native merchants. Good carpet manufactures, best sorts however, being only made to order. Two weekly markets are held here, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Tahsil and civil court offices ; also a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, schools, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Narnala fort, 14 miles.

Alegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Argaum—Town situated 32 miles from Akola town. Population 5,000. Contains school, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Asalgaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Assegaon-Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Balapur—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 16 miles from Akola town, and 6 miles from Paras railway station. Population 12,000, a large proportion of the inhabitants are Musalmans. The Mun river divides Balapur proper from *Petta* (suburbs). Contains library, weekly market, charitable dispensary, two schools one a girls', police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A *Chhatri* of black stone on the bank of the Mun river is much admired.

Barsi-Takli—Town with population 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bawanbir—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Borgaon—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Akola town.

Borgaon-Manju—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daihihanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dapki—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Akola.

Havelkhera—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Akola.

Hivarkhed—Town in Akot *Taluk* with 7,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalamb—Village and railway junction station [W.], for the Khamgaon State railway, 30 miles from Akola. Dak bungalow and *sarai* close to the station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalgaon (old name *Jalgaon-Jamol*).—*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 44 miles from Akola town, 8 miles from Satpura Hills, and 6 miles from Nandura railway station. Population 11,000. Spring water is abundant. In many large gardens, principally on the western side of the town, grapes, plantains and betel creepers are grown. Weekly market. The town contains Extra-Assistant Commissioner's court, the usual *tahsil* buildings, a middle-class school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keliweli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamgaon—*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 38 miles from Akola. Population about 14,000. The town is surrounded by low irregular hills. To the east is a large enclosed cotton market, having a small building in the centre used as an exchange room. Khamgaon is about 8 miles from Jalamb station, and is now the largest cotton market in the Berar. It is also a place of considerable commercial importance and is the seat of the principal merchants and bankers of the district. The town is well supplied with water from public and private wells, and is celebrated for its Orange gardens. A large tank has recently been constructed about 2 miles from the railway station, which supplies the inhabitants with water. Good market for salt, piece-goods, hardware and opium. The public buildings are—the Assistant Commissioner's court-house, a *tahsili*, *sarai* and dak bungalow near railway station, police stations, three school-houses, dispensary, club-house, and post office [m. s. T.]. A branch of the Bombay Bank is open for business. Of the private buildings, those erected by the European merchants are the most conspicuous ; of these, the principal, are the French Press Company's, the New Berar Company's, the Khamgaon Pressing Company's, and the Mofussil Pressing Company's factories, which all possess steam machinery for full-pressing cotton.

Malegaon-Bazur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Matargaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moondgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagzeri—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Akola.

Narnala—Hill fortress, situated 10 miles to the north of Akot. There are six large and twenty-one small gates. The fort contains four

very curious stone cisterns, with remarkably sweet and cool water. The fort is now uninhabited.

Panchgawan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paras—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Akola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pathur—Town in Balapur *taluk*; situated 18 miles south of Akola town. Population 7,500. A rock-hewn Buddhist monastery is situated in the hill-side east of the town. Two other shrines in the vicinity one Muhammadan and the other Hindu, are much resorted to. An annual Hindu fair is held in January-February lasting upwards of a month. A Musalman fair, lasting for three days, is held at the shrine of Shaik Babu. Weekly market, inspection bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pathurda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pimpalgaon-Kalia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalgaon-Raja—Town situated on the Dayanganga river. Population 4,500. On the south side of the town is a temple to the goddess Renuka about 30 feet under ground. At the end of the narrow rock-hewn gallery or temple is the idol Ganesh Dewadaya, a Hindu theologian flourished here about 1619 A. D. Some of his works are still read and preserved in the neighbourhood. Two Government schools, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Pinjar—Village situated 24 miles east of Akola town. Population 3,500. A fine specimen of a Hindu temple exists here, with a Sanskrit inscription. Police station.

Purna (*The ancient Payoshni*).—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range; flows through Akola and Buldana Districts, and joins the Tapti about 20 miles below Burhanpur. In the valley of the Purna lie some of the richest cotton-producing tracts of Berar.

Shegaon—Town and railway station [W. & R.], 24 miles from Akola town, and about 11 miles from Balapur and Khamgaon. Population 10,000. Contains dak bungalow, sarai, Government school, dispensary, police station, two cotton presses, and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Mun passes to the east and the Bordi to the west.

Sonala—Town with 5500 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Telhara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wan (or *Ban*).—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range; flowing through Akola District, and joins the Purna.

AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI (*Umraoti*).—District of Berar in the East Berar Division, under the Resident at Haiderabad, who is also Chief Commissioner of Berar. Bounded on the north by Betul District, on the east by the river Wardha, on the south by Basim and Wun Districts, and on the west by Akola and Ellichpur Districts. Area, 2759 square miles. Population 655,645. Number of towns and villages 1015. Tradition

relates that a great company of Warharis, who had come to Amraoti to witness the votive ceremonies of Rukmin before her marriage, settled there and gave their name to the country now called Berar. The administrative head-quarters of the District, and of the Commissionership of East Berar, are at Amraoti town, 114 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are—*joar* (great millet), cotton, wheat, linseed, tobacco, *bajra*, rice, gram, *lur*, *til*, hemp, *kurdi*, lac, and sugar-cane. *Joar* is the staple food of the people, and its stalk (*karbi*) is the staple fodder for cattle.

MANUFACTURES.—None, except coarse cotton cloth, and a few wooden articles for domestic use.

CLIMATE.—Hot weather begins in March, but without the scorching westerly winds of Upper India; and lasts till the rains set in about the middle of June. These continue for about three months, and the air is moist and cool. September and October are hot and steamy, and the most unhealthy months. The cold season lasts from November to end of February, but the sun is even then powerful in the middle of the day. Frost very rarely occurs. The principal diseases are cholera, malarious fevers, bowel complaints, and skin affections.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided for fiscal purposes into the four *taluks*, viz.—Amraoti, Chandur, Morsi, and Murtazapur. Revenue, 22 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police is about 1¼ lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Commissioner; Judicial Commissioner; Inspector General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps; Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination; Conservator of Forests; and Chaplain of Berar. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Assistant Commissioners, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, also Head Master Anglo-vernacular school, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Amraoti town see Amraoti.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amla—Village with post office [m. t.].

Annair—Town in Morsi *taluk*, situated at the junction of the Jam and Wardha rivers. Population 1,600, chiefly Muhammadan celebrated as the site of a battle between the Jagirdar and the Nizam. About 7000 Muhammadan tombs being still pointed out; also for an old temple to Mahadeo on the river bank, with miracle-pool below. Government school, and post office [m. t.].

Amraoti—Head-quarters *taluk* of Amraoti District, also municipal town, railway station [W. & R.], and head-quarters of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, and also of the District of the same name; situated on the road to Ellichpur and to the hill sanitarium Chickal, 33 miles from Ellichpur. Population 24,000. The civil station is about 1½ miles from the railway station. A strong stone wall of from 20 to 26 feet high, circuit 2¼ miles, surrounds the town, having five gates and four wickets (*khirki*). The town is divided into two parts—The Kasba

and the Pet. The water supply of the town is bad, most of the wells being brackish. The most remarkable native buildings are the temple of Bhawani, also called the Amba temple, said to have been built a thousand years ago, together with seven other temples, built about a hundred years ago. Amraoti is celebrated for its cotton trade, and gives its name to the class of fibre of which it is the *entrepôt*. Principal public buildings—Court-houses, Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's offices, jail, lines for police and one company of Native Infantry, hospital, dispensaries, club-house, library and reading-room, church with cemetery, High School for Natives, a Bank, post and telegraph offices, rest-houses for Native and European travellers. The European Camp is on a hill, about 2 miles from the city, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station.

Anjangaon Bari—Town situated 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Badnera—Town and railway junction station [W. & R.], 6 miles from Amraoti. Population 7000. The old town and earthen fort on the north of the railway were the residence of the Mughal officials. There is a cotton mill, and also a large steam cotton ginning and press factory. Rich *pan* gardens and plantain grounds lie round the old town. Nearest road to Ellichpur from here. A fair-weather road also to Hingoli *via* Karanja and Basim. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair is held annually between November and December at Roundenpore, distant 18 miles, and lasts for a month; it is both a religious and commercial fair, and is attended usually by about 60,000 people. An annual fair of a similar character is also held at the same time at Bhiltake, 6 miles from Badnera. The trade done at these fairs is chiefly in Copper and Brass Pots, Country Cloth, Iron ware, Country Carts and Toys. Fairs are also held annually at Gunooja and Toolamba, 8 miles from Badnera in December and February respectively.

Benoda—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bhatkuli—Town, 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 2,600. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chandor—*Taluk* of Amraoti District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Amraoti town. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, a travellers' bungalow near the station, and post office [m. s.].

Dhanaj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dhamangaon—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Amraoti town. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Guikhed—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hivarkhed—Town in Morsi *taluk*; situated on the banks of the Pakand Nali, a tributary of the Wardha; 45 miles from Ellichpur. Population 3200, chiefly, Kunbis. Trade in molasses, cotton, grain, and salt. Weekly market, Government school, post office [m. s. t.], and fine camping ground.

Jurud—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kamargaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karanja—A walled town, 20 miles from Murtazapur railway station. Population 12,000. It is a place of some commercial importance. It is said to take its name from an old Hindu saint, Karinj Rishi, who, being afflicted with a grievous disease, invoked the aid of the goddess Amba, who created for him a large tank (still existing opposite the temple of the goddess) in which he bathed and became clean. Several ancient temples, the carved wood work of which is greatly admired. Two cotton Presses, and two Ginning Factories, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Four annual fairs are held in April and one in November for religious purposes.

Katipurna—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Amraoti.

Kholapur—Town, 18 miles from Amraoti. Population 6600. Post office [m. s.].

Kurah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kuram—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuramkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malkhed—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mana—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manbha—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mangrul-Dustagir—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6,000.

Morsi—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the banks of the Narka river, 40 miles east of Ellichpur town. Population 6,000. Small market on Tuesdays. The police station and *tahsili* are located in one building. Government school, Assistant Commissioner's court, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Murtazapur—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 33 miles from Amraoti town. Population 5,000. Large quantities of cotton are sent here from Karanja and other places for carriage to Bombay. Contains *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon-Kali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon-pett—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ner Pinglai—Town with post office [m. s.]. Population 7000.

Payanghat—The vally of the Purna river, running eastward between the Ajanta range and the Gawilgarh Hills like a long backwater or inlet, varying in breadth from 40 to 50 miles, and becoming wider towards the east. The surface of the valley rises and descends by very long low waves, the intermediate valleys lying north and south. At a point just beyond Amraoti, this formation is broken by a chain of low hills crossing the plain in a north-westerly direction, and changing the

watershed from west to east. The Payanghat contains the best land in Berar. It is very scantily wooded, except close under the hills. In the early autumn Payanghat is one sheet of cultivation, but in the hot season the landscape is desolate and depressing.

Ritpur—Town in Morsi *taluk*, 26 miles from Amraoti town. Population 2,600. The principal buildings of interest are Ramchandra's temple, the Manbhan building called Rajmath, and the Government school. Good water is obtainable from Lala's well.

Shirkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sindoorjana—Town situated about 60 miles from Ellichpur. Population 9,000. The principal trade is in turmeric, cotton, and opium. Government school, police outpost, a fine well, and post office [m. s. t.].

Takli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Amraoti.

Talegaon-Dashasra—Town in Chandur *tahsil*. Population 6,000. The town, which is now greatly decayed, contains the ruins of many fine buildings, and post office [m. s. t.].

Teosa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thugaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Walgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Warud—Town situated on the Choraman river, 12 miles from Dhamangaon railway station. Population 7,000. Market on Sundays. Trade in cotton, turmeric, and molasses. The temples to Mahaleo and Ramchandra are interesting. Police station, honorary magistrate's court, rest-house for travellers, Government and private schools, and post office [m. s.]. A fair is held here annually about March for religious and commercial purposes, and lasts for 15 days.

BASIM.

BASIM.—District of Berar in the West Berar Division. Bounded on the north by Akola and Amraoti Districts, on the south by the Penganga river and the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Wun District, and on the west by Buldana District. Area, 2955 square miles. Population 398,181. District head-quarters are at Basim town, 51 miles from Akola by road.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are *joar*, *bajra*, linseed, *tur*, pulses, *kurdi*, cotton, wheat, gram, *til*, hemp or flax, castor-oil plant, sugar-cane, rice, and tobacco. Iron ore is plentiful throughout the high lands.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are coarse cotton cloth, blankets, and a little paper. Exports—cotton, wheat, gums, dyes, and forest produce.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Basim is preferred to that of the other Districts in Berar; the hot wind which blows during the day in the summer months is succeeded at night by a cool breeze. The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, and cholera.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three *taluks* for fiscal purposes, viz. Basim, Mangrul, and Pusad. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *Dis-*

trict Staff—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Anglo-Vernacular School, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Basim town see Basim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ansing—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aran—River rises in the hills north of Basim District. Course about 100 miles. Drains more than half the west portion of Wun District ; receives the Arna river, and forms the most important tributary of the Penganga river, which it joins at Chinta.

Arna—A tributary of the Aran river, length 64 miles. The Arna valley is 8 to 10 miles wide.

Basim—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the District and *taluk* of the same name, 29 miles from Hingoli. Population 12,000. It is said to be a very old town, founded by Wachh a Rishi, and originally named after him Wachh Gulin. A legend tells of a king, Wasuki, afflicted with leprosy, who was cured by bathing in a pool outside the town, which he enlarged to a tank known as Padam Tirtha, still largely resorted to for bathing in. The most striking buildings are the temple and tank of Balaji. Besides the usual district offices, the town contains 2 schools, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dhamni—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhanki—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kupta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Malegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manora—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moolava—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mope—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mungrul-Pir—Chief town of Mungrul *taluk*. It owes its affix Pir, which distinguishes it from several other Mungruls, to the *dargahs* or burial shrines of Badar-ud-din Sahib and Shunam Sahib, said to be about 400 years old. The principal of these is enclosed by a substantial bastioned wall, and is well endowed. Old mosques and other buildings show that this was once a favourite Musalman town, and its population still consists largely of Muhammadans. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pus—River of Berar ; rises at the village of Kata, just north of Basim town, and after a course of 64 miles, empties itself into the Penganga at Sangam.

Pusad—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; 25 miles south-east of Basim town, on the Pus river, from which it takes its name. Population about 5500. There are two Hindu temples and the ruins of some others, also a fine tank for irrigation. Weekly market, Tahsil offices, vernacular school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Risod—Chief town of a *pargana* in Basim *taluk*, originally known as *Rishi-wat-kshetr* or 'The place of all the Rishis.' Population 5,000. Place of some commercial activity. Charitable dispensary; first class vernacular school, and police station. Large irrigation tank. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salu-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sirpur—Chief town of *pargana* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Shrine of Antariksh Parasnath, one of the most sacred resorts of the Jains. Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umardhed—Chief town of a *pargana* of the same name in Pusad *taluk*. Population 6,000. Temple of Sadhu Maharaj and Gomukh Swami math are the objects of interest here. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Wakad—Village with post office [m. t.].

BULDANA.

BULDANA—District of Berar in the West Berar Division. Bounded on the north by the river Purna, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Akola and Basim Districts, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Khandesh District. Area, 2,808 square miles, containing 1010 villages. Population 481,021. District headquarters are at Buldana town, 83 miles from Akola *via* Malkapur.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *joar* cotton, wheat, linseed, *bajra*, gram, *kurdi*, *til*, *tur*, rice, pulses, hemp, tobacco, and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Coarse cotton cloth is commonly woven. The chief imports are—piece-goods, hardware, metals, spice, and salt. Exports—cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, and cattle.

CLIMATE.—In the north portion of the District, strong and very hot westerly winds prevail from the middle of February till rain falls early in June, and, excepting just about daybreak, they continue throughout the twenty-four hours. In the rainy season, and from October to February, the mornings and nights are pleasantly cool, but the heat in the day is still great. In the Balaghat or south portion of the District, the hot weather is not excessive; the temperature of the rainy season is pleasant; and the cold weather of about three months is most enjoyable, but the great dryness of the air at that time is trying to some constitutions. The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, worms, and affections of the skin and eyes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided into three *taluks* of Chikhli, Malkapur, and Mehkar. Revenue, 12 lakhs, cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head Master Vernacular school. For further information regarding Buldana town *see* Buldana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amrapur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anjani Bujruk—Village with post office [m. t.].

Anjani-Khurd—Villag with post office [m. s. t.].

Badner-Bholji—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biswa-Bridge—Railway station with a *sarai* and travellers' bungalow, 78 miles from Malkapur.

Buldana—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated 28 miles from Malkapur railway station. It is also a small hill station, 2190 feet above the sea. Contains the usual public offices, vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Country carts are available at the railway station.

Chandur Biswa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikhli—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 14 miles from Buldana town. Population 5,000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deulgaon-Raja—Town 60 miles from Buldana town. Population 7,000. An annual fair is held in October. At this time, food is supplied gratuitously to pilgrims and religious mendicants attending the festival. Post office [m. s. t.].

Deulgaon-Sakarsha—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deulghat—Town situated on the river Penganga, 6 miles from Buldana. Population 4,000. Post offie [m. s. t.].

Dhad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamangaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Donegaon—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 4,500.

Fatekhhelda—Town on the small river Bnogawati, an affluent of the Penganga. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghan—River of Berar, commonly known as Dnyan Ganga, rising in the table-land north of the Penganga valley. The stream, which dries up in the hot weather, flows in a northerly direction, past Pimpalgaon and Nandwa, and joins the Purna.

Girola—Village situated 9 miles from Buldana. A banyan tree with a shade of about 500 yards is worth a visit here.

Janiphal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamkhed—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Malkapur. Post office [m. s. t.]

Lonar—Town and a place of great antiquity, standing on a hill amidst undulating high lands, among which lies the salt lake of Lonar, the fabled den of the demon-giant Lonasur, who was overcome in single combat by an incarnation of Vishnu. The god assumed the form of a beautiful youth, and, with the aid of the giant's two sisters, discovered his subterranean abode. With a single touch of his toe, he threw off the lid of the den, and found the giant sleeping on his couch. A hill near Dhakefal, about 36 miles south-west of Lonar, is said to be the lid of the lake thrown off by Vishnu, and to coincide in shape and size with the top of the lake. Lonasur was buried in the den or hollow now occupied by the great lake, whose water is supposed to be the giant's blood. Lonar has ever since been held in great veneration.

The view of the lake is very striking. It is surrounded by a circular ridge of hills about 400 feet high, among which are several old temples and ruins of other monuments. From a crevice on the southern ridge flows an ample spring of sweet water, with a fine temple at the fountainhead. The top circumference of the hollow occupied by the lake is about 5 miles, and the cavity presents the appearance of an enormous volcanic crater. Large quantities of salt are collected in the dry weather. The salt is chiefly used for the manufacture of country soap, and is exported to considerable distances. The town contains 3,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Brahmans. Post office [m. s.].

Malkapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [W.], on the western frontier of Berar, and situated on the Nalganga river, 28 miles from Buldana town. Population 8,500. The town is surrounded on three sides by the river Nalganga, so that in the rainy season, when the river is full, it can only be approached from the east. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, fort, sarai, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a mosque, which is said to be older than the town.

Mehkar—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on rising uneven ground on the high road from Jalna Nagpur, 14 miles from Buldana. Population about 5,000. Mehkar is said to take its name from Meghan Kara, a demon, who, after a combat, was put to death by Sharangdhar, an incarnation of Vishnu. Outside the town are the ruins of an ancient edifice of solid masonry attributed to Hemar Panth, and said to be over 2,000 years old. The town possesses 2 Government schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a dispensary, a public library or reading room, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mothala—Village with travellers' bungalow, and post office [m.], 16 miles from Buldana.

Nalganga—River rises near Buldana town, runs past Malkapur to the Wagar river, and joins the Purna.

Nandura—Town and railway station [W.], 17 miles from Malkapur. Population 7,000. The Dnyanganga river divides Nandura Buzruk (Great Nandura) from Nandura Khurd (Little Nandura). Since the establishment of a railway station, the weekly market has become perhaps the most important in the District. Staple Commodities—Cotton, cloth, corn, cattle. The Dnyanganga supplies water except in the hot season when it is obtained from wells. Nandura contains 2 schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a sub-registrar's office, rest-house, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Neemgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Penganga (Painganga).—River of Berar, having its source in the hills beyond Dewalghat. A legend tells that it owes the sudden change in its direction to the north, which it takes near Mahur, to Parasuram, son of the Sage Jamadagni, who drove an arrow into the ground here. The spot is still held in great veneration; the falls there are known as Sahasrakund or 'the thousand water caves,' and the

river takes the name of Banganga. The river joins the Wardha at Jaga¹. The course of Penganga exceeds 200 miles. The Sewandhri hills in the Nizam's Dominions are situated on its right bank.

Sakli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sindkhed (*Sindkher*).—Chief town of Sindkher *pargana*. Population under 3,000. The temple of Nilkantheswar (built by Hemar Pant), Mahalbagh, Mahakal, Deshmukh's residence, and four large wells built by the Jaduns attest the magnificence and prosperity of the town in their time. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viswaganga—River of Berar, having its source near Buldana; it flows parallel to the Nalganga, and falls into the Purna.

Warkhed—Village with post office [m. t.].

ELLICHPUR.

ELLICHPUR (*Illichpur*).—District in the Commissionership of Berar. Bounded on the north-west and north by Nimar, Hoshangabad, and Betul Districts of Central Provinces; on the east by Wardha river and Amraoti District; and on the south and west by Amraoti and Akola Districts. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population 315,798. The administrative head-quarters are at Ellichpur town, 30 miles from Amraoti by road.

PRODUCTS AND COMMERCE.—The principal agricultural products are cotton, *joar*, rice, wheat, gram, pulses, yams, and oil-seeds, and these, together with *ghi* and forest timber, comprise the chief exports of the District. Tea is said to thrive in the Melghat. The imports are mainly English and country cloth, iron and copper utensils, tobacco, salt, sugar, etc.

CLIMATE.—From November to March may be considered the cold season. Even then the sun is very powerful at mid-day. The nights are cold, but frost is rare. The rains commence about the 10th of June and last until the end of August. September and October are the most unhealthy months. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, ague, and a severe form of rheumatism called *wai*, are prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three *taluks* of Daryapur, Ellichpur, and Melghat. Revenue about 13 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Ellichpur town see Ellichpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amner (or *Jilpi-Amner*).—Small fort in the Melghat, in the north of Ellichpur District. A mosque with minarets in its west angle is a conspicuous and picturesque object.

Anjangaon—Town on the Shanur river, 16 miles west of Ellichpur town. Population 10,000. A mart for cotton cloth, excellent basket-work, and *pan* grown in the adjacent garden lands. Large weekly market. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bairam Ghat—A place of great sanctity, situated 14 miles east of Ellichpur town ; the site of an annual fair held in October, at which 50,000 people assemble. Sacrifices of thousands of animals are offered before a rock, approached by a long flight of steps, the Hindus on one side and the Musalmans on the other ; a most curious and authentic fact in connection with this annual slaughter is, that not a fly is to be seen, although thousands of animals are sacrificed in front of the rock, and the place is several inches deep in blood.

Brahminwara Thari—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chandor-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikalda—Village and sanitarium in the Melghat *taluk* ; situated on a plateau (about 5 miles in length and three-quarters of a mile broad) 3664 feet above the sea ; distant about a mile and a half from Gawilgarh fort, and about 20 miles from Ellichpur. The ascent is for the most part easy, and is made on horseback. Supplies and baggage are brought-up by bullocks or camels. The climate is equable, cool, and bracing. The scenery is beautiful, and the vegetation luxuriant and varied in character—roses, clematis, orchids, ferns, and lilies succeeding each other with the changing seasons. Excellent potatoes are grown, and the tea-plant flourishes ; coffee of fine quality has also been successfully grown in one of the private gardens. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daryapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about 36 miles from Ellichpur town, on the banks of the Chandrabhaga. Population 5,000, chiefly Kunbis. The town contains the usual offices of administration, a police station, and 2 schools ; several temples and mosques stand outside it. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dewalwara—Village situated 14 miles from Ellichpur on the river Purna. Formerly a town of some importance, containing 5,000, houses, but now only noteworthy for its ancient buildings, the chief of which are a mosque, built about 300 years ago, and 2 Hindu temples. Near the temple is a place now called ' *Kar-Shudhi Tirth* ' or ' holy place of cleaning hands. '

Ellichpur (Old name Vaidarbahnagar).—Chief town, *taluk*, and municipality, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population 28,000. It is not on any line of traffic, nor is it the centre of any particular trade. Ellichpur is a very healthy station, except in September, October and November, when fevers are prevalent. The town contains several interesting buildings. Some of the tombs are very handsome. A detached fort called Sultan Garhi and a well (said to be 500 years old) built of stone finely cut are worthy of notice. An English-Marathi school, and also a school for girls, police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

About 2 miles from the city, lies Paratwada, the military cantonment and civil station. A force of all arms of the Haiderabad Contingent is generally stationed here. The cantonment is well laid out ; the hills in the back-ground give it an attractive appearance, but the site is low, and it lies too near the hills to be quite healthy. The river Bichan runs through the cantonment, and the river Sarpant outside. A police station and reserve guard are located in the *bazar*. English school and

two others in the *bazar*—one for boys and one for girls. A Government garden has also been formed. The courts of the Deputy Commissioner, and of two Assistant Commissioners, with a treasury, are situated here. On Moktagiri hills, 6 miles distant, there is a beautiful waterfall. Large and small game abundant.

Gawilgarh—Hill fortress in the Gawilgarh range, in the Melghat *tahsil*; situated on the watershed between the Purna and Tapti rivers. The hill was first fortified by the Gaulis, a tribe from whom it takes its name, and who are still numerous here. A handsome mosque occupies one of the highest points of the fort, and in it are eight tanks, four only of which contain water during the warm season.

Kalamkhar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kapustalni—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karajgaon—Town 8 miles from Ellichpur, formerly the headquarters of a *talukdar's* grant. Population 8,000. Weekly market on Mondays; wheat, rice, gram, and *Mahua* are brought in from the hills; good bullocks are also procurable. School, and post office [m. s. t.]. A former *talukdar* built a fortified residence of fine sandstone, which is now in a ruinous condition.

Nanjira—Old village site in the Melghat Division; nearly opposite to which, are two small rock-cut temples or monasteries. On the plateau, not far off, is a never failing spring of excellent water; two similar reservoirs in the neighbourhood are choked up.

Melghat (Gangra).—*Taluk* and hill tract of Ellichpur District. It is a section of the Satpura range, extremely rugged, and broken into a succession of hills and villages. The Melghat contains no town; but in this tract are situated the remarkable forts of Gawilgarh and Narnala and the present hill station of Chikalda. The others worthy of note are Dewa and Bairagarh, where annual fairs are held. Considerable trade in *ghi*. Contains civil and criminal courts, and police *thanas*.

Pathrot—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,500.

Salbaldi—Village and hill on the Maru river; situated 5 miles from Morsi, partly in Ellichpur District, and partly in Betul District. Celebrated for 3 springs, one very cold, the other very warm. When Sita was deserted by Rama, she is said by local tradition to have come to Salbaldi and to have given birth here to Kusa and Lava. This tradition would identify Salbaldi as the scene of the hermitage of Valmiki, whither Sita, when pregnant, was banished by Rama.

Shirasaon Band—Village with police outpost and post office [m. t.]. Population 5,500. Marathi and Urdu schools, and small weekly market.

Upray—Small village in Daryapur *taluk*, on the bank of the river Purna, 18 miles from Ellichpur. Noteworthy on account of a celebrated shrine called Shah Dawal. Shah, a Musalman, and Dawal, a Mhar, who arrived together from Hindustan some 200 years ago, were buried here in a common tomb, which is resorted to by both Hindus and Musalmans, who alike worship at it; it is supported by benefactions and thankofferings.

Wadnair-Gangai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

WUN.

WUN.—District in the East Berar Division. Bounded on the north and west by Amraoti and Basim Districts ; on the south by the Nizam's Dominions ; and on the east by Wardha and Chanda Districts. Area, 3,911 square miles. Population 471,613. The administrative head-quarters are at Yeotmal, 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are—*joar*, rice, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, cotton, lin-seed, tobacco, hemp, gum, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The rural manufactures consist of coarse cloth, blankets, gunny and sacking.

CLIMATE.—The year is divided into three seasons. March to May—hot season ; June to September—rainy season ; October to February cold. July and August are the most rainy months of the wet season ; and showers frequently occur in November, December, and April. The climate of the District is enervating and unhealthy, especially from September till the middle of November, when fever of a dangerous type is very prevalent. Rheumatic fever is common during the monsoon. Except in April and May, the night air is injurious, and almost deadly in the south of the District. Every second or third year cholera appears in an epidemic form, and nearly every year small-pox works great ravages, especially among children.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three *tahsils* of Darwa, Kelapur and Wun. Revenue, 10 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Yeotmal town see Yeotmal.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babhulgaon—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Large weekly cattle market, a rest-house for travellers, and school. Water supply by wells good and plentiful. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bham—Town (deserted), 16 miles south of Yeotmal. Vast stone ruins. Formerly very populous, and now contains about 300 souls.

Darwa—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Yeotmal. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Digras—Town 18 miles south of Darwa. Population 4,000. Important cotton market. Travellers' bungalow, Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalamb—Town 14 miles from Yeotmal. Population 3,000. There is a remarkable underground temple here, dedicated to Chintaman. Post office [m. s.].

Kelapur—*Taluk* of Wun District. Head-quarters are at Panderkoura.

Kota—Village 14 miles north-east of Yeotmal. Population 2,000. Large weekly-market, police station, school, and *sarai*.

Kuni—River rising in the Yeotmal range of hills. After a southerly course of about 46 miles, it flows into the Penganga.

Mer-Parsopant—Town situated 18 miles north of Yeotmal. Population 4,000. Noted for its dyers, who here carry on a thriving trade. Weekly market, registrar's office, school, police station and post office [m. s. t].

Panderkoura—Head-quarters town of the Kelapur *Taluk*. Contains a Tahsildar's court, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patan-Bori—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ralegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wadki—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Waghari—River, rising south of Yeotmal, and joins the Penganga. Course about 40 miles.

Wun—Town and *taluk* in the District of the same name, 12 miles from Warora railway station. Population about 5,000. A fair is held here annually in the spring, at which an active trade in bullocks, carts, hard-ware is carried on. The town contains a Tahsildar's court, station-house, English Vernacular school, several tanks, some fine temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Yeotmal—Chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name; 58 miles from Wun town, and 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station. Usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—The Presidency of Fort Saint George, as officially styled. It occupies the south-east parts of the peninsula, extending from Cape Kumari, along the eastern coast to Pryagi in Orissa, and to Kudapur in Canara on the west coast. It is bounded by the Bombay, and the Bengal Presidencies, and also the Nizam's Dominions on the north, and its eastern, southern and western sides are formed by an almost unbroken line of sea-coast. Its extreme length is about 950 miles, and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The Madras Presidency comprises about one-eleventh of India, and is rather larger than the Bombay Presidency.

The Madras Presidency consists of three classes of territory—(I) the British Districts within the Presidency; (II) the Agency Tracts under a special administration; and (III) the Native States in political dependence on the Madras Government. Including, therefore, the Agency Tracts, and the Native States, the territory under the Madras Government (in 1891) contains an area of 150,802 square miles, and supports a population of 39,331,062 souls dwelling in 58,263 towns and villages. The seat of the Government is at the Presidency town, Madras city, 794 miles from Bombay by rail.

MOUNTAINS—The Western and Eastern Ghats are the chief mountain ranges linked in the south by the Nilgiris. The Shervaray Hills in Salem District, a detached group, south-west of Madras. The Ana-

malais in Coimbatore District and Pulni hills in Madura District, are spurs to the eastward, from a continuation of the Western Ghats. Anamudi a peak of the Anamalais range is the highest point in Southern India. Dodabetta, a loftiest peak in Southern India. Palghat gap, south of Nilgiris and the Nagari hills, small range, north-west of Madras.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are the Godavari and Krishna in the north, the north and south Pennar or Penakini, the Palar and the Cauveri towards the centre, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Other small rivers on the east-coast, the Vaiga, the Vellar and the Tambraparni.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Telicheri, Cannanore, and Mangalore.

LAKE.—The principal lake in the Presidency is Pulicat, on the east coast 37 miles in length and 3 to 11 miles in breadth. The lake forms an important backwater for inland communication between Madras city and the Northern Districts.

CLIMATE.—The Madras Presidency is the hottest part of India. During summer months (March to September) the southern portion of the peninsula is very hot ; and in the winter months (October to February) it is comparatively cool. Two periodical winds, viz. the south-west and north-east monsoons, chiefly influence the rainfall. The south-west monsoon begins on the Malabar or Western coast about May, and ends about the autumnal equinox, and being a sea wind, is very rainy. The north-east monsoon chiefly affects the coromandel coast and sets in in October, and the rain stops long before the end of the monsoon. The east coast has about 50 inches ; the West coast about 130, and the fall in the table-land is about 30 inches a year. The rain supply decreases towards the south. The annual mean temperature of Calcutta and Madras is the same. Bombay is cooler.

PRODUCTS.—**MINERAL,** Iron ore occurs in several places, but in abundance in South Arkot and Malabar ; copper ore in Nellore and the Eastern Ghats ; magnesia in Salem ; and salt is obtained from the sea by evaporation. **Vegetable Products.**—Rice is grown throughout the Presidency, but especially in the alluvial grounds of Godavari, Krishna, Tanjore, Malabar, and Kanara. Maize, millet, and *ragi* are also everywhere largely cultivated ; so also are oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane. Along the coasts and in sandy tracts cocoanut and other palms are extensively grown. Cotton is grown mostly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Tinnevely ; indigo in Cuddapah and Nellore ; coffee on the Palnais, Shervarais, and Nilgiris ; tea on the Nilgiris ; and pepper and cardamoms on the western coast. Most of the hills are covered with forests producing a great variety of drugs, dyes, and gums, and many sorts of the finest timber, such as teak, sal, sisu, blackwood, and sandalwood ; while oranges, limes, mangoes, plantains, pineapples, melons, and other Indian fruits are produced almost everywhere in great abundance.

RELIGION.—The great bulk of the people profess the Hindu religion ;

Brahmans are more numerous here than elsewhere in India, and congregate especially in the district of Tanjore. Numerous temples, some of vast size, may be seen in every town in Southern India, but those of Tanjore and Srirangam are especially renowned. Muhammadans, 1,800,000 in number, are fewer in proportion to the population than in the north of India. All Europeans and their descendants, and many natives, especially in Tinnevely, are Christians; and there are many Jews on the Malabar coast.

LANGUAGE.—*Telugu* is spoken in the districts from Ganjam on the north to Pulicat on the south, and to Bellary on the west; *Tamil* is used in the south part of North Arcot and throughout the districts of Madras, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, and Coimbatore; *Kanarese* in Bellary and Kanara; *Maliyalam* in Malabar and North Travancore; *Uriya* in the north of Ganjam; *Tulu* in part of South Kanara; and *Hindustani* and *English* throughout.

EDUCATION.—Education in Madras Presidency, as everywhere else in India, is rapidly extending.

INDUSTRY.—Two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. The only important manufactures are cotton cloths, sugar, indigo, brass vessels, and pottery.

RAILWAYS.—Two guaranteed railway companies, the Madras and the South Indian, have their lines almost entirely within the Presidency.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue is derived from land, salt, stamps, excise, opium, sea customs, and assessed taxes. It is increasing, and amounts annually to rather more than eleven crores of rupees. Total expenditure nearly nine crores.

GOVERNMENT.—The Presidency is under a Governor aided by three Councillors, of whom one is the Commander-in-Chief; the two others belong to the Covenanted Civil Service. The Commander-in-Chief is second in Council, but by Statute the Senior Civilian member presides in the absence of the Governor. For legislative purposes, the Council is increased by the addition of the Advocate-General of Madras, and from four to eight other members nominated by the Governor, of whom not less than one-half must be non-officials. The following is a list of the departments among which the central administration is partitioned:—Financial, judicial, public, educational, political, ecclesiastical, marine, legislative, petition, revenue, pension, public works, railways and military.

PRESIDENCY STAFF.—The following are the officers at Head Quarters:—

Governor of Fort St. George.	Under Secretary to Govt. do.
Private Secretary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Governor.	Assistant Secretary to Government,
2 Members of Council.	Judicial and Legislative Departments.
Chief Secretary to Government with one Under Secretary and 3 Assistant Secretaries.	Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	Registrar, Government Office, Revenue Department.

1st Assistant to Secretary to Government, Military Department.	Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with an Assistant Superintendent.
Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, with one Deputy Accountant General and two Assistant Accountant Generals, and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.	Postmaster-General, Madras.
Chief Superintendent with 3 Assistants, Accountant General's Office.	Presy. Postmaster, Madras.
First Member, Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue.	Superintendent, in charge, Madras Divn.
Second Member, Board of Revenue, Commissioner Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.	Superintendent in charge of Central Signal Office.
Third Member and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.	Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges.
Fourth Member and Commissioner of Salt, &c.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, with a Deputy.
Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue with 2 Assistants.	Manager, High Court do.
Registrar.	Registrar, High Court, Original Side.
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.	First Assistant do. do.
Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture with an Assistant.	Second Assistant Registrar and Manager. do.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey with 1 Deputy Superintendent and 2 Asst. Supts. do.	Chief Interpreter do.
Conservator of Forests, 1st Gr. C. Circle.	Advocate-General.
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue	Government Solicitor.
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue with 2 Secretaries.	Government Pleader.
Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central Division.	Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor.
	Clerk of the Crown.
	Law Reporter, High Court.
	Sheriff of Madras.
	Administrator-General.
	Judge, Madras City, Civil Court.
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes with two other Judges.
	Registrar, Court of Small Causes.
	Chief Presidency Magistrate with 3 others.
	Inspector-General of Registration.
	Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.
	Inspector-General of Police with an Assistant.
	Commissioner of Police with Deputy and 1 Assistant.
	Port Officer.
	Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer.
	Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras (Harbour Trust Board).
	Reserve Port Officer.

Director of Public Instruction with one Assistant.	Clergyman, St. Thome, Madras.
Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.	do Vepery.
Principal and Professor of History, Presidency College Sub <i>pro tem</i> .	do Perambur.
Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College.	Senior Marriage Registrar,
Professor of English with 3 Assts. Presidency College.	Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.
Professor of Mathematics do.	Secretary to do.
Professor of Chemistry do.	Sub <i>pro tem</i> . do.
Professor of Biology do.	Sanitary Commissioner.
Professor of History do.	Inspector of Vaccination & Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Principal, Law College do.	Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medl. College, & Senr. Physician, Genl. Hospl.
Professor of Physics do.	Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery, Medical College.
Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.	Ophthalmic Surg. General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, &c., Medical College.
Principal, Civil Engineering College.	Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College.
Professor of Engineering College of Engrg.	Resident Surg. General Hospital, & Professor of Pathology, &c. Medical College.
Professor of Mathematics, Engrg. College.	Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, Medical College.
Senior Inspectress of Girl's Schools, Northern and Central Circles.	Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College
Head Master, Madrasa-i Azam.	Assistant Chemical Examiner.
Superintendent, School of Industrial Arts with an Assistant.	Second Surgeon, General Hospital, & Professor of Practical Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medical College.
Lord Bishop.	Sub <i>pro tem</i> do.
Senior Joint Chaplain, Saint George's Cathedral and Archdeacon of the Diocese of Madras.	Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.	Fort Surg. with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.
Jt. Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.	Surgeon, 1st District.
Chaplain, North Black Town.	Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
Chaplain of South Black Town.	Surgeon, 2nd Dist. (Hospital for Women and Childern).
Joint Chaplain, Vepery.	Health Officer and Supt. Lock Hospital.
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.	
Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Saint Andrew's Church, Madras.	
Joint Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.	
Registrar of the Diocese.	

Surg. 3rd Dist. (including Body Guard).	Protector of Emigrants.
Surgeon, 4th District, (including Club).	Tamil Translator to Government.
Sub <i>pro tem</i> do.	Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.
Surg. to His Excellency the Governor.	Canarese Translator to Govt.
Professor of Dental Surgery, Medical College.	Malayalam Translator do.
Superintendent of Stationery with an Assistant.	Telugu Translator to Govt.
Superintendent, Government Press with a Deputy and an Assistant	Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.	Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
Joint Secretary to Govt. P. W. D.	Health Officer and Supt. of Lock Hospitals.
Under Secretary do. do.	Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
Under Secretary to Government Irrign. Branch.	Commr. for the U. C. S. Examinations with a Secretary.
Joint Secretary to Government Railway Branch.	Registrar of Books.
Under Secretary to Government do.	Dy. Collr. in Charge of Income Tax Work.
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.	Supt. Archaeological Survey.
Government Astronomer.	Epigraphist for the Madras Presy.
Sub <i>pro tem</i> do.	Provl. Supt. of Census Operations in the Madras Presidency.
Meteorological Reporter.	Supt. Civil Veterinary Dept.
	Sanitary Engineer to Govt.
	Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

ADMINISTRATION.—The local or rural administration of Madras takes the District or Zila as its unit. Each District is sub-divided into taluks, numbering 158 in all, and each *Taluk* comprises about 270 villages. The population of an average *taluk* is about 190,000, and its area about 880 square miles. For fiscal purposes the Presidency is divided into 22 Districts, viz. along the *East coast*: 1 Ganjam, 2 Vizagapatam, 3 Godavari, 4 Kristna, 5 Nellore, 6 Madras, 7 Chingleput, 8 South Arcot, 9 Tanjore, 10 Madura, 11 Tinnevely; on the *West coast*: 12 Malabar and 13 South Canara; *inland*: 14 Cuddapah, 15 Kurnool, 16 Bellary, 17 Anantapur, 18 North Arcot, 19 Trichinopoly, 20 Salem, 21 Coimbatore and 22 Nilgiris. Locally, politically and geographically connected with it are Jaipur, Pudukotta, Cochin, Travancore, and Haiderabad Deccan, all of which see separately.

ANANTAPUR.

ANANTAPUR.—District created on the 5th January 1882. Bounded on the north by Karnul District, on the south and east by Mysore territory and Bellary District, and on the east by Cuddapah District. Area, 5,275 square miles. Population 708,549. District head-quarters are at Anantapur town, 260 miles from Madras *via* Tadpatri railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *kambu*, *cholam*, *ragi* and *korra*, and these form the staple food of the masses. Wet lands are artificially irri-

gated, and are exclusively devoted to rice and sugar-cane. Garden lands produce cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, wheat, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, vegetables and fruits.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Among the agricultural products of the District, rice ranks first in the southern, and cotton in the northern parts. Cotton goods, cloth, rope, and tape are the chief manufactures. Paper is also manufactured in the Dharmavaram *taluk*. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo represent important mercantile interests. The manufacture of glass bangles is carried on in many places. Jaggery is largely exported to other places.

CLIMATE.—The climate is peculiarly dry. Fever exists in an epidemic form. Small-pox is very common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into seven *Taluks* of Dharmavaram, Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Hindupur, Madaksira, and Pennkonda. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, 1 Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 1 Assistant, Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Anantapur town see Anantapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amarapur—Town in Madaksira *taluk*, situated on the road from Chitaldrug to Chittur. Formerly called Nadimehalli, the old site being about half a mile to the west. Population about 5,500. In the neighbourhood are some fine cocoa-nut gardens. Weekly market and post office [m.].

Anantapur—Municipal town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of the District of the same name; 32 miles south of Gooty, and 62 miles south-east of Bellary. Population 5,500. The town contains police and magisterial courts, sub-jail, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, a picturesque large tank and post office [m. s. T.].

Appecherala—Town with a large tank. Population 2500.

Bakkarayasamudram—Small village, 2 miles from Anantapur. Population 2,500. It is built immediately under the tank dam, and the streets are therefore usually under water. Fever and cholera are almost endemic.

Bukkapatnam—Town situated on the Trunk Road from Bangalore to Bellary. Population about 4,000. The station of a Sub-magistrate and police force. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmavaram—*Taluk* of Anantapur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Chitravati river, 50 miles south of Gooty. Population 5,500. Market and post office [m. s. t.].

Gooty—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, railway station, and head-quarters of a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 32 miles from Anantapur town. Population 6,000. Gooty is a place of some renown; and it contains Tahsildar's and District Munsiff's courts, old sub-jail, and

post office [m. s. t.]. There is an interesting hill fort near the town and a rest camp for troops near the station. Besides the fort, the most interesting features in Gooty are the choultry, tomb, and memorial well of Sir Thomas Munro.

Gudibanda—Village with post office [m.].

Guntakal—Village and railway junction station [R.], 18 miles from Gooty, and 32 miles from Bellary. Post office [m. s. t.].

Guttur—Village with post office [m.].

Hindupur—A large commercial town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of a Tahsildar, 66 miles from Anantapur town. Trade in jaggery, piece goods, and grain. Population 7,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jakkulacheruvu—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gooty.

Kalyandrug—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Kattacheruvu—Village with post office [m.].

Machukota—Village with post office [m.].

Madaksira—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Contains school, police station, and post office [m. s.]. Population 5,000.

Pamidi—Town situated on the Penner river, 14 miles south of Gooty. Population 5,500 chiefly weavers. Unhealthy place. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patakottacheru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gooty.

Penner—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatri. Post office [m.].

Penukonda—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, also head-quarters of an Assistant Collector, 44 miles from Anantapur. Population about 6,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Royalcheru—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tadpatri. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Santhabidinur—Village with post office [m.].

Singanamala—Village with post office [m.].

Tadpatri—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, also railway station [R.], and the head-quarters of a Tahsildar, situated on the right bank of the Penner river, 23 miles from Anantapur town. Population 9,000. Thriving trade in silk, cotton, and Indigo. Contains the temples of Rama, Iswara and Chintaraya. These temples are worth seeing. Sub-Judge's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Timmencherla—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Gooty. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Urava-Konda—Town with Sub-magistrate's court. Population 6,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vajrakarur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Vanganur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatri.

Yadiki—Town situated about 13 miles south-east of Gooty. It is a very irregularly built town, with some curious old temples. Population about 7,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

ARCOT, NORTH.

ARCOT, NORTH.—District in Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, on the south by Salem and South Arcot Districts, on the east by Chingleput, and on the west by Mysore. Area, 7,616 square miles. Population 2,180,487. North Arcot, in point of size, ranks eleventh, and in population fifth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Chittur town, 218 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief grain crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*,—the three staples of food with the bulk of the population. Hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, betel, indigo, onions, tobacco, chillies, plantains, and mangoes, are also largely cultivated.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists of the export of food-grains (chiefly rice) and molasses; the import of salt, iron, cloth, and a transit trade in cotton. The exports are in excess of the imports. Weaving forms the chief industry, but the carpets of Wallajapet, the reed mats of Wandewash, the brass-work and wood-carving of Tirupati (Tripatty), the hardware of Punganur, the pottery of Gadiyatam, and the glass beads of Kalahasti, are noteworthy specialities of the District.

CLIMATE.—Malarious fever may be considered endemic in many parts of the District. It increases in severity immediately after the rainy season. Leprosy is common, and small-pox so prevalent annually from February to May, that a very large percentage of the population bear the marks of attack. Cattle disease, in the form known as 'foot-and-mouth disease' has been frequently epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District comprises 9 *taluks* viz., Chandragiri, Chittur, Palmaner, Gadiyatam, Walajapet Arcot, Vellore, Polur, and Wandiwash; 4 large *Zamindaris*, Kalahasti, Kangundi, Karvaitnagar, and Punganur; and one *jagir*, Arni. The total revenue of the District is about 40 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff.*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent of Central jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Chittur town see Chittur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambur (*Amburdrug, Petambur*).—A well-built and compact town, also railway station, 38 miles from Vellore; situated at the foot of the Kadapanatham Pass, which leads from the Eastern Hills of the Bara-

mahal ; it lies on the south bank of Palar river. The railway station is within half a mile of the town. The Ambur Drug peak towers above the town. It possesses a considerable trade in oils, *ghi*, and indigo. Population about 12,000. The fort, situated on the almost inaccessible Ambur Drug, and commanding an important pass into the Carnatic, was in past times keenly contested. Post office [m. s. T.].

Ammoor—Village with post office [m.].

Aragonda—Village in Chittur *taluk*, 14 miles north-west of Chittur. Population 2,000. The name of the town is derived from the appearance of the hill close by it, which looks as if split in half. Trade in grain and molasses.

Arcot—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right banks of the Palar river, 5 miles from the Arcot railway station. Formerly the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but now of small importance. Historically, Arcot is of great interest, but few traces of its former power remain. The town contains Tahsildar's court, school, sub-jail, fort, and post office [m. s. T.].

Arkonam—Town and junction station of the Madras and South Indian Railways [R.], 28 miles from Arcot town, and 17 miles from Conjeevernam. Population 4,000. Near the station is a rest camp for troops, and there is a chuttram in the village for Native travellers. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arni—A *jagir* (estate) in North Arcot District. Area, 183 square miles comprising 182 villages. Population about 75,000. Revenue, 1½ lakhs. Arni is the chief town of the estate or *jagir* of the same name, with population about 5,000, situated 400 feet above the sea, on the right bank of the Cheyair river, 16 miles south of Arcot. Formerly a large military station, but at present merely the head-quarters of the *jagir*. The fort, now in ruins, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the Carnatic. The site of the fort does not belong to the Jagirdar. An imposing monument in the shape of a high column stands on one side of the old parade ground. At the north-west angle of the enclosure is a fine old temple named Devipuram. Courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Avalconda—Village with post office [m.].

Baireddipalle—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banavaram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Batherpet—Village with post office [m.].

Chandragiri (' Moon hill ').—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 6½ miles from Tirupati railway station. Population 4,500. The town contains the usual sub-divisional public offices, jail, and post office [m. s. t.]. Interesting archæological remains are found, consisting of deserted temples, grand tanks, and fine carved mantappams.

Cheyair (*Cheyeru Bahunadi*).—River rises in the Jawadi range ; flows north-easterly for about 90 miles, and joins the Palar river in Chingleput District.

Chetpat—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 35 miles from Ranipet.

Chinnamapet—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Arcot town. A temple at Theruvalangadu is noteworthy and visited by thousands of Natives during festival days.

Chittur—Town and *taluk*, also railway station, and head-quarters of the North Arcot District, and of Chittur *taluk*; situated in the valley of the Poini river, 27 miles from Vellore railway station. Being the head-quarters of the District administration, it contains the courts of the Judge, Collector, District Munsiff, and Tahsildar with their subordinate establishments, district jail, police station, school, dispensary etc. Besides the public offices, the town possesses an English Church with a native mission chapel attached to it, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also travellers' bungalow, two chuttrams and post office [m. s. T.].

Chirtanoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chowdapalle.—Village with post office [m.].

Cortellar (*Kortalaiyaru*).—River rises in the Kaveripak tank, and after passing through the Tiruvalur and Ponneri *taluks*, flows into the Ennur backwater, about 12 miles north of Madras. This river is the chief source of the Madras water-supply, being connected by means of an anicut with the Chodavaram and Red Hill tanks.

Damalcheri—Pass in North Arcot District, by which the Maratha chief Siwaji made his first decent (1676) upon the Carnatic; and here Dost Ali, the Nawab was killed in battle with the Marathas.

Damulcheruvu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Desur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Graemeshpet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudiyatam—Municipal town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 3 miles from the station. Lies also 3 miles north of the Palar, and is bisected by the Kaundinia river. Population 12,000. Centre of a considerable weaving industry; exports rice to Malabar. Contains Tahsildar's court, sub-jail, school, and post office [m. s. T.]. A fair for the sale of provisions, cattle &c. is held weekly on Tuesdays. There is a large temple at Puliconda, about 1½ mile south-east of the station.

Hassannammapet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Iral—Village with post office [m.].

Kalahasti—*Taluk* in Kalahasti Zamindari of North Arcot District. Area, 205,000 acres. Population 55,000. No places in the *taluk* except Kalahasti and Puranduru possess more than 1000 inhabitants.

Kalahasti (*Kalastri*)—*Zamindari* estate, situated partly in North Arcot and partly in Nellore District; one of the largest estates in the Carnatic. Population 140,000. Number of villages in North Arcot 612 and 190 in Nellore. Area, 736 square miles in North Arcot, and 415 square miles in Nellore; peshkash (rent) to Government Rs. two lakhs. The revenues are estimated at between rupees 4 and 5 lakhs per annum. Glass making is a staple industry. Kalahasti is the chief town of the Ze-

mindari of the same name, and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Suvarnamukli river, 22 miles from Tirupaty station. The town is situated about a mile from the station. Population 10,000. It is the residence of the Kalahasti Zamindar and of a Sub-magistrate, has large bazars, and is a place of pilgrimage. In its suburbs a good deal of cloth is woven. Grain, bangles, and the like commodities are the chief articles of trade. A magnificent festival called *Sivarati* is held in March and continues for ten days. The great temple to Parvati cannot be entered by Europeans. The temple dedicated to Siva, from which the chief importance of the town is derived, stands at the base of the southern hill, and near the south-west angle of the central square. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaspakam—Village with post office [m.].

Kalavagunta—Village with post office [m.].

Kalavai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kallur—Village with post office [m.].

Kanakamachutram—Village with post office [m.].

Kangundi—*Zamindari* or estate in North Arcot District. Area, 213 square miles. Population about 50,000, scattered through 321 villages. The estate lies in the south-west extremity of the District. Revenue Rs. 25,000. Kangundi, the chief village of the *Zamindari*, situated at the base of a precipitous hill crowned with the ruins of a fort. Population 1,000. The village, once the chief place in the neighbourhood, is now depopulated by fever, cholera, and the effects of the famine of 1876. The *Zamindar's* palace is an imposing pile of buildings. Nearest railway station Kuppam.

Kaniyambadi—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s.].

Karvetnagar—*Zamindari* estate. Area, 680 square miles, comprising 792 villages ; population 300,000. The region is hilly. Indigo is largely cultivated. A very fertile tract, with a hardy and intelligent peasantry. The chief manufacture is weaving. Sub-magistrates are stationed at Puttur and Tirutani, the head-quarters of division of the *Zamindari*. Revenue Rs. 6 lakhs. Karvetnagar is the chief town of the *Zamindari* of the same name ; situated seven miles west of Puttur railway station. Population 6,000. It was formerly strongly fortified, and surrounded by a broad wall. Only traces of these works now remain. Post office [m. s.].

Kasthambadi—Village with post office [m.].

Katpadi—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kaveripak—Town in *Walajahpet taluk*, 10 miles from Arcot, and 4 miles from Sholinghar. Population 6,000. Notable for its irrigation tank, one of the finest and largest in Madras Presidency. The tank is enclosed by a *band* or embankment four miles long. The name of the town means ' a dam over the Kaveri. ' Contains a fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaverirajpet—Village with post office [m.].

Kolambur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s.].

Kumbhakamdrug—Mountain in north Arcot District. The principal peak in the Satliawad range of hills ; highest point 2,598, feet above sea level.

Kunnamangalam—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuppam—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Jalarpet. Post office [m. s.].

Madarpak—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Maileshwaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mailpati—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Arcot station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mamandur—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Renigunta. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mandakolatur—Village with post office [m.].

Melpadi—Village with post office [m.].

Minnel—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Arcot town. Post office [m.].

Mosur—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Arcot town.

Mulanur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jalarpet station.

Nagari—Hill range forming the extreme south-easterly spur of the Eastern Ghats ; consisting of sandstones which are of various colours, chiefly pale, red, yellow, and white, both in large and small grains. The formation is similar to that of Table Mountain of Cape of Good Hope, near which coal and diamond have been found.

Nagari-Nose (*Nagari*).—Principal peak of the Nagari Hills. Elevation above the sea, 2824 feet. Although 50 miles inland, this hill is visible from the sea in fine weather, and is a recognised landmark. At the foot of the hill is the village of Nagari (population 3,000), near Nagari railway station, 17 miles from Arkonam. It is a very busy place visited by merchants from Madras for the purchase of rice, indigo, and ground nuts. The rice raised in the neighbourhood is of superior quality. Nagari has the largest fair in the District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narasingarayapetta—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narayanavaram—Town situated 3 miles east of Puttur station. It is one of the most ancient places in North Arcot ; it is believed to stand in what was once a forest much frequented by Vishnu. Three miles south of the town are the remains of two old forts. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nattarey—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pallipat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palmaner—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and healthy station ; situated 26 miles west of Chittur. Lies near the summit of the Magli Pass. There is a busy trade, and in the town is a rum and arrack distillery. The town contains the usual tahsil offices, dis-

pensary, travellers' bungalow, schools and chapels. A beautiful glen, near the town, called the valley of Gangamma, is frequently visited by excursionists. Post office [m. s. t.].

Panappakam—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Chittur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patalapattu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pennamur—Village with post office [m.].

Pernamallur—Village with post office [m.].

Poini (Ponne).—River, called near the source Damalcheruvu, rising among the high hills south-west of Chandragiri, in the north of North Arcot District, and flowing about 45 miles south to the Palar between Vellore and Arcot. Largely used for irrigation by means of anicuts, which force the water into tanks.

Polur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 32 miles from Vellore. Population 6,000. A small ruined fort stands near the town. Tahsildar's court, sub-jail, large tank and post office [m. s.]. Five miles from the town magnetic iron-ore occurs in small nodules.

Ponnai—Village with post office [m.].

Pudi—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Renigunta.

Pullkonda—Village situated at the base of a high hill near the right bank of the Palar, 97 miles from Vellore. Gunny-bags are manufactured. The sacred name for the place is Adirangam. Annual fair, fine pagoda, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pundi—Village with post office [m.].

Punganur—Zamindari estate with area, 523 square miles; population about 75,000, dwelling in 1 town and 68 villages. The estate lies above the *ghats* in the north-west corner of the District. Punganur is the head-quarters of the Zamindari of the same name, situated on a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea. Population 8,000. The town is prosperous. A large cattle fair is held in April. The Zamindar's palace has accommodation for European travellers. In the courtyard are stalls for a menagerie; a museum; and several life-sized models of Natives of different castes in their customary dress or undress. A mile from the town are the ruins of a large Roman Catholic chapel (1780). Sub-magistrate's court, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Putalapattu—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Chittur. Post office [m. s.].

Puttur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Renigunta. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ramapuram—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Chittur.

Ramasamudram—Village with post office [m.].

Ranipet—Town in Walajpet *taluk*, situated on the north bank of the Palar river, 3 miles from Arcot railway station. Population 4,000 (about one-third of the population are Muhammadans consisting largely of sepoys and their families). The town comprises the European quarter of Arcot town. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector,

and was formerly a station for troops. The barracks, are still in good preservation, and are occupied as a hospital, and as quarters for the families of sepoys on foreign service. The Roman Catholics and the American Mission have churches in the town. A large dispensary under the management of the American Mission. A fair for provisions, cattle &c. is held here every Friday. The Nine lakh Garden, an extensive grove of Mangoes, is near Ranipet. A Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Royalcheruvu—Village in Narayanavaram *taluk* of Karvetnagar Zamindari. Population 300. The village is noteworthy on account of its large tank, built, it is said, by Krishnadeva Rayalu of Vijianagar.

Renigunta—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tirupati. Contains a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. About 14 miles from this station are the two noteworthy buildings called Raj Mahal and Ram Mahal. These are situated at the foot of Chandragiri hill on which is an old fort built by the Narasinga Rajah of Vijianagar.

Royalpet—Village with post office [m.].

Saidapet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Satghur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Satiyavizianagaram (*Old name Arninagaram*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Seri—Village with post office [m.].

Sholinghar (*Sholangipuram*).—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Arcot station. Population 6,000. Contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a famous temple perched on a high rock, about 8 miles from this station, and is much attended by Natives. At the foot of the hills there is a District Munsiff's court, and Mission school. Bullock bandies are available.

Sodam—Village with post office [m.].

Sunthapet—Village with post office [m.].

Tellar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thorapadi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Timeri—Town in Arcot *taluk*, situated 6 miles south-west of Arcot. Population about 4,000. Post office [m. s.].

Tirupati (*'Tripatty'*).—Town in Chandragiri *taluk*, situated 83 miles from Madras city. It is a municipal town and railway station, and possesses courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, also a hospital, church and post office [m. s. t.]. Tirupati is celebrated for its hill pagoda, in some respects the most sacred in Southern India. The chief temple is 7 miles distant, situated in Tirumala (or *'holy hill'*), known to the Europeans as Upper Tirupati (population 1,600 all Hindus), but the annexes and outer entrances of the ascent begin about a mile from the town. The hill on which the great pagoda stands is about 2,500 feet above sea-level. It has seven peaks and that crowned by the pagoda is named Srivenkataramanachellam. The temple is said to have been built at

the commencement of the Kaliyug, or present Hindu era (B. C. 3100). The town of lower Tirupati is situated in the valley, about 5 miles broad, between the Tirupati Hills and those of the Karvetnagar *Zamindari*. Along this valley flows the Suvarnamukhi river, which passes about a mile to the south of the town. Population 15,000, Lower Tirupati is flourishing and busy place, crowded at all times with pilgrims. The Lower Tirupati about 350 feet above sea-level. The places need sanitation. The deity worshipped is (Sri Venkateshwara Perumal) one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and so holy is the shrine that no Christian or Musalman is allowed to pass the outer walls. Pilgrims flock from all parts of India throughout the whole year, but more particularly during the feast of Brama Ootchavam in the month of September. The residence of the Mahant of Tirupati is close to the station, and he has Telephonic communication with the temple on the hill. There are many sights worth seeing here, but permission of the Mahant is required to see the thousand pillared montappam, and the Swami Pushkarina Tank.

Tirutani—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Arkonam. Population under 3,000. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t.]. On a hill, about a mile west of railway station is the famous temple of Coomaraswamy at which a monthly festival is held and largely attended by Hindus. Two grand festivals are also held in August and January, and attract great numbers of pilgrims from a distance.

Tiruvallam—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Arcot station. Contains a celebrated Hindu temple, and post office [m. s.].

Tiruvattur—Town in Arcot *taluk*; situated about 24 miles south-east of Arcot town. Population 1500, all Hindus. Tiruvattur contains a highly venerated temple.

Tiruvetipuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ulli—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Arcot town.

Ussoor—Village with post office [m.].

Vadamalpet—Village with post office [m.].

Valapanthal—Village with post office [m.].

Vellore—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station; situated on the Palar river, 27 miles from Chittur. Population 45,000. Vellore town is 4 miles from railway station. It is a military station, municipality and headquarters of the Sub-Collector; and contains civil and criminal courts, military offices, central jail, church, missions, hospital, also post [m. s.], telegraph, and several departmental offices. The fort of Vellore is noticeable. Besides its fortress, which contains many interesting buildings, Vellore possesses a Vishnuite temple with some good carving. Chanda Sahib's mosque is also deserving of mention. The town, although hot, is healthy. Detachments of cavalry and infantry are quartered at this town. The cultivation of sweet-scented flowers is one of the industries of the place, and many bales of these are daily sent by rail to Madras.

Venkatagiri—Chief town of a large Zamindari of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Kalahasti. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. In a small temple the Esvara, Brahma Ootchavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July. Raja's palace, travellers' bungalow, church and post office [m. s. t.].

Venkatagirikota—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vepagunta—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Renigunta station.

Virinjipuram—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Arcot station. Post office [m. s.]. About 3 miles south of the station is a large temple visited by crowds of Natives during festivals.

Walajapet (or *Walajanagar*).—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also trading town, municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Palar river, 3 miles from Arcot town. About 4 miles from Arcot station, there is a Tahsildar's court and Sub-registrar's office. Population 11,000. Weaving in silk and cotton, dyeing, carpet-making and the manufacture of oils chiefly employ the people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wandiwash—South-east *Taluk* of North Arcot District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,500. It is historically interesting as the scene of several important operations in the war of the Carnatik. Contains Talukdar's cutcherry, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Yellakuru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti. It is the boundary between the Venkatagiri and Kalahasti Zamindaries.

Yerpedu—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti station.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

ARCOT, SOUTH—District in the Presidency of Madras. Area, 5,217 square miles, containing 9 towns and 2850 villages. Population 2,162,851. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Chingleput and North Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and on the west by Salem District. In point of size, South Arcot ranks sixteenth, and in population sixth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at the town of Cuddalore, 124 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, kambu, *raragu*, indigo, oil-seeds, cotton, *cholam*, pulses, samai, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cocoa-nuts.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the District include indigo, sugar, jaggery, salt, mats, pottery, oils, coir, and cloths both of cotton and silk. The silk used comes from Mysore ; it is dyed at Combaconum and woven at Chidambaram.

CLIMATE.—Fevers appear to be endemic in some of the western *taluks* ; and in the eastern tracts, leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. Cattle epidemics, which are frequent, may be classed under the three heads of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease (*kumari*) and tynipantis.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided into 8 *Taluks*, viz :—Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Kallakurchi, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, and Vriddhachalam. Revenue, 52 lakhs; expenditure nearly 7 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Chaplain, Political Agent for French Settlement, special Agent for Pondicherry, British Consular Agent for Karikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Cuddalore town see Cuddalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agaram-Sibbandi—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tiruvannamalai.

Alapakam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m. s.].

Alatur—Village with post office [m.].

Avalurpet—Village with post office [m.].

Bahoor—Village with post office [m.].

Bhuvanigiri—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. 5 miles from Chidambaram.

Brahmadesam—Village with post office [m. s.], 10 miles from Tindivanam.

Chengam—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chidambaram—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station and municipality, 7 miles from the coast and 25 miles south of Cuddalore. Population 20,000. The weaving of silk and cotton occupies 27 per cent. of the total adult population. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and police establishments; a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, post office [m. s. t.], travellers' bungalows etc. Chidambaram is for its temples chiefly celebrated and held in the highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon. Two of these are very large worthy of close inspection. Besides the temples, there is nothing remarkable in the town, except the large number of Chattrams, or native rest-houses (about 70) with which it abounds. The largest is said to be capable of holding 800 or 900 persons. There is also a tank which is called Sivaganga or Hempushkarni (golden tank) and deserves attention. Two festivals take place yearly; one in the latter end of December, and the other in June or July. From 50 to 60 thousand pilgrims and traders attend these feasts which last about 10 days.

Chinneppanaickenpalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Chinuasalem—Village with post office [m. s.].

Coleroon—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddalore. A fair is held here weekly every Monday at which cattle, poultry, leather, cloths, grain &c. are sold.

Corembu-Goonden—Range of hills in the District of South Arcot.

Cuddalore (*Kudalur*).—*Taluk* of South Arcot District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of South Arcot District; situated on the backwater formed by the confluent estuaries of the Gadilam and Paravanar, 116 miles by sea and 127 by rail south of Madras, and 16 miles south of Pondicherry. Population 45,000. The municipal area extends over 13 square miles. As regards population Cuddalore ranks tenth among the towns of the Madras Presidency. The native town, Cuddalore proper, lies in a low, damp site about 2 miles south of Munjakupam (new town). The railway station (Cuddalore New Town) is situated in the important village of Tirupapuliur, where there is a large temple. Passengers leave the train for Munjakupam, and fort St. David to reach which places the river Gadilam has to be crossed. In this locality, at small distances apart, are the Collector's office, District court, and all other public offices, St. Joseph's College, the Zilla school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, Messrs. Parry & Co's office, and dock bungalow. The ruins of Fort St. David close to the sea shore are deservedly an attraction to the historical student. CUDDALORE OLD TOWN is also a railway station [R.] where pensioners reside. It contains an English Church and a jail. A branch line runs to the Beach, and the port is one of the most eligible on the coast for an export and import trade with Europe. Adjoining the railway station are Locomotive Works. Post office [m. s. T.].

Elavanasur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eruvellipet—Village with post office [m.].

Garudanadi (*Gadilam*).—River of South Arcot District, rises in the Yegal Tank, in Kalakurchi *taluk*, and is fed by the Mallatar, which connects it with the Ponnar. After a course of 59 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Gingee—Village and fort situated on the road from Kistnagiri to the coast, about 18 miles from Tindivanam. Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Gingee is well worth visting for the sake of the ruins and historical associations. Carts are available at railway station.

Kallakurchi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandalmangalam—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pondicherry. Post office [m.].

Kille—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Cuddalore.

Kurinjipadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalpet—Village with post office [m.].

Mailam—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m.]. Within the sight on a hill is a temple named Subramania Swamy Koil, where annually in March there is an important feast.

Mambalapati—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Villupuram.

Manalurpet—Village with post office [m.].

Mandagapet—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalam—Village with post office [m. s.], 5 miles from Ulundarpet.

Mannargudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.], 9 miles from Nidamangalam.

Markanum—Town and head-quarters of Tindivanam *taluk*, 12 miles from Brahmadesam. Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mathalapet—Village with post office [m.].

Moratandichavady—Village with post office [m.].

Mugalyur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Villupuram.

Nathapet—Village with post office [m.].

Nellikuppam—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cuddalore. A large sugar factory, and post office [m. s. t.].

Olakur—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Villupuram. Post office [m.].

Palur—Village with post office [m.].

Panruti (*Panrotty*).—A large market town and railway station, 14 miles from Cuddalore. Population about 22,000. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.]. A Siva shrine in the village of Therevitu, distant 1 mile, is visited by many worshippers.

Paravanar—River of South Arcot District; flows in a northerly direction, and enters the sea at Cuddalore. It is navigable for 10 miles.

Pattambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Pennadam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pennathur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Perumakal—Village with a small fort, 5 miles from Tindivanam. Population about 2,000.

Poondiankuppam—Village with post office [m.].

Porto Novo (*Feringhipet*; *Mahmud Bandar*).—Seaport town and railway station, 32 miles south of Pondichery at the mouth of the river Vellar. Population about 9,000. Considerable trade with Ceylon and Achin. Porto Novo is interesting also as the scene of English joint-stock enterprise. Weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pudupalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Puthupet—Village with post office [m.].

Sankarapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Satyamangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Sethipattadai (*Tiruwadi*, or *Trivadi*).—Town in Cuddalore *taluk*, 15 miles west of Fort St. David. Population about 5000. Except as the seat of a sub-magistrate, it is now of no importance; but it was the scene of frequent fighting during the Carnatic wars.

Singirikoil—Village with post office [m.].

Sithalingamadam—Village with post office [m.].

Srimushnum—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tandarai—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Villupuram.

Tanipadi—Village with post office [m.].

Thiagavalli—Village with post office [m.].

Thillaivadangan—Village with post office [m.].

Thiruvendipuram—Village with post office [m.].

Thoockanambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Tiagar (*Tiyagar Drug*).—Village and old fort, situated 30 miles south of Trinomalai. Population about 600. Like the fortress of Trinomalai, Tiagar formed one of the bulwarks of the District against the invasion from above the Ghats. The roads from Arcot to Trichinopoly and from Salem to Cuddalore intersect at Tiagar.

Tindivanam—Town and *taluk* of South Arcot District, also railway station, 52 miles from Cuddalore. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Head-quarters are at Merkanam, distant 22 miles. Gingee, 18 miles.

Tirukoilur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, situated on the south bank of the river Ponnai, 19 miles from Terivannamalai. Population 5,000. Tirukoilur is a place of some importance and a station of Deputy Collector, of Assistant Superintendent of Police and of a District Munsiff. Weekly fair and post office [m. s. t.]. Great feasts in a large Hindu temple dedicated to Thiruvikrama Gopalamoorthy, a Hindu deity are held in April and December annually. There are two other temples at Kiloor and Aricandanallur respectively adjacent villages at the former in March a car feast takes place. The chief produce is paddy, sugar-cane, and ground nuts.

Tirupapuliur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvakarai (*Trivakari*).—Ruined town in Villupuram *taluk*. Population about 700. Though now containing only a few huts, there are indications in the pagoda, tank, and deserted streets that a large town once existed on this site.

Tiruvannamalai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 32 miles from Villupuram. Population 10,000. The chief exports are bamboos, jungle-wood and grain. The principal import is cotton cloth. There is a fine and richly endowed temple, the two annual festivals at which, in November, and May, are the most largely attended in the District. Contains Tabsildar's court, police station, school, forty Chuttrams and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvennanallur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Titagudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tyagadrug—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ulundurpet—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Tyagadrug.

Valavanur—Prosperous agricultural village and railway station, 5 miles from Villupuram. Population 8,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vallinur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vanur—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vattavalum—Zamindari estate in Kallakurchi *taluk*. The annual rent is Rs. 2,900 and peshkash or fixed revenue, Rs. 70. Post office [m. t.].

Vikravandi—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m. s.].

Villankuppam—Village with post office [m.].

Villanur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Pondicherry. A Siva temple and a Roman catholic church are at periods of the year much frequented.

Vilupuram—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway junction station, 26 miles from Ouddalore. Passengers to and from Pondichery and Tiruvannamalai change carriages at this junction. Population about 9,000. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vriddhachalam (Old Hill).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 10 miles from Mangalam. It contains a large fortified temple. It is a sacred town, and many legends are connected with it. District Munsiff's court and station of Head-Assistant Collector. Post office [m. s. t.].

BELLARY.

BELLARY.—District in the Madras Presidency. The Tungabudhra river bounds it on the north and north-west, separating it from the territories of the Nizam, on the east lie the Districts of Anantapur and Kurnool; on the south by the District of Chitaldrug in Mysore State; on the west by the Tungabudhra river. Area, (including the State of Sandur) 5,975 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,174 villages. Population 900,126. In point of size, Bellary ranks twelfth, and in population eighteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Bellary Town, 306 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *cholam*, *ragi*, and *korra*, and on these depends the food supply of the masses. Wetlands, are those artificially irrigated, are almost devoted to rice and sugar-cane. On other dry lands are raised cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, areca-nut, wheat, tobacco, chillies turmeric, vegetables, and fruits. Cotton is also grown on dry lands.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Among the agricultural products of the District, cotton takes the first place. The manufacture of cotton goods, cloth, rope, tape, and carpets—occupies large numbers of the people. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo, all represent important mercantile interests. In woolen goods, the chief articles of export are the blankets of the Kundilgi *taluk*, for which there is a demand all over the Madras Presidency. Iron-smelting is carried on in the Hospet and other *taluks*.

LANGUAGES.—Kanarese and Telugu are the languages spoken, the former language prevailing in the western, and both being used in the eastern *taluks*.

CLIMATE.—The climate is extremely dry. Fever exists in an endemic form. Ophthalmia is common, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the glare from the granite rocks.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Bellary, Adoni, Alur, Hospet, Kudligi, Rayadrug, Harpanhalli, and Huvinhadgalli. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate

with two Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlements, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Political Agent (Sandur), Executive Engineer, 2 Local Fund Engineers, and Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Bellary town *see* Bellary.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ablagundi—Pass from the Ramandrug plateau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sandur, and 32 miles from Bellary. Nearest railway station, Gadiganur and Toranagulu.

Adoni (*Adwani*).—Town and *taluk* of the Bellary District, also municipality and railway station, 63 miles from Bellary. It is one of the principal towns in the cotton districts of the Dekkan and the second largest town in the Bellary District. Population 23,000. Cloth of cotton, silk and carpets constitute its chief manufactures, and occupy more than a third of the total adult male population. Several Madras merchants have agencies here, and there are several cotton-presses. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar hold their courts here. There is also a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Parts of the old fortifications of Adoni still remain. At the musjid may be seen chains cut out of single blocks of stone. The traveller between Adoni and Kosgi will notice the fantastic shapes assumed by the rocks by the side of the railway line.

Alur—*Taluk* and town of Bellary District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500; Contains a Tahsildar's court, travellers' bungalow, several minor official establishments, police station, grant-in aid school, and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station Baivanhal.

Aspari—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Adoni. Population 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Baivanhal—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Bandri—Village with post office [m.].

Bannikoppa—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Hospet.

Bantanahal—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary.

Barakila and Talibunda—The highest peaks of the range on which the citadel of Adoni stands. Height 800 feet above the plain. Half-way up is a fine tank which is never dry, and on the summit grows a fig-tree forming a landmark for 20 or 30 miles in every direction.

Belguppa—Village in Raidrug *taluk*. Population 2,000. It marks the commencement of the great unbroken plain of black cotton soil which stretches hence to the Tungabhadra river. Near Belguppa are to be seen some curious gallows, with chains and iron cages attached, in which the remains of criminals were formerly exposed. Post office [m.].

Bellary—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway station [R.], and the head-quarters of the District Administration, and of a brigade of the Madras Army. Population 53,000. Bellary possesses all the public establishments, and offices pertaining to Civil and Military station of the first class. Situated on

an arid plain that stretches from the foot of a mass of granitic rock, 450 feet in height and about 2 miles in circuit. The town is defended by two lines of fortifications. The upper fort crowns the rock, and being inaccessible in the face of even the smallest force, may be considered impregnable by assault. The lower fort, containing the arsenal, guards the eastern base. On this side stand several public buildings including commissariat stores and post office [m. s.]. Southward stretches the native quarter, Cowle Bazar, Bruce-pettah, and Mellor-pettah, containing the finest military market in Southern India. A large tank, nearly 3 miles in circumference when quite full, but which, being very shallow, is, as a rule, dry for a part of every year, lies on this side of the rock. On the west are grouped the regimental lines, substantial buildings with accommodation for two European and two Native regiments. On the northern side stand the civil lines, with the public offices, churches, dispensary, school, and telegraph office. Bank of Madras and dak bungalow. The Bellary Cantonment railway station is 2 miles from the city railway station.

Bennihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Bhanapur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Hospet.

Bhimaganni—The pass connecting Bellary District on the north-east with the Sandur State. The village of Yettinhatti of Sandur is situated at the entrance to this pass, through which runs the main road from Bellary to Ramandrug.

Chippigiri—Village with post office [m.].

Chitwadigi—Town situated 2 miles from Hospet, and the same distance from the Tungabhadra river. The chief market for the western *taluks* of the Bellary District, and for goods imported from the Nizam's Dominions. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daroji—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Bellary. Post office [m.].

Gadiganur—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary. Post office [m.].

Gudikal—Village with post office [m.].

Hagari—Village and railway station. 9 miles from Bellary.

Hampasagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Narayandeverkeri.

Hampi—Ruined city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra, 36 miles north-west of Bellary. The site of the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar kings. The ruins cover 9 square miles, including Kamalapur on the south, and Anagundi, the later seat of the dynasty. There is still a great annual festival here. Post office [m.].

Harpanahalli—*Taluk* in Bellary District, also a neat, well-built town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 55 miles from Hospet station, and 66 miles from Bellary. Population 7,000. Tahsildar's court, school, dispensary, a fine temple and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a Jain colony here.

Herial—Town 12 miles south of Bellary town, on the Bangalore road. Population 600. Centre of a brass industry. Ruins of an old fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mirahadgalli—Village with post office [m.].

Hospet (*New town*).—Town and *taluk*, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector; situated about 39 miles north-west of Bellary city. Population about 11,000. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are weavers. The town contains tahsildar's and sub-magistrate's courts, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, school, dispensary, and 2 fine temples. Post office [m. s. t.]. From this point Vijayanagar and Hampi (9 miles) can most conveniently be visited.

Hulugunda—Village with post office [m.].

Huvinahadgalli—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamalapur—Town in Hospet *taluk*. Population 5,500. Small iron-industry and sugar-boiling factories, situated 3 miles from the south bank of the Tungabhadra, at Hampi. The ruins of many temples are still visible. Kamalapur is 5 miles distant from Hospet; it is built beneath the embankment of a large tank, which is supplied by a channel from the river. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kampli—Town in Hospet *taluk* with population 10,000. The town is built on the bank of the Tungabhadra, close to one of the fords where the river may be crossed, and also near an important anicut or weir for irrigation. Weaving, especially of silk cloth, is carried on. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Kanakal—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kaul-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kopbal—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hospet.

Kosgi—Town and railway station, 18 miles north of Adoni. Population about 52,00. It is situated at the foot of a rock, on which stand the ruins of fortifications and temples. Not far from the town is a curious isolated rock known by the name of "The Sisters" Akkai-chellelu. Post office [m. s.].

Kudatani—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Bellary. Population 4,000. Remains of a fort and of a Jain Settlement. Post office [m.].

Kudligi—Chief town and *taluk* of the same name, in Bellary District. Population 3,000. Distant 12 miles from Katuru. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurugode—Town with population 3,000. Remarkable for the number of temples in its vicinity, among them a very fine new one dedicated to Siva, and containing a colossal representation of the bull *Nandi*, a monolith. Village school, and post office [m.].

Katuru—Village with post office [m. s.], 8 miles from Kudligi.

Mogal—Village with post office [m.].

Molagavalli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Adoni.

Munirabad—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Hospet.

Nancherla—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Adoni.

Narayandeverkeri—Town 8 miles from Hospet railway sta-

tion. Population 4,000. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Oojein—Village with post office [m.].

Papinaikanahali—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hospet.

Ramandrug (Ramadurgam).—Hill sanitarium in Sandur State ; 37 miles from Bellary. Population 600. The plateau is from a mile to a mile and a half long, by half a mile to three-quarters of a mile broad. The average temperature of the hill very much resembles that of Bangalore, but the climate is much more equable, and the variation of the thermometer less. From its solitary position, even in the hottest seasons, the air reaches it fresh, being rarified in its passage over a lofty table-land. There are several well laid out riding paths on both sides of the plateau, which afford from all points beautiful views of the surrounding country. On the plateau itself there are upwards of 3 miles of broad level road practicable for vehicles. The depôt can accommodate 60 single men and 10 families. Post office [m. s.].

Rayadrug.—Town and *Taluk* of the Bellary District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 32 miles from Bellary. Population 9,000. Consists of a citadel and lower fort, the latter containing the town, which is regularly laid out. The citadel occupies the summit of a mass of granite rocks, rising to the height of 1200 feet, and connected by a lower ridge with a group of wild hills, which form the north-eastern boundary of the plain of Chitaldrug. The south face of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible. About half-way up the hill is the old palace of the *Palegar* ; and close by are two handsome temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna. There are also the ruins of houses and gardens on the rock, but few people now live there. The town contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m. s. t.].

Rupengudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Sandur.—Small native State in Bellary District. Area, 164 square miles, of which a large proportion is hill jungle. Population 16,000. Revenue about Rs. 50,000. The average annual rainfall of Sandur is about 36 inches. The chief village is Sandur, 20 miles from Kudligi. Population 4,500. Ruling Chief—Rajah Vithal Rao Sahib, a Maratha, administers his State in person. Post office [m. s.]. The two places of most interest in the State are the important sanatorium Ramandrug, situated 3150 feet above the sea, and used chiefly as a convalescent depôt for troops ; and the temple of Kumaraswami (Kartikswami), which is described as follows :—The temple is situated near the basin of a ravine, not far from the summit of the south-west part of the range of hills that enclose the valley ; and after an ascent of 4 miles. The temple is neither large nor magnificent, but has an air of antiquity, of which its whitewashed exterior and gilded cupola cannot entirely divest it. The *gopuram* faces the east ; on the left of the entrance is the shrine of the goddess Parvati, consort of Siva ; to the west is the image of her son Kumaraswami, the presiding genius of the place ; and to the right stands the shrine of the destroyer Siva. In front is a square pool called " Aguste Tirtha. " In front of the *gopuram* is a small octangular

column of hewn stone, at the foot of which lie three trunkless stone-heads. The largest is that of the giant Tarakasani, slain by Kumaraswami. The great festival occurs triennially, and at this the number of pilgrims has latterly amounted to 25,000 or 30,000; the temple revenue averages from 15,000 to 20,000 rupees annually. The climate of Kumaraswami is described as very agreeable, although, owing to its easterly position, it is not so cool as that of Ramandrug.

Siruguppa.—A badly-built and unhealthy town, situated on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. Population 5,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tekkalakotta.—Village 28 miles from Bellary. Population 2,500. There is a watch-tower on one of the hills, and the ruins of an old stone fort built by the *palegar*; also a fort in better condition and an old temple to Iswara or Siva, containing an inscription on stone, in the Hale Kanarese character. Post office [m.].

Thamberhally.—Village with post office [m.].

Tilgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Toranagullu.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Vijayanagar.—Village in Hospet *taluk* with a population of 1000 souls. The proper name of this village is Hampi; but Vijayanagar was the name of the dynasty and the kingdom which had its capital here, and was the last great Hindu power of the south. A great annual festival.

Virapur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bellary.

Yemmiganur.—Town situated about 14 miles north-east of Adoni town. Population 7,000. The town is well-built and clean, and is the station of a sub-magistrate. It was once noted for its weaving. Post office [m. s. t.].

CANARA, SOUTH.

CANARA, SOUTH.—District situated on the Western coast. Bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay Presidency), on the south by Malabar, on the east by Mysore State and Coorg, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 3,902 square miles. Population 1,056,081. The administrative head-quarters are at Mangalore town, 411 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The District is rich in a fine clay, well adapted for pottery, and several firms are engaged in the manufacture of machine-made tiles, etc. Kaolin is also of frequent occurrence underlying the laterite. Gold is found in small quantities at Mijar, garnets at Subramanya and Kempphalla. Iron exists in the Udipi and Uppinangadi *taluks*, but it is not worked. The forest land is of vast extent. Most of the land is private property, and only a few forests near the Ghats are owned by Government. The principal products are—timber, bamboos, fuel, cardamoms, wild arrowroot (*Curcuma angustifolia*), gall-nuts, gamboge, catechu; fibrous barks (several kinds), cinnamon (both bark and oil); gums; resins (from several forest trees, principally from the genus *Dipterocarpus*; dyes (various, but mainly of a sombre colour). These

products, together with honey and beeswax, are collected by the Malai-kudis or hillmen; but the total export from the District is not important. The staple crop of the District is rice. Cocoa-nut gardens are numerous along the coast, and areca plantations in the interior. Gram beans, hemp, *ragi*, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton are grown, but not to any extent.

COMMERCE.—The chief articles of trade are coffee, rice, salt, coir, yarn, betel-nuts, oil, and seeds. The exports (coffee and rice), exceeds the imports in value very considerably. The chief articles of import are piece-goods, cotton, twist, yarn, oils, and salt.

The Basel Mission and the Jesuit Mission are the most notable institutions in the District. The Basel Mission has a large shop for the sale of European goods, a tile manufactory, a weaving shed, and a flourishing printing establishment, all which give employment to converts.

LANGUAGES.—The chief languages spoken in South Canara are apart from the European tongues and the Hindustani of foreigners—Tulu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Konkani. Tulu, the language of Tuluva, is spoken generally between Udipi and Kumbala, by perhaps 180,000 people; south of the Puiswinni river, and elsewhere with Mappilas, Malayalam is the prevailing tongue. Kanarase, being the official language, is understood everywhere. Konkani is the domestic language of some castes, and of all the Goa Christians.

CLIMATE.—The District is generally healthy; but fever and bowel complaints are not uncommon. The prevailing epidemic disease is fever. It is most common during the monsoon (June to October), and is probably due to the excessive damp and the malarial poison developed from decaying vegetation. The only really epidemic disease is small-pox, which is prevalent during the months of February and March. It is of a severe type, and attacks the poorer classes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Taluks* of Mangalore, Udipi, Kasaragod, Uppinangadi, and Coondapur. Revenue, 18 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Provincial College, Port Officer and Superintendent Sea Customs, Chaplain, Local Fund Engineer and Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Mangalore town *see* Mangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agumbe.—A pass in the Udipi *Taluk*, connecting Mysore with Canara. The trunk road from Mangalore to Nagar division of Mysore meets this pass, and much coffee and sandal-wood are conveyed through it to the coast, the pass being practicable for wheeled vehicles.

Ajanur.—Town in Kasaragod *Taluk*, situated on the coast road about half-way between Mangalore and Cannanore. Population about 6,500.

Ambatmuri.—Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*, which leads into Mysore, but is little used.

Andar.—*Ghat* leads into Mysore ; impracticable for wheeled vehicles.

Bantval.—Town situated on the river Netravati, 14 miles east of Mangalore. Population about 3,500. The river bed is here encumbered with masses of hornblende rock, containing mica and garnets, syenite and a beautiful pegmatite with flesh-coloured crystals of felspar. Formerly a place of importance, and still, as an entrepot for the produce of the District on its way to Mysore possessing a considerable through traffic. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Barkur (Hangarkatta).—Village and port in South Canara District. The present town marks the site of a very ancient city, once the largest in Canara. As the stronghold of the Vijayanagar Rajas, who obtained possession of it in 1335. The ruined city possesses much interest for the antiquary. Traces of the great fort built by Harihar Raja, about 1370, still exist, as also the tanks and part of the walls of an old palace. Ruins of Buddhist temples abound. Among the sculptures, one representing a procession of armed men, bearing a striking resemblance in equipments and general appearance to the Greek soldiery, and another of a centaur, deserve special mark. Tradition asserts that it was from here that the Alya Santana law of inheritance was promulgated. The present town possesses some trade in brass and copper utensils. Post office [m. s.].

Basrur.—Town in the Cundapur *Taluk*. Population about 2,000. Now almost deserted, but once a large town with a fort and temple, and mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian Geographers. The walls and water-gates still remain in good preservation. Post office [m. t.].

Bekal.—Town with fort and post office [m.].

Beltangadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Byndoor.—Village with post office [m. s.], 18 miles from Coondapur.

Chandragiri (Puiswinni).—River rises in the the Western Ghats near Sampaji, and, after a westerly course of 65 miles, enters the sea 2 miles south of Kasaragod. A fort, situated on its left bank, commands this portion of the river. The Chandragiri forms the northern boundary between the Malayalam and Tuluva countries ; and the traditions of the people forbid any Nair woman to cross it.

Charmadi (called also the Bund, or Coffee Ghats).—Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*, opened in 1864, and now one of the main lines for wheeled traffic, and specially for coffee transport between Mangalore and Mysore.

Coomla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Coondapur.—Town and *taluk* of South Canara District, also head quarters of Head Assistant Collector and of a Tahsildar ; situated 55 miles west of Mangalore. Population 3,000. The town is healthy, but

its trade is languishing. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganguli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gurpur.—River in South Canara District, enters the sea 2 miles north of Mangalore, and with the Netravati, forms the Mangalore harbour.

Heriadake.—Village with post office [m.].

Hosangadi (Haidurgurh).—A *ghat* or pass on the route between Bednur, the seat of the Nagar Government, and the Malabar coast. Practicable for carts as far as Sankar Narayan, the head of the water communication with the coast.

Hosdrug (Neeleshwar).—Town situated 2 miles from the sea, and 42 miles from Cannanore. Population about 5,000. Sub-magistrate's court, excellent Bungalow, and ruins of a magnificent fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hungarcutta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kallianpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kallur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karkal.—Town in Udipi *Taluk*, situated on one of the main lines leading from Mysore to Mangalore *via* Agumbe *ghat*. Population 3,300. The centre of a considerable rice trade. Karkal was formerly a Jain town of some size and importance; and the antiquarian remains are very interesting. Chief among them is a colossal monolithic figure of Buddha or Gautama, locally known as Gumptha, after Gumptha Raya, once ruler of the country. The figure is placed on a huge black rock, and is within a fraction of 50 feet high. On the same rock or hill is a Jain pagoda or Basti, containing some images of the later Buddhist type. A high monolithic *Dhwaja Stambha* (a kind of obelisk), the ruins of the Wadiya's palace, a Hindu temple containing a figure of Anantashain, and a Jain impaling stone, are the other curiosities of the village. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Kasargod.—Town and port in the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the river Chandragiri. Population about 5,000. The southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, with an ancient fort of the Ikkeri kings. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaup.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollur.—One of the principal passes in the Western Ghats, connecting the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low plains of Canara.

Kumaradhari.—River rises in the Bisli Ghat on the boundary between Coorg and Hassan District of Mysore, below the Pushpagiri or Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats, and flows westwards towards the Malabar coast. Near the village of Uppinangadi it joins the Netravati river, and the combined stream, under the latter name, flows into the sea near Mangalore. In the lower part of its course it is much used for navigation; small boats can proceed even above Uppinangadi.

Malpi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalore (or Kodiyal).—*Taluk* and Chief town of South Canara District; situated on the backwater formed by the convergent mouths of

The Netravati and Gûrpur rivers, it has water on three sides of it. The name Mangalore is perhaps derived from the temple of Mangala Devi to the south-east of the town. It is also a sea-port, municipality, military station with courts, churches, custom-house, Bank of Madras, and military offices, also post [m. s.], and Telegraph station. The town is picturesque, clean, and prosperous; Anchorage 2 miles from the shore. Like all the towns on Malabar coast, Mangalore is buried amid groves of cocoa-nut palms. Population about 40,000. The light-house is merely a harbour light, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. N. E. of the river entrance. Boats of large size are safely carried as far as Bantval or Pani Mangalore up the Netravati. The Basel Lutheran Mission has its head-quarters here and has done much good in teaching trades, &c. Good cloth is woven at their establishment; the making of roof tiles, printing, and binding is also taught. The Provincial School and the Roman Catholic College are well attended.

Moodbidri.—A very old Jain city with not fewer than 18 Jain bastis or stone pagodas. These are maintained by old endowments and subscriptions from Jains throughout the District, and contain some superb carving, and many valuable inscriptions. They bear witness to the marvellous industry and devotion of the Jains. Post office [m. s. t.].

Moolky.—Town situated on an inlet of the sea, 19 miles north of Mangalore. The water is too shallow to admit large vessels, but small fishing and coasting craft find shelter here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Munjeshwar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Netravati.—River in South Canara District. It is formed by the junction, at Uppinangadi, of two streams, the Netravati proper, and the Kumardari. From Uppinangadi the united stream flows to Mangalore. In floods, the Netravati is navigable above Uppinangadi, and at all times between that place and Mangalore.

Nileswaram (*Nilkanta-Ishwaram*).—Town in Kasargod taluk with population about 9,000. Residence of pensioned Rajas.

Padubidri.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pani Mangalore.—Village with post office [m.].

Pushpagiri (or *Subrahmanya Hill*).—Prominent bullock-hump shaped peak of the Subrahmanya range of mountains, a spur of the Western Ghats, at the north-western boundary of Coorg in the South Canara District of Madras, and on the border of Hassan District of Mysore; situated 5,626 feet above the sea. The ascent is difficult, but can be managed on foot in about three hours. On the lower slopes there is a dense jungle, haunted by wild elephants; on the summit are many ancient stone cairns. The view is very extensive. An annual fair is held here in December, which attracts a great number of people.

Putur.—Town and head-quarters of Uppinangadi taluk. Population under 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Somsa Parwat.—Peak of the Western Ghats bordering on South Canara District; 6,300 feet high. The hill is used as a sanitarium by the European residents of South Canara. There are two bungalows, but no village; easy access by road (56 miles) from Mangalore. The

climate, except from June to September, during the south-west monsoon, is delightful. English fruits, vegetables, and flowers grow well, and in most respects the climate and soil resemble those of Coonoor in Nilgiri District.

Sullia.—Villag with post office [m. s.].

Udipi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. It is formed of parts of Shivalli, Badagabetti, Puttur, and Mudanidambur villages. Population about 5,000. Udipi is considered by Hindus to be the most sacred spot in the Canarese country, and is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore. There are eight *maths* (Hindu monasteries); and the management of the temple, which is very ancient and largely endowed, is held by the heads of these *maths* in rotation for two years each. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Uppinangadi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the river Netravati. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Vittal.—Village with post office [m.].

Yenur.—An old Jain town, containing a large monolithic statue, 38 feet high, of the same kind as the Jain statues at Sravana Belgola in (Mysore) and Karkal (in South Canara).

CARNATIC.

CARNATIC.—Tract of country comprising the Districts of Nellore, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Madura.

CEDED DISTRICTS.

CEDED DISTRICTS.—A term applied to the territory in the Decan ceded to the British in 1800, after the downfall of Tipu Sultan, for the maintenance of the Nizam's Subsidiary Force. In the Madras Presidency, the Districts of North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah are known as the Ceded Districts.

CHERA.

CHERA.—Name of one of the oldest kingdoms in Southern India. Its exact locality is still a subject of dispute, but it is quite certain that it lay on the western coast. In the oldest historical days, Chera, Chola, and Pandya formed the three great southern kingdoms, the confines of which met, according to tradition, at a place on the Cauvery river, 11 miles east of Karur.

CHINGLEPUT.

CHINGLEPUT.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the north by Nellore District, on the south by South Arcot, and on the west by North Arcot District.

Area, 2842 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1997 villages. Population 1136,928. In point of size, Chingleput ranks twentieth, and in population sixteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Saidapet and Chingleput town, 5 and 34 miles from Madras city by rail respectively.

PRODUCTS.—The chief wet land crop is rice of three kinds—*sambakar*, and *manakatai*—divided by the cultivators into 31 varieties. On dry lands the staple crops are *ragi*, *varagu*, *cholam*, *kambu*, indigo, pulses, oil-seeds, ground nuts, chillies, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The salt manufactured for Government gives employment to many thousand families, chiefly *mirasidars* having hereditary rights to the manufacture. Weaving occupies about 30,000 persons. Metal-ware to a small extent, and indigo, the making of which is on the increase, complete the list of the non-agricultural industries.

CLIMATE.—The climate considering the latitude, may be called temperate and the extremes of heat and cold experienced in land are here unknown. Both monsoons affect the District. Chingleput has the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Presidency. The fevers which devastate so many other parts, are almost unknown in it. Ague in the cold damp weather is not uncommon, and small-pox and ophthalmia are prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *taluks* of Chingleput, Conjeveram, Madurantakam, Ponneri, Saidapet, and Tiruvallur, each with its subdivisional native establishment, subordinate to the head-quarters at Saidapet, the revenue and magisterial jurisdictions being in every case conterminous. The sessions are held at Chingleput, where also the sub-Collector and Civil Surgeon are stationed. The total revenue of the District is about 57 lakhs and the total expenditure in civil administration is nearly 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—At Saidapet—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Principal Teachers' College, Chaplain, Principal of the Agriculture College, and Executive Engineer. At Chingleput—Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; Assistant Commissioner, salt and Abkari; District Forest Officer; District and Sessions Judge; Civil Surgeon; and Superintendent of the Reformatory School. For further information regarding Saidapet and Chingleput towns see both the towns in their proper places.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Acharapakam—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m. s. t.].

Alamparai—Village situated on the coast, on the southern confines of the Chingleput District, about midway between Pondicherry and Chingleput town. It was a French depôt and fort during the siege of Madras. Formerly famous for its oyster-beds.

Alanthoor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambatur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Poonumallee. Post office [m.]. There are large laterite quarries here from which

most of the stone for the Madras Harbour Works was obtained. There is also a very ancient famous temple of "Masilamani Easvarar" at Thirumalayoyal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the station, said to be built by the Rajah of Chola. Many persons, especially Madrasees, visit this temple during Brahma Ootchavum which is performed in May; near to, there is the temple of "Pachamalai Ammen" of equal importance, which hundreds of persons visit on the fire-treading festival days.

Arni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Attipattu—Village with post office [m.].

Avadi—Village and railway station [W.], 7 miles from Poonumallee. Post office [m.].

Ayyampet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Balchetty-chuttrum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Budoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chengatur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Cheyur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chingleput—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name; also municipality, and railway station [R.]; situated at the junction of the Chingleput-Arkonam branch with the main line of the South Indian Railway. As the seat of the District Sessions Judge and the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector and Civil Surgeon and of the *taluk*, it contains the usual civil and criminal courts, as well as the court of the District Munsif, jail, hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is a large Chhatram or free halting-place for Native travellers, also a public bungalow for the accommodation of Europeans. The Roman Catholic and Free Churches have established missions here. The old fort is partially in ruins.

Chunampet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Conjeveram—(Kanchipuram).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality and railway station, 22 miles from Chingleput. Population 40,000. About 11 per cent. of the population are Brahmans, and 17 per cent. weavers of a caste peculiar to this portion of the District. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Conjeveram contains the usual subordinate civil, magisterial and revenue courts, jail, dispensary, school, also a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates post office [m. s. t.] etc.; but it is chiefly interesting as being a place of special sanctity. Conjeveram is one of the seven holy cities of India, and has been called the 'Benares of the south'. Two of the temples, the largest in Southern India, were built by Krishna Raya about 1509; and for many smaller pagodas, *choultries* and *agraharams* (Brahman resting-houses and alms-houses), the town is indebted to the same family. The lofty *gopuras*, the thousand-pillared temple, with its splendid porch and fine jewels, attract the chief attention of visitors. The great annual fair held in May is attended by about 50,000 of Hindus many of whom come long distances. The temple about 2 miles from railway station, is dedicated to Ekambarah Swami. The Vishnu temple in Little Conjeveram is about 2 miles off. Vishnu is worshipped here under the name of Varada Raja. Here at the request of a visitor the

jewels will be shown. Makbara or tomb of Hamid Avlia is also worth a visit.

Cooum (Kuvam)—River rises in Conjeveram *taluk*, and flows due east, entering the sea. The city of Madras stands at the mouth of this river, which receives the drainage of a portion of the town.

Coromandel—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, Population about 4,000, chiefly fishermen. The *kariminal*, or sand used by the people instead of blotting-paper, is found here.

Ennore (also called Kathivakam).—Town situated 12 miles from Madras. Population 1,500. Ennore is in reality only a fishing village; but being a favourite resort of Europeans from Madras, it contains several bungalows, built on the strip of land between the sea and the backwater; and, until lately, the oldest club-house in India. Manufacture of salt.

Guduvancheri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m. s.]. The snipe ground near at hand is considered one of the best in the neighbourhood of Madras.

Guindy (Kindi).—Village and a suburb of Madras city, also a station of Deputy Collector, 4 miles south-west. The country house and a park of the Governor of Madras are at Guindy. The Government farm and school of Agriculture are at Roshanbagh Jail.

Kadambatur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Arko-nam. Post office [m.].

Kandoor—Village with post office [m.].

Karunguli.—Town with a fort, situated on the Great Southern Trunk Road, 48 miles from Madras. Post office [m. s.].

Kaventhandalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilacheri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kinar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Kodoovoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m. s.].

Kotaikadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kovelong.—Village 20 miles south of Madras. One of the earliest European settlements and formerly a place of some strategical importance. Kovelong possesses a Roman Catholic Church, almshouse, and orphanage. The salt-pans to the west of the village are large, and there is some export trade in salt. Excellent oysters are found here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Koyapakam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuddapakam.—Village 22 miles from Madhurantakam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kutheevakam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kuvathur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhurantakam.—Town and railway station in the *taluk* of the same name; 15 miles from Chingleput. Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahabalipuram (' *The Seven Pagodas* ').—Village situated 35 miles south of Madras (29 miles by boat and 6 miles by road). Population about 1,100. This is one of the most interesting and, to archæologists, one of the most important spots in Southern India.

The antiquities of the place may be divided into three groups—(1) the 5 *raths* to the south of the village, belonging probably to the latest Buddhist period ; (2) the Cave temples, monolithic figures, carvings, and sculptures, west of the village, probably of the 6th or 7th century A. D. (these contain some marvellous reliefs, ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta) ; (3) the more modern temples of Vishnu and Siva, the latter being washed by the sea. To these two, with five other pagodas, buried (according to tradition) by the sea, the place owes its English name. Post office [m.].

Malavaiyavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mamandur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manembathe.—Village with post office [m.].

Manimangalam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manur.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arkonam.

Marutham.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagalapuram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nelvaye.—Village with post office [m.].

Orathi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Padalum.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m.].

Palaysevaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallavaram.—Town and railway station, situated on a wide plain, west of a range of stony hills, 3 miles south of St. Thomas Mount, and 11 miles south-west of Madras. Population about 4,500. A military cantonment and pensioners' station, with a garrison of about 650 men. Formerly it was called the ' Presidency Cantonment, ' and had lines sufficient for 4 native regiments. The place is hot, but not unhealthy. Contonment Magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. About 3 miles from the railway station, is the celebrated temple of Ranganathswamy, whither in May at the annual festival crowds of worshippers come, especially from Madras.

Pallur.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Chingleput.

Panayur.—Village with post office [m.].

Pariapoliam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Perumbair.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m.].

Perunagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Polambakam.—Village with post office [m.].

Ponneri.—*Taluk*, town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Naranavaram (more commonly as the Arniyanadi), about 20 miles north-west of Madras city. Population under 1,000. Sub-jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Poonamallee.—Town and cantonment lies 13 miles west of Madras city. A military cantonment with a sub-magistrate and District

Munsiff. Population 3,000. The permanent European population of the place are chiefly pensioners. A convalescent depôt for British troops from the whole Madras Presidency and Burma is located here, the climate being very salubrious. There is a fine hospital on the site of the old fort. There is no garrison. Post office [m. s. t.] and Government rest-house.

Puduvayil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pulicat.—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, lies at the southern extremity of an island which divides the sea from the large lagoon called the Pulicat Lake, which is about 37 miles in length by from 3 to 11 in breadth, 23 miles north of Madras city. This salt-water lake is under the influence of the tide, and must have been produced by an inroad of the sea during a storm, when it topped the low ridge of the coast-line. Post office [m. s. t.]. Roman Catholics resort to Pulicat in great numbers on certain feast days.

Puthunamkotai.—Village with post office [m.].

Sadras.—Village in Chingleput *taluk*, 43 miles south of Madras, and connected with it by Buckingham Canal. Population about 1,500. The ruins of old fort and post office [m. s. t.]. The tombstones are curious specimens of the sculptor's art.

Saidapet.—Chief town, *taluk*, and administrative head-quarters of the District, also railway station 5 miles from Madras city. Population about 5,200. The well-known Government model farm was established here in 1865. It contains a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, an agricultural college, museum with a chemical laboratory veterinary hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Saint Thomas Mount (Farangi malai).—Town in *Saidapet taluk*, also railway station, and head-quarters of the old Madras artillery, and still one of the most important military stations in the Presidency. Population 15,000. The town possesses a fine church, several chapels, numerous military buildings, including a handsome artillery mess-house, post office [m. s. t.], and cantonment magistrate's court. The bazar and native huts are hidden away eastward. There are, besides, a Wesleyan chapel, two Roman Catholic chapels for the European troops. The health of the station is exceptionally good; epidemic cholera being of rare occurrence.

Salapakam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Salaveram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sattivedu.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Seetanjary.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sevvapet Road.—Railway station, 9 miles from Avadi.

Singaperumalkoil.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chingleput. Named from Vishnu temple on a little rock. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sriperambudur (Called also Sriperumatur).—Town in Conjeveram *taluk*, situated on the western trunk road, 25 miles from Madras city. Population under 6,000. The birth-place of the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja, 1016 A. D. A stone chamber is erected over the

spot where he was born. Ramanuja founded no less than 700 colleges, and sought to secure the permanence of his religious system by establishing 89 hereditary guruships. Those at Conjeveram, Srirangam, Rameswaram, Totadri, and Ahobalam still remain. Ramanuja's philosophical system is chiefly distinguished by his adherence to *Vaisishtha Adwaita* or 'almost non-dual doctrine.' In contradiction to the *Adwait* doctrine, he held that the divine soul and human soul are not absolutely one, but are closely connected. Everlasting happiness was not to be obtained by knowledge alone, however profound; in addition, a devout observance of public and private worship was essential.

Teknaf.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teroovatteyoor.—Town situated on the coast, about 6 miles north of Madras city. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Thatchoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Tinnanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Avadi. Post office [m. s.]. There is a chuttram for Natives close to the station. A Hindu temple about a mile south of the station attracts many Natives during festivals.

Tirukalikundram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruporur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 5 miles from Kovelong.

Tirur.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruvallur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 26 miles west of Madras city. The town has a police station, District Munsiff's court, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices. It is also an important religious centre, and contains some famous Hindu temples, which are well worth a visit. A feast is held monthly at each new moon. It is largely attended by Brahmans from Madras and other places. There is a chuttram for Native travellers. The old fort of Tripasore is about 4 miles from here.

Tripasore.—Town with 3,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a considerable cantonment and a station for cadets in the East India Company's service, and more recently for pensioned European soldiers, for whom there are the necessary cottage-quarters, and a school. All these buildings, as well as a Hindu temple, lie within the fort, the remains of the stone walls of which still exist. This fort was formerly valuable as a protection to the adjacent country from the ravages of the Palegars.

Uttaramallur.—Town in Madhurantakam *Taluk*, situated about 16 miles south-west of Chingleput. Population about 8,000. Under Hindu and Muhammadan rule, it seems to have been an important place. Station of a sub-magistrate. It contains five Siva and two Vishnu temples, all in ruins. The architecture of the Siva temples is curious and imposing. Telugu Roman Catholics are numerous in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Uttukotai.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadakupathu.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadasummanjeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Vandalur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Chingleput.

Vepancheri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Villiyampakkam—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chingleput.

Walajabad.—Town in Conjeveram *taluk* and a railway station, 14 miles from Chingleput. Formerly a military station and a depôt for cadets in the East India Company's service. Post office [m. s. t.].

CHOLA.

CHOLA.—An ancient division of Dravida, conterminous, roughly with the Tamil country north of the Cauvery river, and having its capital near the site of the modern Trichinopoly. In the 11th century, the Chola kings conquered the neighbouring kingdom of the Pandiyans, and overran the whole country down to Cape Comorin, becoming the paramount power of the south, and giving princes to Telingana. They also conquered the Kongu country (or Eastern Chora, as it seems to have then been).

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN.

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN.—The historical name for a large tract of country, lying along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, within the Madras Presidency. It extended over about 17,000 square miles, and corresponded in general outline with the British Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and part of Nellore and Karnul (Kur-nool), stretching from the Chilka Lake, its northern limit, to the Gandlakamma river, its southern boundary. Previous to the Muhammadan period, it was known by the Hindu names of Kalinga, Telingana, and Andhra. On the east it was bounded by the sea, and on the west by the hills running from the Godavari to Gumsar (Goomsur) which separated it throughout from the Nizam's Dominions. In breadth, the Northern Circars ranged from 18 to 100 miles.

COCHIN STATE.

COCHIN.—Native State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and politically connected with the Madras Presidency. The District of Malabar bounds the State of Cochin on the west, north, and north-east ; a small portion at the south-west is washed by the Arabian sea ; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. * Area, 1,361 square miles. Population 715,870. Malayalis and Tamils are the principal races. The administrative head-quarters are at Ernakolam ; but the Raja resides at Tripunthorai, 5 miles distant.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Next to rice, cocoa-nut engages the attention of the cultivator. Besides the usual cereals other crops are—pulses and vegetables, cotton, coffee, indigo, betel-leaf and areca-nuts, hemp, flax, sugar-cane, ginger and pepper.

MANUFACTURES.—In the Cochin and Canayanur *taluks* ornamental work in metals, and carving in wood and ivory, are carried to a point

of great excellence ; and the hardware and arms here manufactured command a sale beyond the limits of the State.

CLIMATE.—The climate, though very damp, is not particularly unhealthy. Monsoon—from May to August. Among endemic diseases, elephantiasis, leprosy and skin diseases are specially frequent, and malarious fevers prevail all the year round. The elephantiasis is attributed to the impure water used along the coast where it is most prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The State is divided for administrative purposes into 7 *Taluks*, namely, Cochin, Cannanore, Mugundapuram, Trichur, Tallapalli, Chittur, and Kranganur ; each is supervised by a tahsildar, the local head of the police, revenue, and magisterial administration, assisted by a subordinate native staff. In matters of revenue, the tahsildars are under the direct control of the Dewan, or chief Magistrate of the State, and responsible adviser of the Raja ; while in matters of police or criminal justice they are subject to the *Diwan-peshkar* (the chief Assistant of the (*Diwan*) who is assisted by a Deputy. Civil justice is administered locally by 5 *Munsiffs*, possessing jurisdiction in civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 and by two Zilla courts. The court of appeal, the highest tribunal of the State, has unlimited powers, both Civil and Criminal, subject only in sentences of death and imprisonment for life to the confirmation of the Raja. The Penal Code of British India and the Registration law have been partially introduced into the State. Revenue, Rs. 1,620,000 ; expenditure about 9 lakhs. There is an Educational Department, the chief institution being the High School at Ernakolam. The present Raja (Sir Vira Kerala Varma, K. C. I. E., a Kshatriya) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family, if any, according to the Malabar law. The military force consists of 325 men and 2 guns. *State Officials*—His Highness the Raja ; British Resident with an Assistant ; *Hoozoor Cutchery* at Ernakolam—Diwan, Sheristadar, Police Sheristadar, Police Head Gumasta and Head Gumasta Stamp Department ; *Registration Department*—Registrar with a Deputy and a Head Gumasta ; *English Department*—Secretary, Accountant, and Translator ; Deputy Diwan Peishcar and Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Printing Press, Controller of Forests with 2 Conservators, Port Officer, Superintendent of Customs, Rainfall Registrar, Chief Engineer, Civil Surgeon, Judges of the Appeal Court, as well as of the Zilla court etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alwaye.—River in Cochin State. It forms a branch of the Peryar, which it joins at Alwaye town and enters the Cochin estuary a few miles from that city. Cochin derives its drinking water from the Alwaye river.

Chittur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 12,000, chiefly Nairs, Vallalas, and weavers. The town contains one of the Raja's palaces and the native official establishments. The Brahmans inhabit a quarter by themselves.

Cochin.—*Taluk* and chief town, also seaport, in the State of the

same name, 65 miles from Shoranur railway station *via* Trichur (20 miles). It consists of 4 conjoined villages, containing about 3,000 houses with 14,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Travancore estuary half a mile south of the British town of Cochin. It is connected by canals with Trichur. Cochin was formerly the capital of the State; and is now the station of a Native Sub-Judge. The Mattancheri and Jews' quarters of the British town of Cochin lie within the limits of the Native State. Bank of Madras and post office [m. s. t.]. Cochin is touched at by the B. I. S. N. Coast Steamers from Bombay and Colombo.

Ernakolam (*Yenacoulam*).—Town in Cochin State; situated on the back-water 2 miles east of, and opposite to, Cochin town. The chief officials of the State reside here; and the town also contains the judicial courts, several public offices, and a 'Darbar' palace, where the British Resident pays his State visits to the Raja of Cochin. Some of the roads are metalled, and there are two churches. The suburb of Anjikaimal contains a large and regularly built market, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews and the Konkanis. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kodungalur.—Town situated on the so-called island of Chetwai, at one of the three openings of the great Cochin back-water, 18 miles north-north-west from Cochin town. Now a place of little importance, but of great and varied historical interest.

The present town consists of two villages, Metthala and Lakamaleshwara. In the latter are the ruins of some old pagodas. The remains of the ancient watch-tower, and the palace of the titular Raja of Kodungalur, are of interest.

Narakal.—Town and port in the State of Cochin; situated 3 miles west of Cochin city. The place owes its importance to a so-called mud bank, which stretches about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles seaward and is 4 miles long. Population 4,500. Coasting steamers call here regularly. Narakal is mentioned as the seat of a considerable Christian population by Fra Paolo Bartolomeo.

Tangasseri.—Town in Cochin *taluk*, with population about 2,000, mostly Roman Catholics. Formerly a Dutch Settlement. The customs, port dues, and other revenues, derived from this settlement, are levied by the State of Travancore, an equivalent in money being paid by it for the same. In civil jurisdiction, the people are subject to the District Munsiff's court at Anjengo, which again is subordinate to the District court of South Malabar at Calicut. In criminal matters, there is a resident magistrate, subordinate to the British Joint Magistrate at Cochin.

Tattamangalam.—Town in Chittur District with population about 9,000. Munsiff's court.

Trichur.—Town in the District of the same name, Cochin State, 20 miles from Shoranur railway station. Population 11,000. A very ancient town, attributed by local tradition to Parasurama. There is a small palace belonging to the Raja, public library, school and fine temple. The fortifications, now out of repair. The town contains District court, jail, as well as Roman Catholic church, and an establishment of the Church

Missionary Society. Active trade with Palghat and Cochin, Trichur being the head of water-carriage on the Cochin back-water. Divan Peshkar and Magistrate hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tripunathoral.—Town in Kannayannur District, Cochin State, and the usual residence of the Raja. Population about 10,000. It is 8 miles east of Cochin, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Ernakolam, the official and commercial capital of the State. The fort, the palace of the Raja, and the residences of members of the reigning family, are the chief features of the town, which is buried in cocoa-nut palms, and cut off from easy access by tidal creeks, swamps, rice-fields, and heavy sand. Curious specimens of local architecture may be discovered in the palace and other buildings, illustrating the local manners and customs. Inside the fort is the Raja's own temple, a small *bazar*, inhabited by Brahmans, Nairs, and Konkans, and a large *utpara* (feeding-house) and tank. The *bazar* or *pettai* (pettah) outside the fort is small, and, as is usual in Cochin State, inhabited by Christians, (Roman Catholics), who have a small church. A cart road to Ernakolam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vypin.—Sub-division of Cochin State. It is an island, and consists of a long narrow strip of land lying between the sea and the back-water, and separated from Cochin proper by the mouth of the river. The southern extremity of the island belongs to the British. In the north is the fort of Ayakota. It contains a quaint Roman Catholic Church.

COIMBATORE.

COIMBATORE.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Mysore, on the east by Salem and Trichinopoly Districts, on the south by Madura, and State of Travancore, and on the west by the Nilgiris, Malabar, and the State of Cochin. Area, 7,860 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1437 villages. Population 2,004,839. Coimbatore in point of size ranks seventh, and in point of population tenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Coimbatore town, 305 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are—*Cholam* and *kambu*, *ragi*, gram, rice and other cereals. Other crops as *dal*, *ulandu*, peas, lentils, and other pulses; orchard and garden produce, as plantains, cocoa-nuts, etc.; tobacco, coffee, condiments and spices; potatoes, sugar-cane, sugar-plum, oil-seeds, cotton and flax are also grown to some extent.

MANUFACTURES.—Weaving is the chief industry of the District.

CLIMATE.—Coimbatore is remarkable for the comparatively cool winds which blow across it from the west between May and October. The monsoon brings its rains to Malabar, and up to the range of hills separating that District from Coimbatore; but there it stops, a cold damp wind without any rain blowing during the monsoon months over the plains of Coimbatore. Thus, after the hot months of March and April, the

temperature suddenly falls, and remains low till October. The District is healthy, except at the foot of the hill ranges, where the atmosphere at night is so malarious that the cultivators dare not remain after dusk.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *taluks*—Erode, Palladam, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Kollegal, Satyamangalam, Karur, Pollachi, Udumalpet, and Bhavani. Revenue about 33 lakhs; and the expenditure nearly Rs. 75,000. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abaki Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-magistrate, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Central Jail, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Junior Inspector of Girls' school, Chaplain, Executive Engineers, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Coimbatore town see Coimbatore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agrahara Vallalur.—Town situated on the Noyil river, 5 miles south-east of Coimbatore and near the Pathanur railway junction. The population 5,500, mainly agricultural. The wet lands of the village are of high value.

Alangiem.—Village with post office [m.].

Amravati.—River in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Districts. It has its source in the confluence of several streams that run from the north-eastern spurs of the Anamalai range into the Anjenad valley, whence it debouches into Coimbatore District, at the village of Kallapuram, and, after flowing through the *taluks* of Udumalpetai, Dharapuram and Karur, falls into the Cauvery river at the village of Tirunakudal on the Trichinopoly boundary.

Anamalai.—A range of hills and table-lands in Coimbatore District and Travancore State. They form a portion of the Great Western Ghats, and eventually merge into the Travancore Hills. The hills are divided into two ranges, the higher and the lower. The former varies in height from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and the latter averages a height of 2,000 feet. Difficulty of access, want of labour, the fever-tract that encircles them, and the unhealthiness of the lower range, have to be contended with. Although the hills are at present uninhabited, the upper plateaux discloses traces of a population in pre-historic times, in numerous *dolmens*, or Cyclopean monuments, similar to those found on the Nilgiris and Shevaroy's, and in the plains of Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar.

Anamalai.—Town situated on the Aliyar river, 23 miles south-east of Palghat, and 10 miles from the lower spurs of the Anamalai range. Population 6,000. Weekly market, chiefly for forest produce, and an important Government timber depôt.

Andancovil.—Village with post office [m.].

Annuppapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Anthiyur.—Town situated on a tributary of the Bhavani river, 12 miles from Bhavani, and 30 miles from the Erode station. Population

6,000. Formerly the chief town of the *taluk*, and still a busy place, with a well-attended weekly market. The ruins of a fort stand in the middle of the town. Post office [m.].

Arva-kurchi.—Village situated 18 miles south-west of Karur. Population 4,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Avanashi.—Town situated on an affluent of the Noyil river, and on the Trunk Road, 28 miles north-east of Coimbatore, and 8 miles from the Tirupur railway station known also as the Avinashi Road Station. Sub-magistrate's court, jail, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Balirangan.—Range of mountains in Coimbatore District, commencing in Mysore, and terminating at the Hussanur Pass. The hills are uninhabited.

Bhavani.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name; situated at the junction of the Bhavani and Cauvery rivers, 9 miles north of Erode railway station. Population 6,000, almost exclusively Hindus; 20 per cent. being Brahmans. Once the chief town of the District, now only a post town [m. s. t.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil*; has also a sub-registrar. In November, many pilgrims assemble at the temple of Sangama Iswara, built at the confluence of the rivers. Good cotton carpets and cloths are made here and dyed.

Burghur.—A range of hills in Coimbatore District; average height, 2,500 feet above the sea; highest point 5,000 feet. In length above 30 miles, and crossed by the road from Erode to Kollegal. The hills are very wild and picturesque. Game of all kinds abound.

Burghur.—Village situated in a depression in the hills to which it gives its name. Connected with the railway at Erode by a decent road of about 45 miles in length.

Cauvery.—Railway station, 3 miles from Erode.

Chenimalai.—Village with post office [m.].

Chettipalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Cheyur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chinna-Dharapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhittode.—Village with post office [m.], 17 miles from Gobichetti.

Coimbatore.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Coimbatore District; situated on the left bank of the Noyil river, 50 miles from Ootacamand. The town is better suited for the residence of Europeans than most of the towns of the Presidency. Population 40,000. As the head quarters of the District administration, Coimbatore contains all the chief courts—magisterial, revenue, and judicial; the central jail, District police, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. T.]. Three miles distant, at Perur, stands the temple of Mel-Chidambaram (to be distinguished from the Kil-Chidambaram of South Arcot) celebrated for its sanctity, and further remarkable as one of the three Hindu temples spared from destruction by Tipu Sultan.

Dalavoipatnam.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharapuram.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name; situat-

ed on the left bank of the river Amravati, 46 miles from Coimbatore and 30 miles from Karur railway station. Population 72,000. The town possesses the usual subordinate administrative establishments, a police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Erode.—Town and *taluk*, also municipality and railway junction [R.], 60 miles from Coimbatore and 37 miles from Salem. Population 10,000. Being the head-quarters of the Erode *taluk*, it possesses the usual subordinate judicial establishments, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.]. The trade of Erode consists chiefly in the export of cotton, chillies, saltpetre and rice. The town is well-built, and besides other public edifices has a good court-house, and sub-jail.

Gobichettipalyam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gudalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hanur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kangayam.—A market town in Dharapuram *taluk*. Population about 5,500. Post office [m. s.].

Kanyur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karaimadai—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s.]. There is a Vishnuite pagoda here which is held in great local esteem.

Karumattampati.—Town in Palladam *taluk*, 16 miles east of Coimbatore town. Population 3,000. An early mission station with a church.

Karur.—*Taluk* in Coimbatore District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Amravati river near its confluence with the Cauveri 40 miles from Erode. Population 10,000. Karur is now a busy market town, and an important centre of traffic. This was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Chera. The ruins of the fort and old temple are both interesting. Contains District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Katalai—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Erode.

Kavundapadi—Town in Bhavani *taluk*. Population 5,000. Post office [m.].

Kinathukadavoo.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodiveri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kodumudi.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kollegal—Town in *taluk* of the same name. Population about 10,000. Station of a Deputy Collector, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Komaralingam—Village with post office.

Madheswaranmalai—Town in Kollegal *taluk*, and a place of pilgrimage much resorted to during the Diwali (Dipvali) festival, and on new moon days, especially the day of the new moon, in the Tamil month of Tye (January and February). The population about 1,000.

Madukarai—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Mangalam.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m. s.].

Melapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Mettupalayam.—Town and railway station, situated on the Bhavani river, 22 miles from Coimbatore. Population 900. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.]. This is the station for passengers proceeding to the Nilgiris. There is a hotel, and tongas can be obtained which will run through the Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund.

Negamam.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nerur.—Town in Karur *taluk*. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s.].

Noyil.—River in Coimbatore District, rises in the Velingiri Hills, and, flowing across the District from west to east, joins the Cauvery in Karur *taluk*.

Ondiputhur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palladam.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Tirupur railway station. Population 1,200. Two cotton presses, ruins of an old fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pallapatti.—Large village situated about 18 miles from Karur. Population 6,500. It is the head-quarters of a considerable trade in hides, leather, cloth, etc. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pallipalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Pasur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Periya-Agraharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Periyanaikanpalayam.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Coimbatore.

Perundurai (Great Lord).—Group of hamlets and railway station, 9 miles from Erode. Population 5,000. The number of hamlets forming the group, which takes its name from the railway station of Perundurai is 29, scattered over an area of 17 square miles. Perundurai has a court, police station, travellers' bungalow, large market, and post office [m. s. t.]. The railway station is 4 miles distant from the hamlet of the same name.

Podanur.—Village and railway junction station [R], 4 miles from Coimbatore. The climate of this place is very cool and salubrious. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pollachi.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, and residence of Head Assistant Collector, 23 miles from Podanur railway station. Population 5,200. Large weekly fair, hospital, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pugalur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Erode. Post office [m. s.].

Puliyur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Erode.

Satyamangalam.—Town and *taluk* of Coimbatore District, 36 miles from Talavadi. The fort is situated on the Bhavani river. Population 3,500. Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m. s.].

Singanallur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Coimba-

tore. Population 8,000. The town and fort were destroyed by the Marathas. The town has recovered under British rule, and is now a busy place.

Sivasamudram (*Sea of Siva*).—Island formed by the branching of the Canvery river into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a series of picturesque rapids and waterfalls; situated in the District of Coimbatore, just outside the frontier of Mysore, about 3 miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad. The island is properly called Heggura, but the name of Sivasamudram is derived from an ancient city of which a few remains lie strewn around. The most favourable time to visit the falls is in the rainy season, as during the winter months the island is malarious. On the western branch of the river, which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gangana Chukki Falls, about 2 miles below the bungalow. The waters divide round a small island called Ettikur, and dash with a deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam. The falls on the eastern branch of the river, called the Bara Chukki, are more easily accessible, and display a yet greater volume of water. In the rainy season an unbroken sheet, a quarter of a mile wide, pours over the rocks; but during the dry months this separates into several distinct cascades. In the centre is a horse-shoe recess, down which the principal stream falls, and having been collected into a narrow gorge, rushes forward to again precipitate itself 30 feet into the deep pool below.

Somanur.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Sulur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m. s.].

Sundapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Talavali.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Tirumurtikovil.—Village in Coimbatore District, containing a venerated shrine of the Hindu triad, an old *mantapam* (hall of 1000 pillars), with interesting ruins and rock sculptures. Pilgrims visit the shrine on Sunday as all the year round. Large annual festival. The sacred rock is a large boulder which has fallen apparently from the adjacent hill. In front has been erected a sort of canopy of bamboo and tinsel. On the slab of rock which forms the river-bed are innumerable engravings of the sacred feet, cut in fulfilment of view.

Tirupur (*Arinashi Road*).—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Coimbatore. Population 38,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Totiyapalayam.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Erode.

Tudialur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Udamalpet.—*Taluk* of Coimbatore District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 17 miles from Pollachi. Population 5,500. Contains civil and criminal courts, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Unjalur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Erode. Post

office [m.]. Close to the station in an enclosure several huge figures of horses and other animals can be seen from the train.

Uttamapalayam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Uttukoli—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Vadakillem—Village with post office [m.].

Vangal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vijlamangalam—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Vijlapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Virajimangalam—Village with post office [m. s.].

COORG.

COORG.—Territory or Province in Southern India, under the administration of the Supreme Government, through the Mysore Resident, who is also Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The Province lies to the south-west of Mysore, and is wooded and hilly throughout, and is shut in by mountains on three sides and by an impenetrable jungle on the fourth or eastern side. Area, 1,583 square miles containing 507 villages. Population 173,055. The chief town and seat of administration is Mercara, 72 miles from Mysore by road.

PRODUCTS.—Coffee and cardamoms are the most noted productions. In the low valleys rice is grown. Other crops grown only in parts of the Nanjarajpatan and Yelsavirshime *taluks*, to the east and north-east of the Province, are *ragi*, gram, coriander, oil-seeds, hemp, a little tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton. No wheat is grown. Plantains, oranges, and the toddy—yielding wild sago-palm, are to be seen round the homestead of every Coorg peasant.

MANUFACTURES.—Almost every article used in the country requires to be imported. Manufactures do not flourish to any extent in Coorg, The manufacture of the ordinary coarse cloth worn by the lower classes of the people is carried on at the villages of Sirangala, Somwar-pet, Sanivarsante, and Kodli-pet in North Coorg; at the first named place the red and dark-blue sashes worn by the poorer classes of Coorg are also produced. The knives and the steel used are of local manufacture, and of inferior quality. Large tiles, known as ‘Mangalore’ tiles, for which there is a considerable local demand, are manufactured at a tilerly at Mercara.

LANGUAGE.—The Coorgs have a language of their own, believed to be a dialect of Kanarese, which is intelligible only to themselves and to their former slaves, the Holeyas and Yeranas. It is derived from the Dravidian languages, chiefly Malayalam, Tulu, Kanarese, and Tamil, and has been reduced to writing in Kanarese letters. It is rich in forms, and admirably suited for colloquial converse, and for expressing easy-flowing poetry of a humorous or solemn strain, as their old chants or Palames attest.

BUILDINGS.—Coorg possesses some remains of archæological interest.

Of the palaces once occupied by the Coorg Rajas, the one in the Mercara fort alone remains in good order. It is used for the public offices, and as the residence of the Commissioner. The Rajas' tombs at the head of Malepet are conspicuous and in good preservation. There is also a Hindu temple of some pretensions in the valley below the fort ; and like the tombs, it is in the Muhammadan style of architecture.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. The mountains of the Western Ghats collect the moisture that rolls up in clouds from the sea. The wooded valleys are not free from fogs in the morning and evening. The rainy season proper, which is the result of the south-west monsoon, lasts from June to September. The downpour of rain is very heavy on the Mercara plateau and on the Western Ghats, and blasts of wind blow at the same time with great vehemence. The sun is often not seen for weeks ; and as much as 90 inches of rain have been registered at Mercara in the single month of July, including 10 inches within twenty-four hours. The hottest month is May ; but on the whole, the variations of heat and cold are very moderate.

The Coorg climate is considered salubrious by the Natives, and also by European residents, but its cold and damp exercise injurious effects on Natives who have arrived from the plains of India. The nights are cool throughout the year, and Europeans are able to take exercise in the open air at all hours of the day. European children especially show by their rosy cheeks that they enjoy excellent health. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever, which renders the mountain valleys unhealthy during the hot months. Cholera is almost unknown, but small-pox has made terrible ravages among the Natives, despite the introduction of vaccination.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes, the territory (now British District) is divided into 6 *taluks*, viz, Kiggatnad, Padinalknad, Nanjarajpatna, Mercara, Yedenalknad, Yelsavirshime, each under the charge of a Native official styled a *Subahdar*. The *taluks* are again subdivided into 24 *nads* or *hoblis*. Each *nad* contains an average of about 68 square miles, and forms the separate charge of a subordinate official called a *parpattegar*. *Administrative Staff*—Chief Commissioner (who is also Resident of Mysore), Commissioner and District Judge (who is also Inspector General of Prisons and Police, Director of Public Instruction, and Conservator of Forests in Coorg) with 2 Assistants, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Head of Police, Executive Engineer, 4 Reverends, Inspector of Schools, Principal of Central School, and Head Mistress. For further information regarding Mercara town see Mercara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ammatti (Colepett).—Town in Coorg, situated in the Coffee District, and known as the 'Bamboo' 6 miles from Virajendrapett, on the high road to Mysore. Large weekly market on Sundays. Head-quarters of the *Parpatligar* of the Nad. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Anandapur.—Christian village in Coorg. Church and school. Population under 200.

Anechaur.—Toll station in Coorg, on the road through the Western Ghats, by which a large portion of the produce of the Mysore State passes down to the Malabar coast.

Bagamundla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bara-pole (*Barahole*).—River in Coorg, flowing westwards through the District of Malabar into the Arabian Sea. It rises with the Lakshmantirth and Papanashi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad Sub-division of Coorg. On the Coorg frontier it also forms a fine waterfall of 200 feet, which is seldom visited on account of the difficult character of the country.

Benganad.—Village with post office [m.].

Beppunad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bhagamandal.—Village in Padinalknad *taluk*, with a ruined fort. There is a temple of some importance, endowed by Government with Rs. 2,320 a year, together with Rs. 3,956 for the *choultry*, and visited by pilgrims proceeding to the source of the Kaveri 5 miles farther on.

Boykerri.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Cauvery.—A great river of Southern India, famous alike for its traditional sanctity, its picturesque scenery, and its utility for irrigation. Rising on the Brahmagiri, a hill in Coorg, high up amid the Western Ghats; it flows with a generally south-east direction across the plateau of Mysore, and finally pours itself into the Bay of Bengal, through two principal mouths in the Madras District of Tanjore; total length, about 475 miles; estimated area of drainage basin, 28,000 square miles. It is known to devout Hindus as Dakshin Ganga, or the Ganges of the South, and the whole of its course is holy ground. According to the legend preserved in the *Agneya* and *Skanda Puranas*, there was once born upon earth a girl named Vishnumaya or Lopamudra, the daughter of Brahma; but her divine father permitted her to be regarded as the child of a mortal, called Kavera-muni. In order to obtain beatitude for her adoptive father, she resolved to become a river whose waters should purify from all sin. Hence it is that even the holy Ganga resorts underground, once in the year, to the source of the Cauvery, to purge herself from the pollution contracted from the crowd of sinners who have bathed in her waters. At Tala Kaveri, where the river rises, and at Bhagamandala, where it receives its first tributary, stand ancient temples annually frequented by crowds of pilgrims in the month of Tulamasa (October-November).

Frascerpet (*Old name Khushalnagar*).—Town and head-quarters of Nanjarajpatna *taluk*, situated on the banks of the Cauvery river, 20 miles east of Mercara, and 2,720 feet above sea level. Population about 1,500. It derives its present name from Colonel Fraser, the first Political Agent in Coorg (1834). It used to be the monsoon residence of the Commissioner of Coorg, but has lately been less frequented. Sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. t.].

Gonikoppal.—Township known as the 'Bamboo,' on the Mysore-Cannanore Road; 10 miles from Verajendrapett. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of the Beliethead. Population under 500. Large weekly

market on Sundays, attended by about 5,000 Coolies from the neighbouring coffee estates. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haleri.—Village in Coorg ; has an historical interest as the first settlement of the family of Lingayats from Ikkeri in Mysore, who established themselves as Rajahs of Coorg in the 17th century. Ruins of an old palace.

Haringi (or Suwarnavati).—River in Coorg, which drains the northwestern plateau of that territory, and ultimately falls into the Cauvery at Kudige, 3 miles north of Fraserpet.

Hebbale.—Village in the Ramaswamikano *hobli*, 8 miles from Fraserpet. Population 2,000. School.

Herumalu.—Village at which a *jatra* or festival is annually held during *Sivaratri*, in connection with a more frequented festival at the neighbouring village of Irpu.

Hudikeri.—Village and head-quarters of the Kiggatnad *taluk*, 39 miles south-south-east of Mercara. Population 800. Hudikeri is healthy, situated on the top of a grass-covered hill, whence a fine view is obtained of the Brahmagiri and Marenad ranges. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Iggutappa Kunda.—Mountain in Coorg. One of the highest peaks in the main chain of the Western Ghats, 30 miles from Mercara. The summit is crowned with a small temple and fortifications. The mountain sides are clothed with impenetrable forest.

Jampur.—Village in Nanjarajpatna *taluk*. 13 miles from Mercara, on the Manjirabad road. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Gadinad. Weekly market on Thursdays. Small tomb and temple of Singaraj, one of the Rajas of Coorg. Coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Kadiathnad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kakabe.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kiggatnad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in Coorg. The head-quarters are at Hudikeri.

Kodlipet.—Town and municipality in the extreme north of Yelusavirasime *taluk*, 44 miles from Mercara. Population 1,000. Weekly market on Sundays ; a fine description of cloth is woven. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kote-betta.—Mountain in Coorg, being the highest peak of a spur which branches off from the Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats, about 9 miles from Mercara, 5,375 feet above the sea. The summit divides into two peaks, on one of which stands a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. There are two reservoirs of water, one for the Brahmans, the other for the Coorgs. The view is reckoned the finest in the magnificent highlands of Coorg. Black bears are found on the hill.

Kundadabetta.—Peak in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, 4 miles from Hatur, on the Mysore-Cannanore road. On the summit is a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. A festival or *jatra* is annually held here.

Lakshmantirtha.—Tributary of the Cauvery in Southern India, rises at the village of Kurchi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad *taluk* of Coorg ; and flows north-east into Mysore State, through the

District of Mysore, to join the Cauvery at Sagarkatte. It is a perennial stream, and much used for irrigation in Mysore. The Lakshmantirth in its descent over an almost perpendicular wall of the Brahmagiri Hills forms a celebrated cataract, which is invested with sin-cleansing virtue, and is visited in February by thousands of devotees. The way to the bathing-place is romantic, with steep hills to the right, and the winding stream to the left. 'Every few steps a beggar is encountered, exhibiting his deformities or sores. Here lies a fanatic, as if dead, with a wooden nail through his cheeks; there a boy with a lancet through his outstretched tongue, and a smoking chatti on his stomach; here another man with a long knife across his throat, and a horrible corpse-like appearance.'

Madapur—Village with post office [m.].

Made-Nad—Village in Coorg, at the Sampaji ghat on the Mercara-Mangalore road. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Kiggat-nad with public bungalow. Population 2,200. Post office [m. t.]. Several coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Maletirike-betta—Large rounded hill above Virajendrapet in Coorg, Southern India.

Malimbi-betta—Mountain in the Yelusavirashime taluk, 4,488 feet above the sea; 34 miles from Mercara. The summit has a graceful conical shape, conspicuous from every part of Coorg.

Mercara (*Madhukeri, or Mahadeva-pet*).—*Taluk* or subdivision of Coorg, also chief town and administrative capital of the territory of Coorg; situated on a table-land 3809 feet above the sea, and 155 miles south-west from Bangalore, 72 miles north-east from Cannanore, and 86 miles east from Mangalore by the great trunk roads. Population within municipal limits about 6500, and in cantonment 2200. Mercara is said to have been founded in 1681 by Madhu Raja, the first of the Coorg Rajahs. The original seat of the family had been at Haleri; but henceforth Mercara has continued to be the capital of the State up to the present day.

The fort is situated on an eminence commanded by neighbouring hills. The walls of stone, still in fair preservation. Within are the palace, the English Church, and the arsenal. The offices of the administration and residence of the Commissioner are situated within the eastern gateway.

From the centre of the town there is a fine view of the western range of ghats, known as the (Nalknad), and bounded by the Brahmagiris, the southern limit of Coorg. The mountain peaks of Kotebetta and Pushpagiri are visible on the north. The principal buildings in the native quarter of the town are the mausoleums of Dodda Vira Rajendra, the hero of Coorg independence, Linga Rajendra, and their favourite queens. The tomb stones are covered with a white cloth and flowers renewed daily. A lamp is kept continually burning, and the Lingayat attendants are endowed by Government with an annual grant of Rs. 2,000. The chief Hindu temple is that called the Omkareswar Devastana built in the same style as the mausoleums. The Brahman priests of this temple receive an endowment of Rs. 4,850 a year.

The central school occupies the site of a handsome building, erected by Dodda Vira Rajendra as a reception-house for English visitors. The boarding-house is connected with it. In addition, there are a normal, a Kanarese, and a Hindustani school. The Basel Mission has a station here with 2 Missionaries. A girls' school is attached to the Mission. As compared with the plains of India the climate of Mercara is cold and damp. The climate is not unfavourable to European health, but Natives who have recently arrived from the low country suffer much from fever and bowel complaints. The monsoon months are between June to September. Mercara has ceased to be a military station. A weekly fair is held on Fridays, and a fair for coolies on Sunday. A tile manufactory turns out tiles and pipes similar to those made at Mangalore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mukri-betta.—Prominent peak on a spur of the Western Ghats, 5 miles from Somwarpett.

Murnad.—Village situated 9 miles from Mercara. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Kauntmurnad. Population 1,000. Travellers' bungalow, village school, and post office [m. t.].

Nalkeri.—State Forest. Teak and other woods are cut here and carted to Mysore.

Nalknad.—Village 24 miles from Mercara. Contains a palace which is now partly used for public offices. Close by is a handsome little pavilion. Behind towers the majestic mountain of Tadiandamol, in the Western Ghats.

Nanjarajpatna.—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Coorg. The head-quarters of the *taluk* are at Fraserpett.

Napoklu.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of Padinalknad *taluk*, 15 miles from Mercara. Population about 1,000. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Nujikal.—River in Southern India, rising among the Western Ghats, at the head of the Sampaji valley near Mercara. It flows in a westerly direction into the District of South Canara and finally falls into the Arabian Sea near Kasergod, under the name of the Basavani.

Nurokal-betta (*Foriandamandu*).—Highest peak of the Nurokal range of mountains, on the south-western spur of the Mercara plateau, Western Ghats, in the territory of Coorg, forming part of the upper watershed of the Cauvery river. Distant 12 miles from Mercara, on the Siddapur Ghat road. The view from the summit is one of the finest in Coorg.

Padinalknad.—*Taluk* and town in Coorg. Area, 400 square miles, comprising 56 villages, with population 30,000. The *taluk* is rich in jungle produce.

Polli-betta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ponampet.—Village in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, on the road from Gomikopal to Hudikeri. Population about 1,000. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar. Weekly market on Mondays. Post office [m. t.].

Ramasamikanave.—Village with post office [m.].

Sampaji Ghat.—One of the passes connecting South Canara District with Coorg. Good road ; practicable for wheeled carriages.

Shanivarsante.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of *Yeluvavirashime taluk*, lies on the Mercara Kodlipet road, 38 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. The name of the village is derived from a weekly fair held on Saturday. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sidapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siddheshwara.—Peak on the eastern frontier of Coorg in the Western Ghats, 10 miles from Siddhapur. This hill guards the pass by which the highlands of Coorg are entered from the east. On the summit stands a temple dedicated to Siva.

Soma-male.—Mountain in the territory of Coorg. It is one of the highest peaks in the main range of the Western Ghats, about 6 miles south-east of Tadiandamol, over-looking the Kodantora pass. It is sacred to Maletambiran, a Malayalam god.

Somwarpet.—Municipal town situated in North Coorg on an open plateau of equal elevation with Mercara, on the high road to Mounjirabad, 27 miles north of Mercara. Population under 2,000. Market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Santikopa.—Village situated 10 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Mudigerinad. Travellers' bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market on Sundays.

Tadiandamol.—Highest peak in the chain of the Western Ghats, 5,729 feet above the sea. Distant 30 miles from Mercara. The ascent of 5 miles from the Nalknad place is not difficult. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Talekaveri.—Source of the Cauvery river, on the Brahmagiri hill, one of the peaks of the Western Ghats in the west of Coorg. Distance from Bhagamundala at the foot of the hill, 4 miles; and from Mercara, 30 miles. Near the source is a temple of great sanctity, annually frequented by thousands of pilgrims. The chief bathing festival is in *Tula-masa* (October-November), when, according to local legend, the goddess Ganga herself resorts underground to the all purifying stream. On this occasion, every Coorg house is expected to send a representative; and the total attendance is estimated at 15,000. The temple is endowed by Government with Rs. 2,320 a year.

Thavalgirimurnad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tumbimale—Peak of the Western Ghats, clothed with forest to the very summit.

Virajendrapet (or Virajpet).—Municipal town and head-quarters of the Yedenalknad *taluk*, situated 20 miles from Mercara and 52 miles from Cannanore. Population about 5,000. One of the largest weekly markets in Coorg is held on Fridays here. The climate is very unhealthy. The town contains a charitable dispensary, Munsiff's court, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The District Magistrate visits the town for one week in the middle of each month. In the neighbourhood are the most extensive rice-fields in Coorg.

Yedenalknad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in the territory of Coorg. The administrative head-quarters are at Virarajendrapet.

Yelsavirshime.—*Taluk* and town in the territory of Coorg. Yelsavirshime occupies the extreme north-east corner of Coorg, and in population and products resembles the adjoining State of Mysore. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices.

COROMANDEL.

COROMANDEL.—The popular name applied more or less indefinitely to portions of the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency.

CUDDAPAH.

CUDDAPAH.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the north by the District of Kurnool, on the east by Nellore District, on the south by North Arcot and Kolar District, and on the west by Bolary District. Area, 8,722 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1231 villages. Population 1,272,072. In point of size the District stands second, and in population fifteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Cuddapah town, 161 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The Cuddapah agriculturists are good farmers, and the alluvial soil of the valleys produces rich crops. Tamarind trees are largely planted. The staple cereals of the District are the millets, *cholam*, *kambu*, *karra*, *ragi*, wheat, rice, etc. The other crops include peas, lentils, orchard and garden produce, tobacco, chillies, cummin, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, indigo, saffron, cotton, jute, and other fibres.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of cloth from the cotton produced in the District ranks first among the local industries. The sugar made in Cuddapah commands a market throughout Southern India, cane being of superior quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate, though trying, does not appear to be unhealthy. January and February, cool and dry; from March to June, hot; July to September, cooler breezes with occasional showers; October to December, monsoon. Cholera occasionally visits the District in an endemic form, but causes no serious mortality. Fever carries off great numbers annually.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *taluks*, namely—Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Pullampet, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Proddatur, Pulivendla, Rayachoti, Vavaload, Badvel, and Sidhavattam. Revenue about 21 lakhs; expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Sub-Collector and two Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Cuddapah town see Cuddapah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anantapur.—Shrine in the Rayachoti *taluk*, The Ganga Jatra festival is held here, and nearly all the Sudra community of the surrounding villages assemble on the occasion. The importance of this festival has much lessened of late years.

Athirala.—Shrine on the Cheyair river. The sanctity of this spot centres in the pond attached to the temple. According to local belief, its waters cleanse from the most heinous crimes, as illustrated by the purification of Parasurama (one of the incarnations of Vishnu) from the sin of matricide. The festival of Sivaratri celebrated here during three days in the middle of February, attracts many thousands of pilgrims. The temple has an endowment of Rs. 830 per annum.

Avulapalli.—Range of hills in Cuddapah District; situated on the plateau above the Ghats. Highest peak, Avulapali Drug (3850 feet), at the point of junction of the Districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot with Mysore territory.

Badvel.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name; situated in the Kambam valley, 32 miles from Cuddapah; a place of considerable antiquity. Population 9000. As the chief town of the *taluk*, it possesses subordinate magisterial courts, jail, etc. The tank immediately above the town is one of the largest in the District. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bahu.—River rises in the Madanapalle *taluk*, and passing through Vayalpad and Rayachoti *taluks*, joins with other streams to form the Cheyair.

Ballupalli.—Forest reserve and timber depôt in Cuddapah District. The most remunerative wood is the red saunder's root, used for dyeing, first class specimens yielding sometimes 900 per cent. profit on cost of production.

Basinakonda.—A rock in the Madanapalle *taluk*; height, 660 feet above the town of Madanapalle, or 2,800 feet above sea level. On the summit stands a pagoda to Venkateshaswami, who is supposed to have placed one foot here while travelling to the sacred pagoda at Tripati, the other foot resting on Gandikot.

Cheyair.—River in Cuddapah District; a tributary of the Pennar. Flows for some miles through the Seshachellam hills, and is crossed by the railway near Nandalur, the scene of a terrible disaster in 1870. Owing to its steep and precipitous course, the utilization of its waters for irrigation is almost impossible.

Chinna Thippasamudrum.—Village with post office (m.)

Chitravati.—River in Cuddapah District. It rises at Nandidrug in Mysore, and, flowing across Bellary District, joins the Pennar in the Jamalamadugu *taluk*.

Chitwail (Chitivelu).—Town in Pulampet *taluk*, Population 3,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Cuddapah (Kadapa).—*Taluk* and town, also municipality, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the District of that name; situated in the Pennar valley, 6 miles south of that river. The name has been

derived from *kripa* 'mercy ; but others connect it with *Gadapa*, 'a gate' (Telugu)—*i. e.*, 'the gate to Tripati.' During the Muhammadan occupation, the town was called Nekuamabad. It is a town of large native trade, but has few European inhabitants except the Government officials. The trade consists chiefly in the export of indigo and cotton, and the principal industry is the weaving of coarse cloth. The town, being enclosed on three sides by bare sandstone hills, is one of the hottest in the District. The native town is unhealthy situated and squalidly built, the proportion of substantial buildings being much lower than in many large villages. In the town are four buildings now occupied as Government offices, but which were formerly palaces of the Nawab of Cuddapah. These contain some good workmanship. Population 17,000. Besides the usual district offices, Cuddapah possesses a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

Ellampet.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Galewadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Gandikot (*Gunjicottah*).—Mountain fortress in Cuddapah District ; situated in the Yerramalai Mountains, 1670 feet above sea-level. The fort, with its temple (endowed by the earliest of the Vijayanagar Kings), was a famous stronghold in ancient days ; and it was also one of the most important in the Cuddapah country. The population of Gandikot town is about 1,000.

Ghattu.—Village with post office [m.].

Gurramconda.—Town and ancient fort in Cuddapah District. One of the most important fortresses in the Balaghat, situated on the summit of a detached and almost inaccessible hill. Population 1,200. Post office [m.].

Jammalamadugu.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,000. The town contains a Government school, and a mission attached to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Police station. Jammalamadugu is a busy centre of trade, with large exports of indigo and cotton. A small cloth manufacture is carried on. The business season is from March to May. The car festival of Narapuram-swami is held in May ; about 3,000 visitors attend. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Jangalapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Kadiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,200. There is a pagoda here, the dancing girls of which contribute towards keeping up the bad reputation of the town. The pagoda is resorted to by crowds of pilgrims in the beginning of the year. Two miles outside the town there are many tombs and mosques. Tahsildar's court, dispensary, elementary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalasapad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kaligiri—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalapuram—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Cuddapah. Sub-magistrate's court and Post office [m. s.].

Kandukur—Village with post office [m.].

Kodur—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Kondapuram—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Kosha-Kota—Village with post office [m. s.].

Krishnapuram—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Cuddapah.

Kurubalakota.—Village with post office [m.].

Madanapalli.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 7,000. Station of Sub-Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. District Munsiff's court, dispensary, hospital, Government and mission school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahal.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangapatnam—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Cuddapah.

Muddanur—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Mudigubba.—Village with post office [m.].

Mydekur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nandalur.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Cuddapah. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s.].

Obalivaripally—Village with post office [m.].

Onipenta.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Palkonda (or *Sesachalam* : *Pal*, ' Milk ' ; *Konda*, ' a hill ').—Range of mountains in Cuddapah District ; average elevation above the sea, about 2,000 feet ; highest point, Buthaid 3,060 feet. Starting from the sacred Tirupati (*Tripati*) hill, and running north-west for 45 miles, the range then turns nearly due west, running across the District to the frontier of Bellary. To the first portion the name Palkonda is generally reserved, the part which crosses the District being called Seshachalam.

Peddapal—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Cuddapah.

Pedda-Thippa-Samudrum—Village with post office [m.].

Piler—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Porumamilla—Village with post office [m. s.].

Proddatur.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, about 8 miles from Tadpatri. Population about 7,000. Some trade is carried on, the chief staple being indigo. Dispensary ; Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Pulivendla.—Town in *taluk* of the same name. Population 2,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, Government garden and post office [m. s. t.].

Pullampet.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.]. Fine mats of coloured grass are manufactured, which form house mats,

and are exceedingly ornamental. Indigo and cloth of fine texture are the other manufactures of the town.

Rajampet—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Rayachoti.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the banks of the Mandavi river, with seven roads converging on it, 35 miles from Vayalpad. Population 4,500. The town has little trade; weekly market and old temple. The annual car festival is attended by about 6,000 persons. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Reddipalle—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Cuddapah.

Rompicherla—Village with post office [m.].

Seshachalam.—Hill range in Cuddapah District; an offshoot of the Palkonda Hills, skirting the east and north-east of the District. The hills are uniform in appearance, and rise from 1,200 to 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. There are no isolated peaks. The Seshacham Hills strike off in a westerly direction from the Palkonda range at a point about 15 miles south of the Penner river. In some parts they are clothed with rich forests, and the scenery is very beautiful.

Settigunta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siddhavattam.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same; situated on the Penner river, 6 miles from Cuddapah. Population 4,000. Siddhavattam is a place of some importance and of considerable sanctity. Owing to fancied resemblance in its position on the Penner, and to the relative position of some neighbouring villages and rivers, it is sometimes known as *Lakshina Kasi* or the 'Southern Benares.' It is notable for its melons. Contains Deputy Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Simhadripuram—Village with post office [m.].

Suraba.—Village with post office [n.].

Tongootoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Urampad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Cuddapah.

Vainpalli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vallur—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 13 miles from Madanapalli. Population 4,000. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vempalli.—Town in Pulivendala *taluk*; situated on the river Papagini about 22 miles south-west of Cuddapah town. Population 6,000. A curious temple to Nandi stands on a round hill overhanging the river.

Vemula—Village with post office [m.].

Vontimitta—Town and railway station 14 miles from Cuddapah. Population 4,000. Vontimitta has a large pagoda (dedicated to Kodandaramaswami) and a tank of some importance. Post office [m. s. t.]. The neighbourhood is noted for the production of indigo and turmeric.

Yellamala.—Range of mountains in Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts. The range runs north-west across the Jammalamadugu *taluk* in Cuddapah, and thence north through Kurnool nearly to the Domal valley. Its length is from 60 to 70 miles; greatest width, about 20 miles; average elevation, 1,600 feet above sea-level.

Yerragunttakota—Village with post office [m.].

Yerramakapalli—Village with Post office [m. s. t.]

GANJAM.

GANJAM.—District in the extreme north-east of the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Puri District in Orissa; on the south by Vizagapatam District; on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Zamindari estate of Kalahandi, Patan and Jaipur. Area, 8,370 square miles of which 3,487 square miles are in the Agency or Hill Tracts. Population 1,896,803. In point of size, Ganjam District ranks sixth among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Geographically the District divides itself into the Hill Tracts and the Plain country, and contains 16 large and 35 minor Zamindaris or proprietary estates, besides 3 Government *taluks*. There are altogether 16 towns and 6,880 villages; of the latter, 2,705 are in the Agency Tracts. District headquarters are at Berhampore town, 697 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are, rice, sugar-cane, *ragi*, wheat, and pulses.

MANUFACTURES.—Muslin, handsomely finished with gold thread is made in Chicacole. Sugar and Rum factories exist at Aska. Salt manufacture is a Government monopoly, and is carried on at Ganjam, Nauda, and Vomaravilli.

CLIMATE.—There are three seasons—From June to September, monsoon; October to January cold; and February to May hot.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided, besides the Hill Tracts into 3 *Taluks*, of Berhampur, Chicacole, and Gumsur. Revenue 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector-Magistrate and Agent, with 6 Assistant and 4 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, District Forest officer, District Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Hill Jail, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer and Superintendent of sea customs and of Emigration, Chaplain, 4 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Agency tracts are administered by a Judge and 4 Munsiffs. For further information regarding the town of Berhampur see Berhampur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akkayavalasa—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 1 square mile.

Akkulpalli—Village with post office [m.].

Amalapadu—Village with post office [m.].

Aska (Asika)—Zamindari (Estate) in Ganjam District. Area,

160 square miles, containing 341 villages. Revenue, Rs. 7,400. Aska is the chief town and head quarters of the estate of the same name; situated immediately above the confluence of the Rushikulya and Mahanadi rivers, 10 miles from Gumsur, and 25 from Russellkonda. Town population about 4,000. The town lies in a richly fertile tract of country, chiefly planted with sugar-cane, and near it are sugar-works, employing about 1,000 hands under English supervision. Aska is also the residence of the proprietors, and it possesses Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, jail, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Attigada.—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 149 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. See Kallikotta.

Balliguda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baruva.—Estate with an area of 10 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 7,800. Baruva is the town and port partly situate in the estate of Baruva. Population about 4,500, all Hindus, 25 per cent. of the working portion being fishermen and boatmen. Exports, chiefly of copra and ing and copra oil. Post office [m. s. t.].

Battili.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bavanapadu.—Town and port in the Tekkali Estate, situated 4 miles from Naupadu, the largest salt station in the District. Population 1,200, Hindus, chiefly fishermen.

Bellugunta.—Village with post office [m.].

Berhampur (Brahmapur).—Taluk and town also municipality, military station, and the head-quarters of the Ganjam District situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 525 miles north-east from Madras, 16 miles south-west of Ganjam and 13 miles from Chatrapur, and connected by a good road with Gopalpur, distant 9 miles, on the coast. The town is built upon a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain sloping towards the sea-coast and bounded by hills on the west and north, from 5 to 6 miles distant. The town has always been unhealthy. Population 25,000. The military force consists of one wing of a native regiment. The town possesses all the usual public buildings and establishments of a District station of first-class importance—Sessions court-house, Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, jail, police station, college, two churches, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices, etc. The Madras bank has opened a branch here. A considerable trade is carried on in sugar, and silk cloth is manufactured from Chinese and Bengal cocoons. The cantonment, as distinct from the old town, is known as Baupur.

Beridi.—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 14 square miles. Land Revenue, Rs. 4,500.

Bodagada.—Village with post office [m.].

Boyarani.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 3,500.

Calingapatam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chapara.—Village with post office [m.].

Chatrapur (Satrapuram).—Town, situated 19 miles north-east of Berhampur, 14 miles from Gopalpur and 5 miles from Ganjam town. The residence of the Collector of the District and of the Superintendent of Police. There is a school here. A weekly market is held on Thurs-

days. The public buildings consists of a subsidiary jail, the police hospital and police lines, the Collector's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chicacole.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 4 miles from the sea on the Languliya or Nagavali river, and on the Grand Trunk Road 567 miles from Madras. Population about 18,000. Twenty per cent. of the population are traders ; and eight per cent. muslin-weavers ; the manufactures of Chicacole rivalling in delicacy of texture those of Dacca or Arni. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and magisterial establishments, jail, dispensary, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices, schools and hospital. Most of the public buildings are situated within the ditch of the old fort, to the south of which lies the native town, a straggling, cramped collection of houses, but containing many mosques—notably that of Sher Muhamad Khan, and the *Faujdar* or military Governor of the Kutab Shahi dynasty of Golkonda—to bear witness to the importance of the old city under its Muhammadan rulers.

Chikati.—Estate in Ganjam District. Population about 42,000, of whom about 50 are Hindus. Chief place, Chikati with a fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chinnamalpur.—Peak of the Eastern Ghats. Height 1,615 feet above sea-level. Situated a mile east of the Parla Kimedi and Chicacole road. One of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Deodangar (or Deodonga).—Mountain peak in Parla Kimedi estate, 20 miles from Mahendragiri and 9 miles from Namanagaram. Height 4,534 feet above the sea ; a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Dharakot.—Zamindari, situated on the Rishikulya river, 8 miles north-west of Aska.

Dhoba (Dhobini).—Mountain peak in the Pratapgiri or Chinna Kimedi estate. It forms part of the Eastern Ghat range, 8 miles from Dimrigiri. Height 4,166 feet above the sea. A station of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Digupudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gangupuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganjam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Formerly the capital of the District to which it gives its name ; situated at the mouth of Rishikulya river, 315 miles from Calcutta. Population 5,500. The town itself and the remains of the old pentagon fort are on a rising slope. The Government salt manufacture forms the principal industry. There is a mud dock for the repair of Native vessels. European steamers occasionally visit the port. The chief trade consists of the export of rice. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gara—Village with post office [m.].

Girdabadi.—One of the peaks of the Eastern Ghats, in Chinna Kimedi Zamindari, 3,399 feet above sea-level. A Great Trigonometrical Survey station.

Gopalpur.—Town and seaport, 9 miles from Berhampur, and 13 miles from Ganjam. Population about 3,000. French and English vessels

load here. It is also a port of call for coasting steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as well as for those of private firms. The port light (fixed white) is displayed at an elevation of 80 feet, and is visible from 8 to 10 miles at sea; good anchorage (sand and mud) is found in 8 to 9 fathoms about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the shore. Staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumsur.—Town and *taluk* of Ganjam District. Head-quarters are at Russellkonda, distant 6 miles.

Haripuram—Village with post office [m.].

Heremandalam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hinjilicut—Village with post office [m.].

Ichapur (' *City of desire* ').—Town 16 miles from Berhampur. Population 5,600. Seat of a Sub-magistrate, with police station, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow. Six miles to the south-west of Ichapur are the Bodagiri Hills.

Jalumur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jaradakota—Village with post office [m.].

Kalingapatam.—Town and port, situated at the mouth of the Vamsadhara river, 16 miles north of Chicacole. Population about 5,000. The capital of the ancient Kalinga, and one of the early seats of Muhammadan Government in the Telugu country. Signs of its ancient greatness still visible in the ruins of many mosques and other large buildings. Kalingapatam is again rising in importance as a harbour, and it has become a regular port of call for steamers. The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company put in fortnightly. A light-house, 64 feet high, stands on a sandy point at the mouth of the river. Kalingapatam is one of the four salt factories of Ganjam District. The manufacture of salt is by evaporation. The country round the town is desolate and barren.

Kalingia.—*Ghat* or Pass in Ganjam District, over which runs the only good cart road from Gumsur into the Maliyas. The length of the ascent to the crest of the Ghats is 5 miles. Elevation 2,396 feet above sea-level.

Kallikot.—Zamindari estate or palayam in Ganjam District. Area, 84 square miles containing 238 villages. Revenue, Rs. 19,000. Population about 3,500. Chief town Kalikot.

Kasibugga—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kavite.—Town in Berhampur *taluk*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m.].

Kimedi.—Zamindari hill tract, on the western border of Ganjam District. It contains the three estates of Parla Kimedi; Peddda or Boda Kimedi also called Vizianagaram, and Chinna Kimedi or Fratap-giri. Each estate consists of two distinct divisions, a low-land and an up land tract. The former held as an ordinary Zamindari under the regular District officers, while the latter is under the supervision of a special Government Agency. Parla Kimedi is the largest Zamindari in the District. It contains an area of 410 square miles, containing 723 villages. Population 250,000. The permanent assessment is Rs.

87,830. Annual revenue Rs. 453,180 to the Zamindar. Pedda Kimedi which is situated north of Parla Kimedi, contains 194 villages. Population 40,000. Pays a Peshkash of Rs. 23,320 and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 100,870. Area, 195 square miles.

Chinna Kimedi, the most northern division, pays a Peshkash of Rs. 19,940, and yields annual revenue of Rs. 116,410. Area of low lands 56 square miles with 131 villages. Population 30,000. The principal towns are Parla Kimedi, Digupadi, and Pudamari.

Kotabomali—Village with post office [m.].

Kotturu—Village with post office [m.].

Lakshminarsupet—Village with post office [m.].

Mahendragiri (*Mahendra Malai*).—Mountain peak in the Eastern Ghats, 4,923 feet above sea-level. There is a bungalow near the summit commanding a magnificent view, as the mountain is but 16 miles from the sea. Several temples of unknown date and megalithic structures of doubtful origin are situated near the summit, which is crowned by an ancient Sivait temple, much shattered by lightning.

Mahendratanaya.—Two rivers, rising in the Mahendragiri hill, an outlier of the range of Eastern Ghats. One of the streams so called flows eastwards, and, draining the Zamindaris of Budarasingi, Mandasa, and part of Jalantra, falls into the sea at Barwa. The other and the larger stream flows south-westward into the Parla Kimedi Zamindari, wherein it fills several important reservoirs for irrigation, and passing the town of Parla Kimedi, joins the river Vamsadhara.

Mandasa.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated two miles west of Haripuram. Population about 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mondimorai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nagarikotakam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsannapet—Town with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 9,000.

Naupada—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. The place is notable for its salt manufacture. Population 2,000.

Parla-Kimedi.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name. Population 10,000. The town is composed of two villages, Parla-kasba and Chervuthiguva-kasba. A palace is being built for the Zamindar at a cost of Rs. 400,000. Contains sub-magistrate's court, municipality and post office [m. s. t.].

Patapatnam—Village with post office [m.].

Patripur—Village with post office [m.].

Pattapuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patatekkali—Village with post office [m.].

Pundi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Purushottapur (*Purushottampuram* 'city of Purushottama' or Jagannath).—Town, situated on the banks of the Rishikuliya river. Population about 4,500. Chiefly notable for the Pillar of Tougodo (4 miles to the north), bearing an Edict of Asoka (dating probably about 250

E. C.), similar to those at Dhauli in Cuttack, and in the fort at Allahabad. Round the pillar runs a rampart, or encircling mound, marking the site of a very ancient fort and city. The mound is locally known as the 'Lac Fort,' its name being derived from the tradition that it was made of lac, and impregnable, as no enemy could scale the smooth and slippery walls. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Raghunathpuram.—Chief town of the ancient Zamindari of Tekkali, which pays a peshkash or permanent tribute of Rs. 49,080. Population 8,000.

Rambha.—Village situated on the banks of the Chilka Lake, about 23 miles north-east of Ganjam town. Population 3,500. A large two-storied house stands in a beautiful situation overlooking the Lake. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rushikulya.—River rises in the Chinna Kimedi Maliyas, and runs south-east to Aska, where it is joined by the Mahanadi; thence south-east and east till it enters the sea at Ganjam town. Length, 115 miles.

Russelkonda.—(called after Mr. Russell, who was Commissioner here in 1835). Town in Gumsur *taluk*, situated on the river Loharakandi, about 50 miles north-west of Ganjam town. Population about 3,000. Head-quarters of the Deputy Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and also of a *taluk* magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.], school, dispensary, public bungalow, rest-house, and prison for the hill convicts.

Sergada.—Zamindari estate with an area of 25 square miles. Population about 12,000, residing in 35 villages. The annual peshkash, is Rs. 5,820. Rental value to the Zamindar, Rs. 34,790. Chief village, Sergadakota with 2,000 residents. Post office [m.].

Sompel.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the high road between Berhampur and Chicacole, and connected with it by a road 2 miles from the travellers' bungalow at Kanchili. Population about 3,000. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonapur.—Village and a decaying seaport in Berhampur *taluk*. Population 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Srikurmam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surada.—Town and Zamindari *taluk*, 25 miles north-west of Aska, and about 23 miles south-west of Russelkonda. Population about 4,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Surangi.—Zamindari and town, situated 12 miles east of Ichapur. Population 2,000. Annual Peshkash or fixed revenue paid by the Zamindar, Rs. 3,540.

Surla.—Village with post office [m. t.], 3 miles from Sonapur. Considerable out-turn of salt at the Government factory.

Tariakota.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tekkali.—Zamindari *taluk* and town with Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Udayagiri—*Taluk* and town in the Agency Tract of Ganjam District. Post office [m. s.].

Urlam—Zamindari *taluk* and town with post office [m. t.].

Varanasy—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Venkatapuram—Village with post office [m. t.].

Yerramukam—Village with post office [m.].

GODAVARI.

GODAVARI.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Bastar State of the Central Provinces and Vizagapatam District, on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal, on the north-east by Vizagapatam District, on the south-west by Kistna District, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions. Area, 7,837 square miles, inclusive of the Agency Tract, which comprises 3061 square miles. Population (1891) 2,078,782, including 127,137 inhabitants of the Agency Tract. In point of size Godavari District ranks tenth among the Districts of the Madras Presidency, and in point of population seventh. The District contains 13 towns and 2,250 villages. District head-quarters are at Cocanada Town, 315 miles north of Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops of the District are rice, *cholam*, *ragi*, gram, cotton, jute, hemp, gingelly, tobacco, sugar-cane, and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are—cotton and woolen carpets, woolen blankets, Uppada cloths and sugar; chiefly conducted by the people on their own account. Indigo manufacture is also carried on by Natives.

COMMERCE.—The commerce of Godavari District has been rapidly increasing. The chief articles of trade are—grain, cotton, jaggery, turmeric, cocoanut, flax cloth, onions, garlic, lace cloth, tobacco, salt, teak-wood, hides, opium, indigo, etc.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The prevailing endemic diseases of Godavari District are *beri-beri* and fevers. *Beri-beri* is a rheumatic affection attended with dropsical swelling. Among Europeans its occurrence is very rare. It is more prevalent on the coast than inland. Cholera is prevalent during the hot seasons of the year; small-pox also occurs at the same periods; fevers come after the cessation of rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *taluks*, namely—Ramachandrapuram, Narsapur, Amalapuram, Tanuku, Bhadrachalam, Bhimavaram, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Peddupuram, and Yernagudem. Revenue, about 70 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. The Administrative head-quarters of the District are at Cocanada; but the Judge's court and the District jail are at Rajahmundry. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Sub-Collector, 6 Assistant and 5 Deputy Collectors, 10 Tahsildar's, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent of Central Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer, Principal Rajmundry College, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Political

Agent for Yanam, Superintending Engineer, 6 Executive Engineers, 2 Local Fund Engineers, Chaplain and 15 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Cocanada *see* Cocanada.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adatigala—Village with post office [m.], 42 miles from Cocanada.

Akidu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Alamur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Amalapuram (*Sinless city*).—*Taluk* and town of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the delta of the Godavari river, on a canal, 38 miles south-east from Rajahmundry. Population 9,000. District Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ambaji.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambapeta—Estate in Godavari District. Quit-rent, Rs. 16,140.

Angara—Village with post office [m.].

Annadevarapet.—Village with post office [m.].

Annavaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Antravedi.—Shrine on the coast situated near Narsapur, and visited during the five days' festival of the *Kalyanam* by 20,000 pilgrims. Besides being an object of direct pilgrimage, Antravedi forms the last of the seven sacred stations on the Godavari, at each of which devotees performing the ceremony of Saptasagana yatra have to bathe. The Vasishtha branch of the river falls into the sea at this place.

Atchanta—Village with post office [m.], 19 miles from Narsapur.

Atreyapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Attili (*Atri*).—Town situated on one of the navigable Godavari canals. A centre of wet crop cultivation. Post office [m.].

Badampudi—Village with post office [m.].

Bandarlunka—Village with post office [m.].

Beddadanol.—Village situated in the centre of the only Barakhar sandstones and coal-bearing formation of the Presidency (a small field $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent), 38 miles north-west of Rajahmundry, and 4 miles from the boundary of the Nizam's Dominions.

Bendamurlunka.—Town and a small seaport; situated on the Vainateyam, 18 miles from Narsapur. Population 4,500. Post office [m.].

Bhadrachalam (*Bhadragiri*).—*Taluk* and estate in Godavari District, also chief town of *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Godavari river, which is here very deep and rapid; about 104 miles from Rajahmundry, and 15 miles from Dunagudiem. Population 2,200, mostly Brahmans and Telingas. Consists of one long and narrow street, receives its name from being near the rock on which Bhadradu performed his devotions. Celebrated for the temple of Ramchandra, who is said to have crossed the river at this spot, on his famous expedition to the island of Ceylon, and also for the annual fair held here in his honour. The

sacred jewels are said to be of great value. The Nizam annually contributes Rs. 13,000 towards the maintenance of the temple. Twenty miles from Bhadrachalam is Parnasala, another Shrine of great antiquity. There is a town school, court-house, jail, post office [m. s. t.], treasury, and police station. About 20,000 people, chiefly from the coast, attend the fair, held every April.

Bheemanapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhimavaram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m.].

Bikkavole—Village situated on the northern edge of the delta, on a main canal, 16 miles west of Cocanada. Post office [m.].

Bison Range (Papi-Konda).—The highest part of the hills which form the northern frontier of Godavari District. Height about 3,000 feet. Situated to the west of the magnificent gorge by which the Godavari enters the District; the range is remarkable for its fine scenery and abundance of large game.

Bodasakurru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chintalapadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chirathapudy—Village with post office [m.].

Clodavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Cocanada (Kaki-nada, crow country).—Sub-division of Godavari District, comprising the *taluks* of Peddapuram, Pithapuram, and Tuni. Also a Zamindari estate of the District. Cocanada, the chief town, municipality and seaport, is situated on the coast, 100 miles from Masulipatam, and connected by navigable canals with Samulkota and the Godavari river at Dowlaishwaram. Population 30,000. Being the head-quarters of the District administration, it contains the courts of the Magistrate and his subordinates, jail, schools, dispensary, club, post office [m. s. t.], etc; and as the second seaport of the Presidency after Madras, it possesses the usual marine establishments, customs house, master attendants' office, etc. Principal export to Europe, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar and rice. The trade is carried on by English, French, and Native coasting vessels. The chief imports are iron, copper, sacks, and liquor. There is a light-house about 5 miles from Cocanada.

Coringa.—Town and seaport, situated at the northern or principal mouth of the Godavari river, 8 miles south of Cocanada. Population 4,500. Koringi is the name by which all Telugus are known in Burma and the straits, and the name of the town itself is a relic of the ancient Kalinga. The light-house on the mainland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cocanada, warns vessels off the Godavari shoals, and serves as a guide to ships making for Coringa or Cocanada. A considerable trade with Rangoon and Moulmein is carried on by small vessels. Post office [m. s. t.].

Doovvi.—Village with post office [m.].

Dowlaishwaram.—Town situated 4 miles south of Rajahmundry, at the bifurcation of the Godavari river, where the great anicut, 12 feet high and 1650 yards in length, has been constructed. The anicut extends to Pichika island. The town is connected with the coast at several

points by numerous navigable canals of the Godavari irrigation system ; and also with Madras through the Kistna system and the Buckingham Canal. Distance from Cocanada, by the shortest canal 32 miles. Post office [m. s. t.]. At present Dowlaishwaram is the permanent station of the District engineering staff.

Draksharamam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumagudiem (Dooa).—Town situated on the Godavari river, 15 miles above Bhadrachalam and 116 north of Rajahmundry. Station of an Overseer, with police establishment and post office [m. s. t.].

Ellore—*Taluk* and town, also municipality ; situated on the Tammaler river, 55 miles from Rajahmundry. Population 25,000. The high-level canal from Vijeshwaram passes through the *taluk*, and joins the Bezwada canal at Ellore, where the waters of the Godavari and Kistna unite. The Ellore canal from Chittapetta to Ellore is 40 miles in length. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Ellore possesses Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, Tahsildar's office, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Both church missionary and Roman catholic missions are established here. The ruins of old fort are still visible near the town. The climate is very hot.

Gangolakurru—Village with post office [m.].

Gannavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Gokaram—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.]

Gollagudem.—Village on the Godavari river. Vessels navigating the Godavari take in and deliver cargo here, and travellers are permitted to occupy the small inspection bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department.

Gopalapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Gostanadi—An important stream, and its waters are considered sacred by the Hindus.

Gutala—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Guthinadevi—Village with post office [m.].

Inavally—Village with post office [m.].

Indupully—Village with post office [m.].

Injaram—Town 5 miles south of Korangi. Population 2,000. Post office [m.].

Innespet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaganadhapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Jaggampet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jangareddigudiem—Village with post office [m.].

Jeelugumilli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaikaram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamuru.—Village with post office [m.].

Kapilesvarapuram.—Town 21 miles above Yanam in French territory. Population about 5,500. Ferry across the Godavari. Post office [m.].

Katrivakona.—Village with post office [m.].

Kirlampudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Konitiwada.—Village with post office [m.].

Koovur.—Village with post office [m.].

Korukonda.—Village with post office [m.].

Kothapalli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kothapet.—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotipalli.—Village situated on the left bank of the Gautama Godavari, half way between Rajahmundry and Ooringa. It is considered by the Hindus a very sacred place ; every twelfth year the village is crowded with devotees ; while near the pagoda the river is looked upon as peculiarly sanctifying. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kumaradavam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuyyuru.—Village with post office [m.].

Lankalakoduru.—Village with post office [m.].

Linganaboyanacherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Machavaram (Matsavaram).—Town situated in the Godavari delta, 4 miles from Amalapuram. Population 5,000.

Madapet.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhavaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Manjavarapucotta.—Village with post office [m.].

Mogaltur.—Town with a fort situated 14 miles south-east of Narsapur. It is noteworthy only for its salt manufacture. Population 5,500. The Narsapur Canal is navigable to Mogaltur. Post office [m. s.].

Mukkamala.—Village with post office [m.].

Mummidivaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Muthialapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagavaram.—Estate in Yernagudem *taluk*, consists of 40 hill villages, inhabited chiefly by Kois, and from one of these villages the Estate receives its name. The village of Nagavaram has a dilapidated fort.

Narsapur.—*Taluk* and town in Godavari District ; also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the mouth of the Vasishta Godavari river, 19 miles from Atchanta. Population 7,500. Once a flourishing port, but now nearly cut off from the sea by the extensions of the Godavari delta. Contains the courts of a Sub-magistrate and of a District Munsiff, and several Government offices. There is a mission establishment and a fine market place. Toy-making and cloth-dyeing. Post office [m. s. t.].

Neelapalli.—Town situated close to the French settlement of Yanam, 5 miles south of Ooringa. Population 3,800. English factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidadavol.—Town situated 63 miles north-east by north of Masulipatam, and about 10 miles south-west from Rajahmundry, on the Ellore Canal, connecting the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Population 3,500. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Palakol.—Town and the seat of a Protestant mission, 5 miles north of Narsapur town. Population 8,000. The town is noted for its orchards. Dutch factories and post office [m. s. t.].

Pangidigudiem.—Village with post office [m.].

Parnasala.—A celebrated shrine in Godavari District, situated about 20 miles from Bhadrachalam.

Peddapuram.—*Taluk* and head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 30 miles from Rajahmundry. Population 12,000. Sub-magistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, bungalow, good market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Penakonda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Penumantra.—Village with post office [m.].

Pentapadu.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Penuguduru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Peravali.—Village with post office [m.].

Peruru.—Village with post office [m.].

Pithapuram.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also head-quarters of the Pithapur Zamindari. Population 10,000. Contains, courts, good schools and post office [m. s. t.]. The town is the centre of the Pithapur Zamindari, and the residence of the Zamindar.

Polamur.—Village with post office [m.].

Polavaram.—Chief town of the Zamindari estate of the same name. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Potavaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Prattipedu.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pulletikuru.—Village with post office [m.].

Raghudavapuram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajahmundry.—Town, and municipality in *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Godavari, distant from Cocanada 36 miles by canal, and 40 miles by road. Population 25,000. Rajahmundry is the residence of a Sub-Collector, with the courts of a District Judge, District Munsiff, and Magistrate. Contains 2 churches, civil dispensary, public garden, museum, provincial college, several schools, 2 jails, post [m. s. t.], and telegraph office.

Rajanagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ralli.—Village with post office [m.].

Ralongi.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramachandrapuram.—*Taluk* of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated in the centre of the *taluk*, and north of the Mandapeta Canal. Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rampa.—Hill division, constituting a portion of what is known as the 'Agency Tract' of Godavari District. Population 10,000. Rampa is a wild tract of country on the north bank of the Godavari—commencing about 20 miles above Rajahmundry, and extending almost to the

Sileru river, which forms the southern boundary of Jaipur. Area, 800 square miles, containing 373 nominal villages. Two small schools—one at Chodavaram (33 miles), and another at Kota (14 miles).

Razole—Village with post office [m.].

Sabari (Seberi)—River, rises in the Eastern Ghats, in the Native State of Jaipur, and falls into the Godavari.

Samalkot—Town situated 7 miles north of Oocanada. Population 5,000. Station of a Lutheran Church Mission. Military barracks and post office [m. s. t.].

Sidhantum—Village with post office [m.].

Sivakodu—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Talipaka—Village with post office [m.].

Tallapudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tallaravu—Village with post office [m.].

Tanuku—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 20 miles from Rajahmundry town. Population 3,500. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Thapaswaram—Village with post office [m.].

Thôtharamudy—Village with post office [m.].

Tuni—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Upada—Village with post office [m.].

Vanapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Vellah—Village with post office [m.].

Viravasaram—Town, situated 8 miles north-west of Narsapur. Population 5,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vungutur—Village with post office [m.].

West Vippuru—Village with post office [m.].

Wudugudiem—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yedetha—Village with post office [m.].

Yeleswaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yenugavanilunka—Village with post office [m.].

Yernagudem—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 18 miles west of Rajahmundry. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and police station.

KISTNA.

KISTNA (Krishna)—District in the Madras Presidency. It lies along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river Kistna, which gives it the name it bears. Bounded on the north by Godavari District, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Nellore, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Kurnool. Area, 8397 square miles. Population 1,855,582. District head-quarters are at Masulipatam, 274 miles from Madras by steamer.

Products—The staple products of the District are rice, maize, *ragi*, pulses, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, oil-seeds, chillies, wheat, garlic, indigo, and various kinds of fruit.

MANUFACTURES.—Next to agriculture, the most important industry in the District is weaving.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 12 *taluks* of Repalle, Bapatla, Guntur, Gulivada, Narsaraopet, Palnad, Bandar, Sattenapalle, Bezwada, Nandigama, Nuzvid, and Vinukonda. Revenue about 50 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-Collector and 3 Assistants, 5 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, Extra Assistant Conservator, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Port officer, Chaplain, Superintending Engineer (2nd circle), 3 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Masulipatam town see Masulipatam.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amartalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Amravati.—Village on the right bank of the Kistna river, 17 miles from Bezwada. Population 2,200. It is a place of much interest to antiquarians as an ancient centre of the Buddhist religion, at the site of a great *stupa* of which however scarcely any thing remains *in situ*. North and north-west of Amravati are the sites of former diamond-workings, all on the north bank of the river.

Aukiripalli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Avinigudda.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Bandar.—*Taluk* in Kistna District. Chief town Masulipatam.

Bantumilli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bapatla.—Town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 30 miles south of Guntur. Population about 6,500. District Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bellamkonda.—Hill in Kistna District, 1569 feet above the level of the sea, crowned with the ruins of an old fortress. A village of the same name stands at the foot of the hill.

Bezwada.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality, railway terminus station, and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, of the *tahsildar* of the *taluk*, and of the Superintending, District and Assistant Engineers of the Public work Department. Bezwada is an important trading-place on the most frequented crossing of the Kistna river canals, connects the place with Madras, Ellore, Masulipatam, Cocanada and Rajahmundry. There are rock-cut Buddhist temples and Hindu Pagodas. It is a town with 9,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the left bank of the Kistna, 45 miles from its mouth. Several temples and caves are worth a visit here. The town contains also a Munsiff's court, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, circuit bungalow, jail, library and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhattiprolu.—Village with post office [m.].

Challapalli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandavolu.—Town with 3,000 residents. A large treasure of gold bricks was found here in 1873.

Chandole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chebrole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cherukur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chilakalrupet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chinna-ganjam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chirala.—Town in Bapatla *taluk*. Population 9,500. Noted for its cotton manufactures. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chodayyapalem.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cowtharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Dachepalle.—Village and head-quarters of the Palnad *taluk*. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhullpudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Divi-Point.—A low headland in the Bandar *taluk*, situated at the mouth of one of the branch outlets of the Kistna river, and surrounded by Shoal flats for 6 miles south and east, edge of the shoal sometimes extending 5 or 6 leagues out to sea. A dioptric light on a column 43 feet high marks the danger. 'Divi False Point' stands 16½ miles south-west by west of 'Divi Point.'

Duggirala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ferengipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudivada.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 20 miles from Masulipatam. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. A place of great antiquity, with the remains of the Buddhist *stupa* in the middle of the village.

Gudur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundlakamma.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Guntur.

Gunnavaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guntur.—*Taluk* in Kistna District; also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 18 miles from Kistna terminus station, and 46 miles from Masulipatam. Population 15,000. Guntur is divided into the old and new town, and has been much improved of late, and is considered healthy. Considerable trade in grain and cotton. Four cotton screw presses. The town became prominent during the French occupation of Southern India in the second half of the 18th century. The town contains courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and also a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, a branch of Madras Bank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gurza.—Village with post office [m.].

Gurzalla.—Village with post office [m.].

Inkole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Intur (Etur).—Village with post office [m.].

Jaggayapet.—A prosperous trading and weaving town near the

main road between Haiderabad Deccan and Masulipatam, and close to the frontiers of the Nizam's Dominions. The chief staple is opium. Near the town in 1882 were found the remains of a Buddhist *stupa*, dating from 200 years before the Christian era. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Javarpet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaikalur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanagala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanchincherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Kankipad.—Village with post office [m.].

Karampudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Karenchedu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kistna Canal Terminus (ro Bezwada).—Railway station, 18 miles from Guntur.

Kodur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kolakalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollipara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kondapulli.—Town and hill fortress, also railway station, 10 miles from Bezwada. Population about 4,500. At Kondapulli, there is a special local industry, the manufacture of small figures and toys from a very light wood, which grows on the hills in its neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kondavir.—Town and fort in Narsaraopet *taluk*; situated on a ridge, 1,701 feet above sea-level. Population 2,000. There are one or two European bungalows here, and the place was for a time used as a sanitarium by the officers of Guntur. The only industry worth notice is the extraction of essences and fragrant oils from jasmine and other plants, which are sent to Haiderabad for sale.

Kotappakonda (or Yellamuuda).—Hill village and celebrated shrine in Narsaraopet *taluk*; hill-top is 1,587 feet above sea-level. Population 3,000. A hill 8 miles south of Narsaraopet, with a temple to Siva, about 600 feet above the plain, approached by a winding flight of stone steps. A festival, attended by about 60,000 persons is held here at the new moon in February. There is a considerable trade in timber at the festival and fair. All sorts of wood, from bamboo switches to logs and beams, are carted there, and are sold before the day is over.

Krosur.—Village and head-quarters of Sattenapalle *taluk*. Population 2,000. Tahsildars's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurichedu.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cumbum.

Madikondor.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalagiri.—Town and railway station, 4 miles from Bezwada. Population about 6,000. Contains 2 famous shrines to Narasingha—Swami (Vishnu). Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Manganapudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Masulipatam (Machlipatnam or ' Fish Town ').—Chief town, municipality, and principal seaport of Kistna District. Population

40,000. Machlipatnam (Metchli-patam) is properly the name of the native quarter or *pet*, which lies nearly 3 miles distant from the fort on the sea-coast, which latter is called *Machli-bandar*, or 'fish port' abbreviated by all classes into *Bandar*. About 2 miles to the north-west rise some sand ridges on which are the houses of the European residents. On a lower elevation stands the *pet* or native quarter, which is fairly well laid out with streets and brick houses. In this quarter is the site of the French factory—a patch about 300 yards square—still claimed by France. The harbour light is a white fixed dioptric, on a white flagstaff 12 feet high. Collector's and Judge's offices, Munsiff's court, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, jail, several schools, and post office [m. s. T.].

Motupalli—Small seaport town in Bappla *taluk*, population 1,000.

Munyeru.—River in Kistna District. One of the large affluents of the Kistna river, rising in the Nizam's Dominions, and joining the main stream about 20 miles above the anicut at Bezwada.

Mylavaram—Village with police station and post office [m.]. Population about 4,000.

Nakrikal—Village with post office [m.].

Nambur—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bezwada.

Nandigama.—Head-quarters village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3,000. The *taluk* has many Buddhist remains scattered over it. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandivelugu.—Village with post office [m.].

Narsaravupet.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station, 28 miles from Guntur. Population 4,000. Contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidumolu.—Village with post office [m.].

Nizampatam.—Seaport in Repalle *taluk*, frequented by native craft engaged in the coasting trade. Population 4,500. Nizampatam is an important salt station. Factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Nuzvid.—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* and Zamindari of the same name; situated on rising ground about 24 miles north-east of Bezwada. It contains an old mud fort inhabited by the Zamindars. The chief feature of the town is the large gardens of cocoa-nut plains and mango trees. Population 6,000. Sub-magistrat's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palnad—*Taluk* of Kistna District. Head-quarters are at Dache-palle.

Pamaru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pandillapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Parchoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedagollapallem.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedakallapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedannah—Village with post office [m.].

Peddakakani—Village with post office [m.].

Pendala—Village with post office [m.].

Phirangipuram.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Guntur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ponur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pruthipad.—Village, 10 miles from Guntur. Population 3,500. Temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajahpet.—Village with post office [m.].

Rentichintala.—Village with post office [m.].

Repalle.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Fort in ruins.

Santamaglur.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Guntur. Post office [m.].

Santharavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sattenapalle.—*Taluk* of Kistna District, also railway station, 7 miles from Guntur. Head-quarters are at Krosur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satulur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Guntur. Post office [m.].

Savalyapuram.—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Guntur.

Seetanagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sidikonda.—Village with post office [m.].

Tadapalli.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Bezwada.

Tenali.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tumarkod.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadarevu.—Village with post office [m.].

Vallur.—Town in Bizwada *taluk*, and capital of Vallur Zamindari; situated on the Kistna river about 15 miles below Bezwada. Population 4,500. The fixed revenue of the Zamindari is Rs. 20,490.

Vellatur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vetapalem.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vinukonda.—Hill and town, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 51 miles from Guntur. An interesting hill fort, round which a number of legends cluster. Here it was that Rama first heard of the abduction of Sita. The hill (600 feet above sea-level) is surrounded by a triple fortification. Population of the town 6,000. Station of Deputy Collector, and of a Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viravally.—Village with post office [m.].

Vissannapet.—*Zamindari taluk* of Kistna District. Area, 324 square miles. Population 55,000. Revenue Rs. 40,960.

Vissanapet.—Chief town of the *Zamindari taluk* of the same name; situated about 32 miles north of Bezwada. Population 2,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Vullurea.—Village with post office [m.].

Vuyyuru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

KURNOOL.

KURNOOL.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the north by the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna (which separate it from the Nizam's Dominions) and by Kistna District ; on the south by Cuddapah and Bellary ; on the east by Nellore and Kistna ; and on the west by Bellary. Area, 7,514 square miles. Population 817,811. District head-quarters are at Kurnul town, 308 miles from Madras.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops grown in the District are—millets, pulse, cotton, oil-producing plants, and indigo. The other crops include rice, sugar-cane, wheat, flax, tobacco, chillies, plantains, and areca-nut palms.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture is weaving. Quarrying stones is an important industry. Indigo and country sugar are also manufactured.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is on the whole healthy. The prevailing winds are west and north-east. The rains begin in June, and continue up to September. The total annual rain fall is 48 inches. In the villages along the foot of the Nallamais, a severe type of fever prevails accompanied by enlargement of the spleen. Other common diseases are rheumatic affections, conjunctivities, and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into eight *taluks* of Koilkuntla, Nundyal, Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda, Cumbum, Markapur and Sirvel. Revenue, 16 lakhs ; and the expenditure nearly 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistant and 6 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Political Agent for Baganapalle, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Kurnool town *see* Kurnool.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adiyamapilli.—A telegraph station for Kurnool canal (a work both for irrigation and navigation purposes, which commences from Sunkesala, 17 miles from Kurnul, and terminates at Krishnapuram station, 5 miles from Cuddapah).

Ahobalam.—Village and shrine in Kurnul District. Three pagodas, of great local sanctity, stand on a hill near the village,—one at the foot, one half way up, one at the top.

Atmakur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.]

Baganapalli.—Estate in Kurnool District, situated 90 miles from Bellary. Area, 255 square miles, containing 64 towns and villages. Population 3,200. The staple crops of the estate are cotton and indigo. The Chief holds the title of Nawab. The rule of primogeniture is followed, and in the absence of male issue the nearest relation succeeds.

Transit duties are not levied in the State. Banaganapalli is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate ; it contains Nawab's courts, jail, and treasury. About half a mile distant are the diamond mines.

Betamcherla.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Kurnool. Post office [m.].

Chagalmurri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chelama.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Nandyal.

Cumbum.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], 63 miles from Nandyal. Population about 8,000. The town contains a Tahsildar's court, a tank or lake, a dismantled fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhone.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 33 miles from Kurnool.

Diguvametta.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Kurnool.

Donakonda.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Cumbum.

Dornipad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Erragundapalem.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gajjalakonda.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Cumbum.

Gazulapalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal.

Giddalur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Cumbum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gudur.—Town, situated 19 miles from Kurnool. Population about 4,000. The town is of no importance, except for its cotton cloth, in the manufacture of which a large section of the population is employed. There is also a small silk-weaving business.

Gundlakama (' *Stony Bed* ').—River rises in the Nalla Mallai Hills in Kurnool District near Gundla Brahmesvaram. After receiving two mountain streams the Jampaleru and the Yenamaleru, it passes into the low country, through the Cumbum gorge, at which spot a fine lake has been formed by a dam thrown across the course of the river. This sheet of water, known as the Cumbum Tank, is about 13 miles in circumference. It then follows a tortuous course and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles north of Congole.

Hindri (*Indravati*).—River in Madras Presidency, an affluent of the Tungabhadra. It rises in the village of Maddikera, and after a course of 90 miles, joins the Tungabhadra near the town of Kurnool.

Kalva.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamalapuri.—Village in the Banaganapalli *taluk*. Population about 600. Remarkable for the local superstition that in this village all snakes are harmless, and that any person bitten elsewhere will recover if brought here and treated with a mixture of earth and water from the temple of Kamandaleswaram.

Kodumur.—Town in Pattikonda *taluk*. Population about 4,000. Noted for its blankets. Post office [m. s.].

Koil Kuntla.—Village in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurnool.—Town and municipality, also *taluk* and head-quarters of

the District of the same name, 33 miles from Guntakal railway station. Population (about 20,000) is half Hindu and half Mussalman. The town stands on a rocky spit of land at the junction of the Hindri and Tungabhadra rivers. There are a fine mausoleum of Ablul Wahab, (the first Nawab of Kurnool) and several mosques. Seventeen miles up stream at Sunkesala are the head works of the canal; the journey can be done in a canal boat. The usual district and sub-divisional offices and courts. Post office [m. s. T.].

• **Kurnool Road**—Railway station, 10 miles from Kurnool town.

Maddikera.—Town and railway station, situated at the source of the Hindri river, 7 miles from Guntakal station. Population 6,500. Post office [m.].

Mahadavapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Malkapuram—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kurnool road station.

Malliyala.—Village and railway station 8 miles from Kurnool road station.

Markapur.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Markapur Road—Railway station, 16 miles from Cumbum.

Mundlapad—Village with post office [m.].

Nallamalais (' *Black Hills* ')—Range of hills in Kurnool District; stretching from the Kistna river to the southern frontier of Kurnool District. The continuation of the Nallamalais, southward in the Cuddapah District, is known as the Lankamala range. The average height of the Nallamalais is between 1,500 to 2000 feet above sea-level. The greatest elevation is attained by a detached peak called Bairenikonda, 3,133 feet high, situated eastward of the main range. The highest point in the main range is the Gundla Brahmeswaram Hill, 3049 feet. The Gundlakama, Zampaleru, and Paleru rivers rise in this hill, near a ruined temple of Brahmeswaram. The second highest peak in the main range is Errachelema. The eastern slopes rise for the most part almost abruptly; along the western base of the hills runs a *tarai*, or zone of jungle from 5 to 10 miles broad. The area covered by the Nallamalais is about 5 to 6 thousand square miles, the whole covered with forest. The only inhabitants of the Nallamalais are an aboriginal race, the Chenchus, in number about 2,000, and a broken tribe of about 50 Yanadis. The Chenchus are savages in the hunting stage. Two roads practicable for wheeled traffic cross the range. Three Hindu temples of great renown are situated in the Nallamalais, namely—(1) Shrishailam on the Kistna river; (2) Mahanandi, built around a hot spring a few miles north of the western end of the Nandikanama Pass; and (3) Ahobalam, picturesquely situated near the southern frontier of Kurnool District.

Nandikanama.—Pass in Cumbum *taluk*, carries the main road from Kurnool to Cumbum and the east coast at Ongole over the Nallamalai hills; height, about 1,800 feet above sea-level. The pass is much used for the transport of salt, and for carrying grain from the coast to Kurnool.

Nandikotkur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandyal (*called from Nandi, the Bull of Siva*).—Town and railway station, also *taluk* of the same name ; 47 miles from Kurnool Road station. Population about 10,000. Station of Tahsildar and also of a Deputy Collector, of District Munsiff, and other European officers. It contains 9 Sivaite pagodas and is a prosperous place, surrounded by highly cultivated fields. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nosam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Owk—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Panem—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal. Post office [m.].

Pattikonda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 3,200. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Peapully.—Town and station of Sub-magistrate, situated on the Road from Gooty to Kurnool. Population 3,600. Post office [m. s. t.]

Pendekallu—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Kurnool road station.

Ramallakota.—Town and *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Rungapuram—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Nandyal. Post office [m.].

Sirvel.—Chief village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Tahsildar's court.

Somidevipalli—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Cumbum station.

Tarlupadu—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Cumbum.

Tuggalee.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Guntakal station.

Veldurti—Village with post office [m.].

Yerraguntla.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Cudapah. Post office m. s.

MADRAS.

MADRAS.—Capital of the Madras Presidency, and the largest city in South India, is situated on the coast. The native name is Chennapatnam or the City of Chennapa, the brother of the local Chief or *Nayak* at the time of its foundation. In 1639 Mr. Day obtained from the Rajah of Chandragiri a grant of the site of the land on which Madras now stands. A factory, with some slight fortifications, was erected, and a gradually increasing number of Natives settled round the building. As early as 1690 some attempts were made to protect Black Town by a mud wall. In 1741 the Mahrattas attacked the place unsuccessfully. In 1743 the fort was extended and strengthened ; but in 1746 it was taken by the French. Two years later, it was restored to the English. In 1758 it was again besieged by the French ; but the arrival of a British fleet caused them to retire. In 1787 the fort was completed much

as it now stands. It was called Fort St. George after the reigning English sovereign.

As Presidency Town, Madras lies under independent jurisdiction. As the seat of the Madras Government, and the head-quarters of the Madras army, nearly all the most important offices of the Presidency, and the head-quarters of every department, are located in Madras. The town with its suburbs, extends 9 miles along the coast, and runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland, covering an area (1891) 29 square miles. According to the census of 1891, Madras contained 452,518. It ranks third among the cities of India.

Seen from the sea, the Fort, a row of merchants' offices, a few spires, and public buildings are all that strike the eye. The site is so low that the city is concealed by the first line of buildings. Black Town is an ill-built, densely peopled block, within the old city walls, with more or less crowded suburbs stretching 3 miles north of the Cooum river. This is the business part of the town, and contains the banks, customs house, High Court, and all the mercantile offices. The harbour and pier are on the sea face of Black Town.

Immediately south of Black Town is an open space with a sea frontage of about 2 miles, which contains the fort, esplanade, Government House, and several handsome public buildings on the sea face. Farther south lie Triplicane, containing the Nawab's Palace, and Saint Thome. The latter was founded and fortified by the Portuguese in 1504, and occupied by the English in 1749.

The city is thus spread over a large area, 29 square miles, with 23 villages, including some land more or less under cultivation. The main thoroughfare is Mount Road, opened in 1795, which leads from the Fort to St. Thomas's Mount. Some districts contain handsome European residences, with spacious compounds. The Cooum river runs through the city, but except during the north-east monsoon, the volume of water is insufficient to keep open the discharge into the sea.

The trade of the town does not depend on any special local manufactures or produce. The port trades with every part of the world, exporting coffee, cotton, grain, hides, indigo, oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, sugar, and horns; and importing piece-goods, iron and other metals, and all kinds of European manufactures. It is regulated by legislative enactment, and administered by a Master Attendant, with a deputy and two assistants. The municipal income of Madras city is about 9 lakhs.

Among the buildings most deserving of notice are the light house, Fort St. George, the grand Arsenal, Pacheappah's College and Hall, the jail, the General Hospital, the Memorial Hall, the School of Arts, Government House, the Ohepak Park and Palace, the Marina General Neil's Statue, the Cathedral, St. Mary's Church, St. Andrew's, St. Thome's Roman Catholic Cathedral, The Armenian Church, St. Matthia Church, The Gun-carriage Factory, The Museum, the Botanical Gardens, The Peoples Park, the Observatory, the Literary Society's Library, the Saidapet Agricultural School, and the Central Railway Station.

CLIMATE.—Madras is not ordinarily an unhealthy town, either for Natives or Europeans. Its sea-breeze and dry soil appear to fully compensate for the lowness of the site. The temperature is high all the year round, but there are fewer sudden alternations of heat and cold than in most places in India. The rainfall of Madras varies considerably. The greatest fall is in October and November, when the rainfall varies from 10 to 13 inches each month.

BANKS.—Agra Bank ; Bank of Madras ; Chartered Mercantile Bank ; Delhi and London Bank ; National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank.

CLUBS.—Cosmopolitan Club, and Madras Club (Mount Road).

HOTELS.—Albany, Buckingham, Central, Chamber's Elphinstone, Esplanade, Imperial, Napier, Royal, Vepery, Victoria, and Zillhardt's Private Boarding Establishment.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Beach—Railway Station, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Buckingham Canal—The canal runs north from Madras City, connects South Arcot District with Nellore and the Kistna and Godavari systems of canal navigation. Length, 253 miles.

Chetpat—Railway Station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Connur—Railway Station, 6 miles from Madras.

Egmore—A quarter or suburb of Madras City, and terminus station of the South Indian Railway.

Fort—Railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Fort St. George—Citadel of Madras, and the name officially applied to the Government of the Presidency.

Kodambakam—Railway station, 3 miles from Egmore Madras.

Mylapore—A suburb of the City of Madras. A legend relates that Mylapore formed the principal scene of the labours of St. Thomas in India.

Nangambakam—Suburb of Madras City.

Park—Railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Egmore Madras.

Perambur—Suburb of Madras City, and railway station (Tea and coffee), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Madras. The Red Hills tank which supplies Madras with water is about 7 miles from here, and connected with it by a fair road.

Rayapet—Suburb of the City of Madras.

Rayapuram—A northern suburb of the City and terminus station of the Madras Railway.

Saint Thome—Suburb of Madras City, known as Little Mount, where, according to tradition, St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, was martyred, and on which stands a Roman Catholic Church.

Tondiarpet—Suburb of Madras City.

Triplicane—Suburb of Madras City.

Vepery—Suburb of Madras City.

Washermanpet—Suburb of Madras City, and railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Madras.

MADURA.

MADURA.—District in the south of the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore; on the east and south-east by the waters of Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manar; on the south and south-west by Tinnevely District; and on the west by the State of Travancore.—Area, 8,808 square miles, containing 10 towns and 3,961 villages. Population 2,608,404. The District also contains two great Zamindaries or estates, of Ramnad and Sivaganga, which cover an area of 3,663 square miles. In point of size Madura ranks fifth, and in point of population third, among the Districts of the Presidency. District head-quarters are at Madura Town, 344 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief food crops are rice, *cholam*, *kambu*, *ragi*, *varagu*, *samai*, and several kinds of pulses. Other crops include oil-seeds, tobacco of excellent quality, grown in the neighbourhood of Dindigal, and a little indigo and cotton.

MANUFACTURES.—With the exception of salt which is manufactured at certain stations on the sea-coast by solar evaporation as a Government monopoly, the industries of Madura are insignificant. Handsome turbans fringed with gold cloth, and a peculiar kind of red cloth, are specialities of Madura town. Turbans and coarse chintz are woven at Dindigal. Piece-goods, cotton twist, earthenware, and brass vessels are made all over the District, in sufficient quantities to leave a surplus for exportation. The saltpetre trade is languishing; and the iron-ores, though abundant, have been little utilized. A considerable traffic is carried on by sea in native craft, though the inhospitable coast-line is destitute of a single good harbour. By far the greater share of the foreign trade is carried on with Ceylon. The principal exports from the District are rice and other grains, dregs of gingelly oil, spices, piece-goods, salt fish, red ochre, and earthenware. Tobacco is despatched by land from Dindigal in large quantities to be made up into Trichinopoly cheroots.

LANGUAGES.—The languages of the District is Tamil, with a little Kanarese spoken on the western boundry. English is now understood by a considerable number of Natives in the town of Madura.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Madura is described as hot, dry, and variable. Its characteristics are, that there is no regular cold season, and that the scanty rainfall is distributed over the greater part of the year. The months from December to February are the coolest in the year, being marked by heavy dews at night and fogs in the morning and evening. Along the sea-coast the sultriness of the hot season is tempered by sea-breezes. The climate on the Palni Hills resembles the 'half English air' of the Nilgiris. The District cannot be termed healthy, at least for Natives. Besides the usual diseases of India, Madura suffers from two special scourges endemic fever, cholera, and the well known Madura-foot.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into six *taluks* of Madura, Dindigal, Tirumangalam, Melur, Palni, and Periyakulam. Revenue, 32

lakhs. *Administrative Staff*.—Collector with 1 Sub-Collector, 2 Assistant, and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Subordinate Judges (East and West), 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 12 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Madura town *see* Madura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abiraman (*Old name, Nallur*).—Town in Ramnad Estate; situated close to the large lake of the same name, 35 miles from Ramnad, 58 from Madura, and 13 from Paramakudi. Population about 7,000. Trade in grain, cotton, and cloths. A local superstition declares that within an area of two miles of the town, snake-bite is innocuous. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahtoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Alagar.—Range of low hills, about 12 miles in length, average height 1,000 feet above the sea. On the south-east face, at the foot of the hill, stands the Kallar-Alagar Kovil, the ancient temple of the Kallans or Kallars, situated 12 miles north-east of Madura.

Allinagaram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ambaturai.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Madura. Post office [m.].

Ammayanayakanur.—Large estate in Dindigal *taluk*, also head-quarters town of the estate of the same name, and railway station, 25 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s. t.]. Palni Hills, 45 miles.

Arunuthmangalam.—Village in the Ramnad estate; remarkable for the peculiar tribe inhabiting it, called the 'Arambukutun' Vallalas, who differ in their manners and customs from all other vallalas. They will not accept service of any kind, nor perform any act of respect, Marriage out of their community is forbidden.

Arupukota.—Town with population about 12,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Aundipatti.—Town situated, at the north-eastern spur of the Andiputti Hills, 40 miles north-west of Madura. Population about 6,500. A pagoda is only the object of interest here. Post office [m.].

Ayakudi.—Town and head-quarters of the Estate of the same name, 34 miles north-west from Dindigal on the road to Palghat. Population about 11,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ayyalur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dindigal. Post office [m.].

Batlagundu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bodinayakanur.—Estate in Madura District. Area, 98 square miles, containing 21 villages and hamlets with 36,000 inhabitants. The estate is situated in the valley between the Travancore and Palani ranges. Revenue about Rs. 70,000. Annual tribute paid to Government, Rs. 15,340. Bodinayakanur is the chief town, and head-quarters (*kasba*)

of the estate of the same name, 65 miles west of Madura. Population 15,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bodipipardi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chatrapatti—Village with post office [m.].

Chaturvedamangalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Chinnammanur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cumbum.—Town situated in the valley of the same name, in the south-west of the Madura District. Population 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devadanapatti—Village with post office [m.].

Devakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 71 miles from Madura. Population 9,000.

Devikulam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Devipatam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dindigal.—Town, municipality, and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 880 feet above the sea, about 54 miles from Kodaikanal, the sanitarium on the Palni Hills, and 38 miles from Madura. The staples of local trade are hides, coffee, and cardamoms. Dindigal is also famous for its tobacco manufactory. As the head-quarters of sub-division, the town contains the civil and criminal of European as well as Native officials, police and telegraph stations, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, travellers' bungalow, fort, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s.]. There are two churches, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic.

Gandamanayakanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudalur—Village with post office [m.].

Gundar.—River formed by the junction of several streams which rise in the Andipatti or Varshanad range. After a south-easterly course of about 100 miles, it falls into the sea near Kilkarai.

Ilayangudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Iyampalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Kadalady.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaliarkoil—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalligudi—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Madura. Post office [m.].

Kallimanthayam—Village with post office [m.].

Kamuti.—Village 10 miles from Mandaposalai. Post office [m. s.].

Kanadukathan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kandramanikam—Village with post office [m.].

Kannangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Kannivadi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karaikudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Tirupatur.

Karupatti—Village with post office [m.].

Keeranur—Village with post office [m.].

Kilakarai.—Seaport in Ramnad Zamindari; situated near the mouth of the Gundar. Population about 12,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kilasavalpatti—Village with post office [m.].

Kodaikanal (' *The Forest of creepers* ').—Hamlet of Vilpatti village in Palni *taluk*, on the Palni Hills. A hill sanitarium, 7,209 feet above sea-level. Population 1,200. Kodaikanal is a summer resort of growing popularity. It contains two churches and several English houses, and is about 45 miles by road from Ammayanayakanur station. The climate is similar to that of Ootacamund. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kombay.—Town in Periyakulam *Taluk*. Population 6,000. Post office [m.].

Kondanur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koonnakudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kothaiyur—Village with post office [m.].

Kottampatti—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kovilur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madura.—Town and *taluk* also municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Vaigai river, 38 miles from Dindigal. Population 87,000. The city has been called. " The Athens of Southern India." The foundation of the city and the sanctity of the great pagoda are described at length in the *Madura Sthala Purana*, with the usual amplifications of Brahmanical legend. In conjunction with the temple at Rameswaram, it is honoured by the personal presence of the great god Siva whose worship is predominant in Southern India, to the exclusion of the other two members of the Hindu Trinity. At the present time, the two most sacred shrines in the pagoda are those of Sundareswara and his wife Minakshi.

In the first half of the 14th century Muhammadan invaders destroyed the great pagoda of the city. They pulled down the outer wall with its 14 towers, and levelled the numerous buildings, which always cluster round a temple. But the two inmost shrines were miraculously preserved. On the expulsion of the Musalmans, the priests of Siva regained their revenues, and rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* or gateways which now stand in the outer wall. The other great buildings of Madura are all associated with the name of Tirumala Nayak who reigned from 1623 to 1659. The chief of these is the celebrated palace, the most perfect relic of secular architecture in the Madras Presidency. Only second in importance to the palace is the Vasanta or Puthu *mantapam* still in complete preservation. This is said to have been built as a summer retreat for the god Sundareswara. On the farther bank of the Vaigai stands the Tamakam, a two-storied building ; and lastly, the Teppu-Kulam or great tank, about a mile and a half east of the town are worth a visit. The other buildings also noteworthy are—the new jail ; the civil and lying-in hospitals, standing on a ruined gateway, which is all that remains of the old fort, and the District school house. The Jesuits have several churches in the town, and a small dispensary. The American Protestant Mission, possesses a boarding school and a very useful hospital. Dak bungalow, club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mana-Madura—Village with District Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Madura.

Mandapasalai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mariur—Village with post office [m.].

Melur—Town in *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Muthananthal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mutukulatur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nainarkoil—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narikudi—Village with post office [m.].

Nattam—Village with post office [m.].

Nellakota—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Neyikuppai—Village with post office [m.].

Ochipally—Village with post office [m.].

Okkur—Village with post office [m.].

Oyakondan-Siruvayal—Village with post office [m.].

Palavanatham—Village with post office [m.].

Pallatur—Village with post office [m.].

Palni (*Palani* or *Pulney*).—Town and municipality in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 34 miles west of Dindigal, 69 miles north-west of Madura and 60 from Podanur. Population about 13,000. It is the head-quarters of the *Taluk*, and gives its name to the neighbouring range of mountains. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palni.—Mountain range in Madura District. It extends in a north-easterly direction from the great mass of mountains known as the Western Ghats, with which it is connected by an isthmus or ridge of hills about 8 miles in width, being completely isolated on every other side. The native name of these mountains is Varahagiri or 'Pig-mountains.' The palnis are divided into two groupes, the higher and lower, or the west and east ranges. The mean elevation of the former is about 7,000 feet ; of the latter, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Six *ghats* or passes lead up to the lower range, all of a rough description. The lower range is generally known to the Natives under the designation of Tandigudi and Virupachi. The higher range, which has plateaux of over 100 square miles, is said to reach an elevation of 8,500 feet in one of its peaks. Six other passes also lead to the higher range. The total population of the hills is about 20,000. The range is connected with the South India Railway at Ammanayakanur (45 miles distant) by a practicable pass, and other roads connect it, with Travancore on the west, and Madura on the east. Considerable traffic is carried on between the plains and the Palnis. The chief article of import is salt ; cloth and other necessaries are also bartered for hill products, chiefly garlic. The climate is milder and of a more even temperature than that of Ootacamund.

Pamban.—Town, deriving its name from the passage between the island of Rameswaram and the mainland of India in Madura District ;

situated at the western extremity of the island commanding the channel, 8 miles from Rameswaram. Population 5,000. The light-house, rising 97 feet above high water mark, contains a fixed catadioptric light which guides vessels making the channel from the Gulf of Manar. Half the year, the Ceylon Government have their immigration depôt fixed here ; and this, with the constant influx of pilgrims from every part of India, and the grain trade, gives the port an appearance of great activity. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pandya.—One of the three great divisions of Dravida or Southern India, the other two being Chola and Chera. The capital was first at Kolkai at the mouth of the Tambraparni ; and afterwards at Madura. Kolkai is now several miles inland. An early legend runs that the three kingdoms were founded by three brothers from Kolkai, the two younger going north and west, and founding Chola and Chera. The kingdom of Pandya included Madura District, and all south of it.

Panthalgudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Paramakudi.—Busy weaving town in Ramnad Zamindari, situated 24 miles from Ramnad, and 50 miles from Virudupati railway station. Population 10,000. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Parthibanur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pasumalai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Peraiyur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Periyakulam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 17,000. Periyakulam consists of three villages—Tenkarai, Vadakarai, and Kaikkulankulam ; situated on the both banks of the river Varahanadi about 45 miles west of Madura town, and about 35 miles south-west of Dindigal. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Perunalai.—Village with post office [m.].

Pogalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Pudukota.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajasingamangalum.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rameswaram (Old name Saithoo).—Island and town in Ramnad Zamindari. Population of island is about 20,000. It is a low sandy island, situated in the Gulf of Manar, the passage that separates the main-land of India from Ceylon. It is about 11 miles long by 6 miles wide, and was probably at one time connected with the mainland. The eastern half is merely a narrow strip of sand. Rameswaram island contains one of the most venerated Hindu shrines in India, founded according to tradition, by Rama himself. It is associated with Ram's journey to Ceylon in search of Sita, and plays an important part in the *Ramayana*. For centuries this temple has been the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from all parts of India through Ramnad to the crossing ; and it is to their control of the passage from the mainland that the chiefs of Ramnad owe their hereditary title of Setupati, Lord of the Bridge or Causeway.

The island is to a great extent covered with *babul* trees. Cocoa-nut palms and a few gardens make up all the cultivation. It is principally

inhabited by Brahmans and their followers, who are supported by the profits derived from the temples. South of the great temple is a fresh-water lake, about 3 miles in circumference.

The great temple or koil, stands on rising ground in the northern part of the island in a quadrangular enclosure 657 feet broad by about 1,000 feet long, and is entered by a gateway 100 feet high. The height of the temple is about 120 feet and with its majestic towers, its vast and gloomy colannades, and its walls encrusted with carved work and statuary, it exhibits a grand example of the Dravidian style. Local tradition asserts that it was erected by the Vara Raja Sekkarar of Kandy, with stone cut and polished in Ceylon. The most striking features of the temple are the massiveness of the workmanship and the wonderful pillared halls which surround the inner shrine.

The temple, its ceremonies, and its attendant Brahmans are maintained from the revenue of 57 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 45,000, granted by former Rajas of the Ramnad Zamindari. The *lingam* is supposed to have been placed here by Rama; and the symbol is washed with Ganges water which is afterwards sold.

Ramesvaram.—Town in Ramnad Zamindari; situated on the eastern shore of Rameswaram island, 107 miles from Madura by road. Population 6,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ramnad.—A large Zamindari in Madura District, not far from the island of Rameswaram. Area, 2,112 square miles. Population 476,000. The country is flat, and is varied only by large groves of palmyra palms. The Vaigai river, which waters Madura, supplies a large tank at Ramnad. There are about 2,000 tanks in the Zamindari. The chief is the head of the Maravar caste. In the centre of the fort is the royal palace. Revenue, Rs. 741,744; the *peshkash*, or tribute payable to the British Government, is Rs. 314,000. Ramnad, the chief town of the Zamindari, situated 30 miles from Pamban. Population about 12,000. Most of the inhabitants in the fort are employed in the palace. Outside live a great number of Chetties and Labbays in whose hands is the whole coast trade. There are a neat Protestant Church, two Roman Catholic Churches, and several rest-houses, which are the resort of the pilgrims passing through Ramnad on their way to Ramesvaram. The town contains also Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Saligramum—Village with post office [m.].

Samayanallur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Madura. Post office [m. t.].

Saptur—Village with post office [m].

Sarakanei—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Sathiasangarakottai—Village with post office [m].

Sholavandan—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Madura, on the Vaigai river. Population about 3,500. Fort and post office [m. s.].

Sivaganga—Zamindari in Madura District. Area, 1,551 square miles, containing 1,721 villages. Population about 450,000. The Zamindari was formerly a part of Ramnad or the Setupati's territory. About

1730, Kutts Tevan, surrendered to the Poligar of Nalkotai (four forts) two-fifths of his kingdom, which thenceforth became independent of Ramnad. The Zamindari has suffered greatly from litigation. The *peskash* paid to Government is Rs. 258,640. Sivaganga is the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name, situated 27 miles from Madura town. Population 8500. District Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Solapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Tandigudy—Village with post office (m.).

Teru-ntarakosamangai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Teruvadanaï—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thangachiammapatti—Village with post office (m.).

Thavaram—Village with post office (m.), 25 miles from Periyakulam.

Tirukoshtyur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirumangalam—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 11 miles from Madura. Population about 6,000. Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupalakudi—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruparankundram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupatur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Tirupullany—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tirupuvanam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirushuli—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tondi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Usalampatti—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Uttamapalayam—Town in Periyakulam *taluk*, situated about 5 miles from Chinnamanur. Population about 8,000. Post office [m. s.].

Vadamadure—Village and railway station, 49 miles, from Madura. Post office [m. s.].

Vaigai—River in Madura District, rising in the spurs of the Western Ghats. Its two main arms, the Vaigai proper, and the Suruli join, and the united stream flows south and east into Palk's Strait at Attankarai.

Vattanam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vattila-gundu—Prosperous agricultural village, situated on the main road to the Palni Hills. Population about 12,000.

Vedasandur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Veerapandi—Village with post office [m.].

Veerasalam—Village with post office [m.].

Vettilai Mandapum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Virupachi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yalamalia—(*Elumalia*) Town in Tirumangalam *Taluk*, and chief town of the Yalamalai Zamindari. Population about 4,500.

MALABAR.

MALABAR.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the District of South Canara, east by Coorg, Mysore State, Nilgiris, and the District of Coimbatore; south by the Native State of Cochin; and west by the Arabian sea. Area, 5,585 square miles. Population 2,652,565. District head-quarters are at Calicut Town, 413 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District is rice. *Ragi* and *channa* are grown, but not largely; gingelly seed, castor oil-seed, gram of several kinds, coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, garlic, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and cinnamon are the chief products. Cocoa-nut gardens form one of the greatest sources of commercial wealth in the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Except the manufacture of cloth, tiles, bricks, etc., in the German mission establishments at Calicut and Cannanore, and that of coarse cloth and mats at Palghat, there is no local manufactures deserving of mention. The weaving of calico, which derived its name from Calicut, seems to have altogether died out, while unsuccessful attempts have been made to manufacture canvas at Beypur, and silk at Palghat.

CLIMATE.—Malabar, like the rest of South-Western India, is characterized by a heavy rainfall, a humid climate, and a moderate temperature. The south-west monsoon sets in early in May, bringing with it heavy clouds, which bank up against the Ghat range. This is the hottest time of the year; the air is close and heavy and frequently overcharged with electricity. Early in June 'the monsoon breaks,' and for 3 to 4 months the rains are frequent, heavy, and often continuous for several days. The rainfall in June, July, and August averages 80 inches, or two-thirds of the total fall of the year. The temperature improves, and the climate during the rains is pleasant and healthy. By October the rains have slackened, and the north-east monsoon sets in, bringing cool breezes from the wet table-land of Mysore and Coorg, and reducing the temperature. The hot weather commences as the north-east monsoon fails (about February), and continues till May. In March and April there are frequent thunderstorms, betokening the coming of the south-west monsoon. On the whole, the climate is healthy. The principal diseases are small-pox, dysentery, and fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*, namely.—Ponnani, Ernad, Kurumbranat, Palghat, Walavanad, Wynad, Calicut, Chirakal, and Kottayam. Revenue, 30 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 4 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 2 Assistants, 2 District and Sessions Judges (one at Tellicherry and the other at Calicut), 3 Subordinate Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Superintendent Central Jail, Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 2 Port Officers, Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, 2 Civil Surgeons, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Chief Superintendent Telegraph Department with 2 Assistants,

Superintendent Post offices, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Calicut town *see* Calicut.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alatur.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants. It contains Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Travellers' bungalow, and weekly market.

Andathodi.—Village with post office [m.].

Angadipuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Wallavanad, and an important market town ; situated 45 miles from Calicut, with which it is connected by a good road ; possessing District and Subordinate magisterial courts, jail, police establishment, post office [m.], etc. Population about 800. The fort is now in ruin. The town is notable for its temple, a building of great sanctity and as having been the scene of one of the most desperate of the Mapilla outrages in 1849.

Anjerakandy.—Village with post office [m.].

Arikkod.—Town situated on the south bank of the Beypur river, 20 miles east of Beypur town. Chiefly notable for its timber trade, and as the point of embarkation for the south-east Wainad coffee *en route* for Calicut. Population about 5,500.

Ayakotta (*Aikota, Jacotta*).—Town, situated at the northern extremity of the island of Vaipin, 15 miles north from Cochin. A town of considerable antiquity, tradition relating that St. Thomas landed here. Population about 10,000.

Badagara.—Town, situated on the sea-coast at the northern extremity of the Calicut backwater, and on the Trunk Road from Calicut to Cannanore ; 30 miles from the former town, and 12 from Tellichery. There is a fort which has been now converted into a rest-house for pilgrims. Population 9,000. Badagara is a busy town and contains a Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Balasar (*Banasura*).—An isolated peak, 6,762 feet above the sea-level in the range of Western Ghats ; situated $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manantadi. Except on the lower portions, which have been cleared by the Mapilas for coffee cultivation, the peak is densely wooded.

Baliapatam (*Valarpatanam*).—Town, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, about 4 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from the cantonment of Cannanore. It possesses a thriving trade, steamers occasionally calling at the river mouth. A sacred temple stands to the south-east of the town. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Baliapatam.—River in Malabar District, rising from several sources in the Ghats on the borders of Coorg ; it joins at the foot of the hills another large stream flowing from the range in the north-east of Manattana. From Irikur, where it becomes navigable all the year round for large boats, it flows west-ward to Irwapuya. Here a third stream, rising from the same sources, joins it, the river widening considerably at the confluence. It then flows past Baliapatam, and debouches into the sea 4 miles south-west of that town. The numerous plantations of areca and cocoa-nut palms make the scenery of the lower streams very picturesque.

Betathpudiangudi.—Town, situated two miles east of the Tirur railway station, contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Beypore (Beypur, Vaypura).—Small town and port on the coast of Malabar District ; situated near the mouth of the river of the same name, 6 miles south of Calicut. Population 7,000. Being now a regular port for steamers, it possesses a custom-house. All the coffee of the Ochterlony valley, with much from the south-east Wainad comes to Beypur for export. Rice forms the staple of the import trade. Iron ore and a sort of lignite both exist in the immediate vicinity of the town, and wood in great abundance. The teak grown on the ghats to the east, is floated down to Beypore for exportation. Beypore being neither a civil nor military station, has no administrative offices. Post office [m. s.].

Beypur (Pauna Puya ' Gold river ').—River rises in the hills south of the Neddivattam Pass. After draining the Ochterlony valley, it descends by a series of cataracts over the Ghats north of the Karkur Pass. After reaching the low country the river receives many affluents ; the chief being the Karim Puya—where a massive timber bridge spans the joint stream. Then flowing gently past Arikkod, it joins the Kodiatur, and debouches into the sea at Beypur.

Brahmagiri.—Range of hills, which constitutes a natural barrier for several miles between Coorg and Wainad taluk in the Malabar District ; average height 4,500 feet above the sea. Highest peak—Davasi-betta, 5,276 feet. The sides are clothed with forest. Among these hills are the sources of some of the principal tributaries of the Kaveri, namely—the Papanashi, Valarpattanam, and the Lakshman tirtha river ; and the Barapole, which forces its precipitous course in a north-westerly direction, and through the Perambadi Pass down to the sea.

Calicut (Kolikodu).—Taluk in Malabar District, also Town, municipality, port, terminus of the Madras Railway and head-quarters of the District of Malabar ; situated on the sea coast 6 miles north of Beypur, in the midst of extensive palm-groves. Anchorage 2 miles from shore. Population 66,000. As the head-quarters of the rich and populous District of Malabar, Calicut contains the chief revenue, magisterial, and judicial establishments of the District with Government and marine offices, benches of 9 honorary magistrates, a customs house, jail, lunatic asylum, dispensary, hospitals, post [m. s.], telegraph offices, 2 hotels and a club, travellers' bungalow, and bank. The Anglican, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Churches have missions here, with schools, in addition to which there is the municipal school, and several others, assisted by grants.

The barracks stand to the north of the town, where also is the old Portuguese quarter with a Roman Catholic Church. The southern portion contains the timber depôt, and the Muhammadan quarter, above which lie the sea customs and salt offices, the light-house and mercantile houses, facing the sea. Round the Mananchira tank, a fine reservoir of fresh-water, are grouped the chief public offices and many important buildings. The suburbs consist of detached villages joining Calicut to Beypur. The

climate is fairly healthy, and the soil being sandy, the deficiency of artificial drainage is not injuriously felt.

Camel's Hump.—Mountain peak in the Calicut *taluk*. Height 7677 feet above the sea ; situated 26 miles north-east of Calicut.

Cannanore—(*Kannur, Kannan's Town*) Town and seaport, also municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Chirakal, 14 miles from Tellicherry. Population 27,000. It contains the usual public offices ; magisterial and judicial, jail, dispensary, school, post office (m. s. t.), also a custom house and marine establishment. But the chief importance of Cannanore arises from its position as a military cantonment. It is the head-quarters of the Malabar and Kanara force, being the station of a general of division, with his staff, and is garrisoned by 1 European and 1 Native regiment of infantry. The cantonment is spacious, and intersected by good roads, with two parade grounds, ordnance depôt, brigade and commissariat offices etc. It lies to the north-east of the fort, a triangular building covering a rocky point which juts out into the sea. Across the bay lies the Mopilla quarter, of Cannanore, where the descendants of the old Arab sea-kings of Cannanore reside, the town being otherwise remarkable for the number of its mosques, two of which are of special fame. Within its limits stands the fishing village of Thai, with a Roman Catholic Chapel. Anglican, German, and Roman Catholic missions are established here, with schools attached.

Chalisseri—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chambra Mala—Mountain peak in Wainad *taluk*, 19 miles from Manantoddy, in the richest-coffee tract of the Wainad. Height 6500 feet above the sea.

Cherpalcheri—Town and head-quarters of Walawanad *taluk*, 10 miles from Patambi railway station. Population about 5,000. Contains a Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chevayur—Village and headquarters of Calicut *Taluk*. Post office [m.].

Chirakkal—Township in the *taluk* of the same name ; 3 miles north of Cannanore. Population 9000. Head-quarters are at Cannanore.

Chombala—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chowghat—Town in Ponani *Taluk*, containing Munsiff's and Sub-magistrates' courts, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Codacal—Village with post office [m.].

Cootipuram—Village with post office [m.].

Coyalmanna—Village with post office [m.].

Delly—Hill in the Chirakkal *taluk*, belonging to the Kolattiri Rajas, one of whose seats is close to this hill on the south-east. Height 800 feet above the sea, situated on the coast, with creeks on either side, which, joining, make it an island. The fortifications are now in ruins. Delly is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and a prominent land mark for mariners, being visible in fine weather at 27 miles distance. The jungle covering the hill and surrounding the base affords cover to large game, *sambhar*, leopards etc., and is a favourite resort of sportsmen.

- Dharmdham**—An island town in Kottayam *taluk*. lying on the river of the same name. Population 6000. Post office [m.].
- Dharpam**—River, falling into the sea 3 miles north of Tellihery.
- Edakkatam**—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Calicut.
- Edapal**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Edavana**—Village situated on the left bank of the river Beypur, at the head of its navigable course, and 8 miles above Arikkad. Population 5,000. Post office [m. s.].
- Ellatur**.—River, rises in the mountains west of the Tamarasseri Pass, and, after a devious course of 30 miles through Malabar District, flows into the extensive backwater which communicates with the sea near Elattur town. There are several islets near Elattur town, whence fine views of the Wainad Mountains are obtained. It is a favourite resort of the residents of Calicut.
- Ernad**—*Taluk* in the Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Manjeri.
- Ferokh**—Town designed by Tipu to be the capital of Malabar. The site lies a few miles from Beypur. Post office [m. s. t.], Railway station, 6 miles from Calicut.
- Gulikalmala**—Mountain on the boundary of the Nilgiri and Malabar Districts.
- Guruvayur**—Village with population of about 7,000. Notable for its large temples. Post office [m. s. t.].
- Irikkur**—Village in Chirakkal *taluk*. Population about 3,000. A considerable entrepôt of trade, and notable as the scene of Mappilla outrages in 1852. From Irikkur to the sea the Valarpattanam river is navigable for boats throughout the year.
- Kadalundi**—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Calicut.
- Kadattanad**—One of the ancient chieftainships into which Malabar District was formerly divided. Population, principally Nairs. Chief town, Kuttipuram.
- Kadirur**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Kalangod**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Kallai**.—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Calicut. Post office [m. s.].
- Kalpatty**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Kannoth**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kanyikod**—Village and railway station, 90 miles from Calicut.
- Karkur**.—Ghat or hill pass, leading from the Ernad *taluk* of the Malabar District into Nilgiri District.
- Kavvayil**.—Town in Chirakkal *taluk*. Population 7,000. The frontier town of Malabar, situated on an island a few miles from Mount Dolly. There is a ruined French redoubt here. Post office [m. s. t.].
- Kodanad**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kondotti**—Village with post office [m. t.].
- Korapaya**—Village with post office [m. t.].
- Kottakal**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kottayam**.—*Taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Kuttaparamba,

Kuchmala.—Hill in Palghat *taluk*, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. A well-defined, pinnacle-shaped peak terminating the Kollangod range. Contains some splendid teak.

Kurambranad.—Town and *taluk* in Malabar District. Headquarters are at Poyoli.

Kuttaparamba.—Village and head-quarters of Kottayam *Taluk*. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuttiipuram.—Chief village of the Petty State of Kadattanad, also railway station, and the residence of the Nair Raja, the chief of that State, 35 miles from Calicut.

Kuttiyadi.—Pass in the Western Ghats, leading from Kurambranad *taluk* into the Wynad; steep, and only practicable for foot passengers and beasts of burden.

Laccadive Islands (Laksha Dwipa—'The hundred Thousand Islands).—A group of 14 islands off the west or Malabar coast. Average distance from the mainland, 200 miles. There are 9 inhabited islands, 2 uninhabited, and 3 open reefs. Total population about 15,000. The northern portion of the group is attached to the Collectorate of South Canara, the remainder belong to Ali Raja of Cannanore and form part of the District of Malabar. The following are the names of the islands :—

South Canara or Amindivi Inlands—		Cannanore Islands—	
	Population.		Population.
Amini or Amindivi	2,200	Agatti, ...	1,400
Chetlat, ...	600	Kavaratti, ...	22,000
Kadam, ...	300	Androth, ...	3,000
Kiltan, ...	800	Kalpeni, ...	15,000
		Minikoi, ...	32,000
Bitra—uninhabited.	—	Suheli—uninhabited.	—

The island of Minikoi more properly belongs to the Maldive group, and its inhabitants speak a different language from that (Malayalam) in use on the Laccadives proper. The inhabitants are bold seamen and expert boat-builders. The chief cultivation is that of the Cocoa-nut palm; and the almost sole industry is the preparation and exportation of cocoa-nut fibre or coir.

The soaking or the coir and other processes connected therewith are almost entirely conducted by the women. The men convey the produce, Coir, cocoa-nuts, jaggery, copra, *vindia* (a sweet meat), besides tortoise-shell and *cowries* to the mainland from the northern islands to Mangalore; from the southern island to the Malabar ports and Ceylon, the Maldives, and Calcutta.

There are but few animals of any kind. Rats are unfortunately numerous, and prove very destructive to the cocoa-nut plantations. Tortoises are common, and fish in abundant.

The Canara islands are managed by a Sub-magistrate and Munsiff, and the Cannanore group by Amins (revenue agents). The islands are from time to time visited by a European officer. The people are of

a peaceable disposition, with no little aptitude for self-government, and their disputes are generally settled by their own head-men according to local custom. The climate of these islands is healthy.

Lakkidi—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Malapuram.—Town in Ernad *taluk*, 13 miles from Walawanad, and 30 from Calicut. Population about 7,000. A detachment from the regiment at Fort St. George is always stationed here. Assistant Collector's court, military barracks, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manantoddy.—Town with population about 10,000. Chief town of the important Wainad coffee district, and the head-quarters of a Sub-divisional officer. Besides several Government offices, the town contains a good club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Manjeri—Town in Ernad *Taluk*, 12 miles, from Malapuram. Population 10,000. Contains Sub-judge's court, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mankarai.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Calicut.

Mannarghat—Village with post office [m.].

Meppadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nadapuram—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nellampatty.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nettur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nilambur.—Town, 16 miles from Manjeri. Population about 12,000. Noteworthy for its teak plantation belonging to Government. Post office [m. s. t.].

Olavakod—Village and railway junction station, 81 miles from Calicut. Passengers for Palghat should change carriage here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ooliyil—Village with post office [m.].

Ottapalam.—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palghat.—*Taluk* in Malabar District, also town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 84 miles from Calicut. Situated in the gap in the Western Ghats through which the south-west monsoon finds its way up to Coimbatore District. Population 37,000. Palghat is a busy entrepôt for exchange of produce between Malabar and the up-land country. The easy ascent by the Palghat Pass, supplies the great route from the south-west coast of India to the interior, and is traversed by the Madras Railway and military road. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Head Assistant Collector's office, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pallipuram—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Panoor.—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. t.].

Parli.—Village and railway station, 76 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Parpanangadi—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pattambi—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.].

Payyoli—Village and head-quarters of Karumbranad taluk. Contains Munsiff's court and post office [m. t.].

Periya—Ghat or pass in Malabar District, over which the road from Cannanore to Manantavadi is carried.

Ponani—Taluk and town, also head-quarters of the taluk of the same name. Population about 15,000. A busy Mapilla sea-port, the most important, between Cochin and Calicut, trading largely in salt, and possessing water communication with the Tirur station, as well as with Cochin and Travancore. Ponani is inhabited almost exclusively by Mappilla Muhammadans, whose Tangal or high priest lives here; and it is the centre of Musalman education on the coast, possessing a kind of religious college, which confers degrees. Tahsildar's as well as Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Ponani—River rising in the Anamalai Mountains, flows past Palghat across Malabar District, and enters the sea at Ponani town. Length, 120 miles.

Pudunagram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Quilandi—Town and Mappilla seaport between Calicut and Mahe, with a considerable trade. Population 10,000. The town contains Sub-magistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, custom-house, bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The roadstead, which is protected by a mud bank, is more secure than most anchorages on the coast. Close to the sea-port on the north, is one of the nine original Muhammadan mosques established on the Malabar coast. The mosque, recently renewed, is at Kollam, called northern or Pantalayini Kollam, some times confounded with the southern Kollam (Quilon).

Ramanalkara—Village with post office [m.].

Shoranur—Village and railway station [R.], 54 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.]. Travellers for Cochin leave the railway here, whence the journey (65 miles) is made by boat and back-water.

Srikundapuram—Small village, situated on the right bank of the principal tributary of the Valarpattanam river. Famous for its mosque, locally believed to be one of the original mosques, founded by Malik Ibn Dinar in the 9th century A. D.

Sultan's Battery—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taliparamba—Town, 15 miles from Cannanore. Population about 9,000. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Contains a brass roofed temple. Numerous curious caverns cut of laterite rock in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamarasseri—Pass in Malabar District, carrying the road over the Western Ghats from Calicut to the Wainad and Mysore. This route is now much used for the export of coffee.

Tamracheri—Village with post office [m.].

Tanur—Seaport and railway station, situated at the mouth of a

small river falling into the Arabian Sea. Distance from Calicut 22 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tellicherry.—Municipal town and seaport in Kottayam *taluk*, 42 miles from Calicut by carriage or steamer. Population about 30,000. It is a sub-divisional station, and contains the North Malabar District Court, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's Courts, jail, custom house, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, churches, Bank of Madras, and many Government and mercantile offices. It is a healthy and picturesque town, built upon a group of wooded hills running down to the sea and protected by a natural break water of rock. The town, including the suburbs, occupies about 5 square miles, and was at one time defended by a strong mud wall. The citadel or castle, still in excellent preservation, stands to the north of the town, and is now used as a District Jail. The native town lies to the south; the principal street (bazar) runs parallel to the coast, and is a mile in length. Post office [m. s. t.]. The export consisting chiefly of coffee, cardamoms, and sandal-wood.

Teriote—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirur—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.]. This is the nearest station to the military station of Malapuram.

Tirurangadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadakancherry—Village with post office [m.].

Vallara-Malla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vaniacolum—Village with post office [m.].

Vyteri—Town in *Wainad taluk*, the chief town of the South Wainad coffee country, situated near the head of the Tambarchari *ghat*, down which the coffee is conveyed to the coast. Population 6000. Station of Sub-magistrate and Munsiff with a considerable European community. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wainad—Highland *taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters of Deputy Collector are at Manantavadi.

Walawanad—*Taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Cherpalcheri. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wandoor—Village with post office [m.].

Walayar—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Calicut.

MYSORE.

MYSORE * (*Maisur*).—Native State in Southern India. Area, 279,36½ square miles. Population 4,943,604, chiefly Hindus and Muhammadans. Mysore ranks second in population of the Native States of India. It is situated in the south of the Deccan, in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats come together in the Nilgiris. On all sides it is surrounded by British territories. Mysore forms an undulating table-land from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea-level. It is divided into two regions, the Malnad and the Maidan. The Malnad, or hill

* Mysore is a corruption of Mahesh Asura, the name of a buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by the goddess Kali under the name of Chamundi, the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's family.

country, is in the west, bordering on the Ghats. It is noted for its beautiful scenery of mountain and forest. The Maidan, or plain, includes the greater part to the State, and is covered with numerous villages and towns. Scattered over the country there are isolated rocks, called *droogs* (from *durga*, 'difficult of access,') some of which rise to the height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet above sea-level. As a good supply of water is often found on their summits, they were in former days used as forts to domineer over the neighbouring plains. The drainage finds its way to the Bay of Bengal. The streams in the north fall into the Kistna; The Cauveri drains the south; the two Pennars and the Palar, the east. There are about 38,000 tanks dispersed throughout the country. The Sulekere, the largest, is 40 miles in circumference. The plains of black soil in the north grow cotton or millet; the tracts in the south and west, irrigated by channels from the rivers, bear sugar-cane and rice; the high-lying tracts of red soil in the east yield *ragi* and other dry crops. *Ragi* is the staple food. The forests yield sandal wood. The manufactures are not important, as the people are mainly agricultural. Iron is worked in Bangalore. Gold is obtained from some mines near Kolar. Grain, areca-nuts, sugar, coffee, and betel-leaves, are the chief exports. The prevailing languages are Canarese, Telugu and Hindustani. The revenue is about Rs. 11,000,000; and the expenditure is nearly a crore of rupees. The Maharajah's private income is kept permanently separate from the revenues of the State. No public money can be appropriated except by the regular authorities.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness Chamarajendra Woodiar, Bahadour, Maharaja, G. C. S. I.; Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah with 3 Secretaries; 4 Judges; Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah and Commandant Mysore Troops; Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department with an Assistant Secretary; Senior Surgeon; Inspector-General of Police, Forests and Plantation; Comptroller; Secretary Educational Department; Secretary Legislative Department, and Inspector-General of Registration and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Maharaja is aided by a Council, which deals with all the more important administrative measures, with propositions involving reference to the Government of India, and with nominations to the most responsible offices. The chief executive officer is the Dewan, who is *ex officio* head of all departments, with a secretary for each of the principal ones. The administrative head-quarters are at Bangalore, but Mysore City is the capital. The Maharaja resides in the two cities alternately for several months in the year.

JUSTICE.—The system of judicial procedure, both civil and criminal, is assimilated to that in force in British territory. The judicial department is entirely separate from the executive. A European chief judge, with two Native judges, form the chief court, exercising the functions of a High Court. There is a Civil and Sessions Judge at Mysore, and another at Shimoga; while at Bangalore, the duties of that appointment are performed by the judges of the chief court in turn. The ordinary magisterial work of each District is managed

by a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant with one or more *munsifs* for civil work, and *amildars* (*taluk* officers) for petty cases. The police are largely under the control of the District magistrates, aided by a police assistant in each District. One of the four regiments of Native Infantry has been disbanded; while the three regiments of Silladar Horse have been formed into two. In the Survey, Settlement, and Educational Departments, Native agency is being largely substituted for that of Europeans. Considerable economies have been effected in the Jail Department, and in all branches of the Public Works Department, wherever practicable, European officers have been replaced by Natives.

A Representative Assembly is annually convened at Mysore, when a statement is made by the Dewan of the chief events of the past year and of the principal measures proposed during the coming one. Suggestions are invited which are disposed of at the time or registered for inquiry. The Assembly, however, has no legislative or financial power.

MYSORE RESIDENCY.—Resident and Commissioner of Coorg; Assistant to the Resident, and Political Agent; and Residency Surgeon.

DIVISIONS.—Mysore is divided into the three divisions of Nandidrug, Astagram, and Nagar. The first comprises the districts of Bangalore, Kôlar, and Tumkur; the second, Mysore and Hassan; and the third, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, and Kadur, all of which see separately.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE.—District of Mysore State, forming the southern portion of the Nandidrug Division; being bounded on the south by the Madras Districts of Coimbatore and Salem. Area, 2,901 square miles, containing 5,504 towns and villages. Population 700,000. The civil and military head-quarters are at the town of Bangalore, which is also the administrative capital of the State.

PRODUCTS.—The principal cultivation of the District consists of dry crops, rice being comparatively neglected. The great food staple is *ragi*, which also furnishes the necessary fodder for the cattle. Various millets and pulses are grown, and a little wheat. The chief oil-seeds raised are *gingelli* and the castor-oil plant. Opium and poppy are cultivated in certain tract. The most valuable of the 'wet' crops is sugarcane. Vegetables, both of indigenous and European sorts, are largely grown for the markets of Bangalore and Madras; and the example of the Lal Bagh in Bangalore town has led to the introduction of many flowering plants from England.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets, or *kambliis*, is a common industry in all parts of the District. The finer sorts of cloth are woven with some admixture of silk, and with silk borders. Silk cloth, of durable texture and costly patterns, is woven by the *patvegars* of Bangalore. Other specialties are the lacquered ware, glass ornaments, and steel wire for musical instruments, made at Ohannapatna. The handicrafts of Bangalore town are those necessarily found in a great city. Carpet-making is carried on with great success in the central jail.

COMMERCE.—The commerce of the District, which is carried on both with the east and west coasts, centres at the busy *bazar* of the native quarter of Bangalore.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bangalore town and the surrounding country is noted for its healthiness, but in the hilly jungles towards the west and south, malarious fever is endemic. The heaviest fall generally occurs during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon in October; from December to May there is usually little or no rain. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever, frequently attended with enlargement of the spleen; it is most common at the beginning and close of the monsoons. Cholera occasionally appears in an epidemic form, attributed to importation from Madras. Small-pox is always more or less prevalent during the hot season, and at the commencement of the rains, though vaccination is now systematically conducted in every *taluk*. Pneumonia in Natives, and congestion of the lungs in Europeans, are common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into nine *taluks* of Anekal, Bangalore, Closepet, Devanhalli, Dod-Ballapur, Hoskot, Kankanahalli, Magadi, and Nelamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Treasury Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge, Forest Officer, Excise Commissioner, District Registrar, Superintendent Central Jail, Senior Surgeon with an Assistant, Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain St. Marks, Superintendent of Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Principal Central College, Inspector of Schools, 2 District Munsiffs, Amildar and Taluk Inspector. For further information regarding Bangalore town see Bangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anekal (Hailstone).—Town and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Population 6,000. Contains Amildar's court and *taluk* Inspector's office.

Arudi—Village with post office [m.].

Atkur—Village with post office [m.].

Attibeli.—Village with post office [m.].

Bangalore (Bengaluru).—The chief town of the District and *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], municipality, and the seat of Government for the State of Mysore; situated 86 miles from Mysore. The town is divided into two parts—the *pet*, or old native quarter, including the fort; and the cantonments. The total area is 13½ square miles, and the population about 1,660,000.

The city of Bangalore stands in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 3,113 feet above the sea. The general level is only broken by a few slight elevations, and the plain is interspersed with several large tanks. The fort lies on the extreme south-west, north of which is the *pet*, or old native quarter; the cantonments stretch away towards the north-east, terminating in the new native quarter of the cantonment bazar. Beyond this again is the suburb of St. John's Hill, or Cleve-

land Town, dotted with the little cottages of a large number of European pensioned soldiers, which, with the spire of its parish church, presents somewhat the appearance of an English village. The large open space between the two native quarters contains the race-course, the Cubbon Park, and the parade ground. Here also are situated the chief Government offices, and the houses of the European residents, each encircled by its own green compound. The railway station is in the extreme north, and in the opposite direction, beyond the fort, is the Lal Bagh, or 'horticultural gardens.' When the British assumed the direct administration of Mysore in 1831, the principal departments of Government found accommodation in the palace inside the fort. In 1868, new offices were erected in the cantonments; and the old palace, a large two-storied building of mud, has been suffered to fall into decay. The arsenal still remains within the fort. The place forms one of the most historical sites in Southern India. The *pet*, or old native quarter, is very densely populated. The streets are, for the most part, narrow and irregularly built, but there are not a few handsome houses owned by wealthy merchants. The course of trade is brisk, especially in the grain and cotton markets; and altogether the *pet* presents the appearance of a prosperous Oriental City.

The Bangalore City station is the junction of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, situated 3 miles from the Cantonment. From here the Mysore State Railway runs to Mysore passing within 30 miles of the Cauvery falls which are said to be one of the most beautiful sights in Asia.

The Bangalore Cantonment station [R.], though situated in the midst of Native territory belonging to the Maharaja of Mysore, the cantonment itself is British territory and is under the control of the Resident of Mysore. Having a climate that is preferred by many even to that of Ootacamund and a large and pleasant society, it is a favourite place of residence and many Madras officials and others spend their leave here. The Cubbon and the Bowring are the principal hotels and there are several boarding houses as well as a Dak Bungalow. Here is situated the museum which bids fair to take a fore-most place in India. The race meeting, which is held in July, is largely attended and the Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association in September generally attracts a number of competitors and visitors.

The following are the chief buildings scattered over the wide area known as the cantonments, which cover $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, with a population of 94,000 persons. Government House, the residence formerly of the Chief Commissioner, now of the Resident, of Mysore, and the fine range of new public offices, rise amid the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park, to the west of the parade ground. The public offices, erected at a cost of Rs. 500,000. occupy a long two-storied building, in the Grecian style of architecture; the lower storey is all of stone surrounded with verandahs. The central jail covers a large space; it is built on the radiating principal, with work-shops for many trades, and is surrounded by grounds kept under cultivation by the prisoners. The High School (now the Central College) contains a hall, with a roof supported by

light monolithic columns, 35 feet high, quarried in the neighbourhood. In the extreme north of the town a handsome palace, of hewn stone, has been recently built for the Maharaja. There are altogether eight churches of the different Christian sects, and many Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. Bangalore is the head-quarters of the Mysore Division of the Madras army, and contains separate barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as well as Sepoy lines. The Lal Bagh, about a mile east of the fort, is a beautiful pleasure garden, said to have been first laid out in the time of Haidar Ali. It is now under the charge of a European Superintendent from Kew, and contains a rare collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants. Irrigation is supplied from a neighbouring tank. Periodical flower and fruit shows are held, and the weekly gathering at the band stand attracts large numbers both of Europeans and Natives.

Bairamangala—Village with post office [m.].

Bevur—Village with post office [m.].

Bidadi—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bangalore city. Post office [m.].

Byata—Village with post office [m.].

Channapatna (*Handsome city*).—Together with Sukravarpet, a town in Bangalore District, 37 miles by road south-west from Bangalore. Population of Channapatna, 1,300; of Sukravarpet, the industrial quarter, 6,000. Contains a municipality, a fort, palace, two large Muhammadan tombs, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chik Banavar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore.

Chik Belavangala—Village with post office [m.].

Chik Muduvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Closepet.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 28 miles from Bangalore. Founded in 1,800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, and named after the British Resident, Sir Barry Close. Population 5,000. There are several religious buildings of the Hindu sects. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Daunayakanapura—Village with post office [m.].

Devanhalli.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 23 miles north of Bangalore. Population about 6,000. A weekly fair held on Wednesdays is attended by 500 persons. Amildar's Court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, a fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dobbspet.—Village with post office [m.].

Dod Ballapur.—(Great Ballapur, to distinguish it from Chik Ballapur)—*Taluk* of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of a *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 27 miles from Bangalore. Population about 7500. There is a fort in which are the remains of several fine buildings and tanks. Cotton cloth of good quality and great variety is woven. A weekly fair, held on Thursdays, is attended by 3000 people. Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dod Bele.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Dommasandra.—Municipal town in Anekal *taluk*. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Gavipur.—Village, 1 mile south-west of the fort of Bangalore. Population 700. Celebrated for the cave-temples of Gavi Gangadharesvara. The emblems of Siva—the trident, the umbrella, and the double drum—are carved out of the solid rock on a colossal scale, each being 15 feet high.

Gallahalli—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Harohalli—Village with post office [m.].

Hebgod—Village with post office [m.].

Honganur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hoskote (*Hosa-kot*, 'New Fort').—*Taluk* in the east of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the south Pinakini river, 18 miles north-east of Bangalore city. Population 4,500. A tank with an embankment 2 miles long forms, when full, a sheet of water 10 miles in circumference. Two religious gatherings are held in the year, each attended by about 5,000 persons. Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Huskur—Village with post office [m.].

Jala—Village with post office [m.].

Jigini—Village with post office [m.].

Kadagodi—Village with post office [m.].

Kadanur—Village with post office [m.].

Kaggalipura—Village with post office [m.].

Kankanhalli—*Taluk* in Bangalore District; also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 36 miles south of Bangalore city. Population 4,800. A weekly fair is held on Thursdays, attended by 2,000 persons. There is a fort inside which stands an ancient temple of Ranganath. Amildar's court, post [m. s. t.], and *Taluk* Inspector's offices. Population 2,000.

Kengeri.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Kodihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Kolur—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnarajpura—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bangalore city. Post office [m.].

Kudur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madivala—Village with post office [m.].

Magadi.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 28 miles by road west of Bangalore city. Population about 3,500. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, ruins of fort and a temple of Someswar, and post office [m. s. t.].

Malikote.—Village with post office [m.].

Malur (Molur).—Village in Magadi taluk. Population 2,000, of whom the majority are Sri-Vaishnava Brahmans. Known as Mukundanagar or Mankundapatna in the 7th century, and the residence of two of the Ganga kings, whose capital was at Talkad. The sage, Vijnaneswar Yogi, here composed his celebrated *bhashya* or commentary on the code called Yajnavalkya Smriti. There are several ruined temples, but the large temple of Aprameyaswami is still maintained in good order. Post office [m.].

Maralavadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mudagere.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Nandagudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nelamangala.—Taluk in Bangalore District, also town and headquarters of the taluk of the same name, 17 miles from Bangalore. Population about 4,000. A weekly fair on Friday, is attended by 2,500 persons. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidvanda.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bangalore.

Nijagal.—Hill in Bangalore District, crowned with ruined fortifications. The scene of much desperate fighting chronicled in local tradition. The village at the base of the hill is now deserted.

Ramgiri.—Hill in Bangalore District, situated on the left bank of the Arkavati. Crowned with the ruins of fortifications.

Sansmond.—Village with post office [m.].

Sarjapur.—Municipal village in Bangalore District. Population about 3,000. Considerable manufacture of cotton cloth, carpets, and tape. Weekly fair on Fridays. Post office [m.].

Savandrug.—Hill fort locally known as the Magadi, 4024 feet above sea-level. It consists of an enormous mass of granite, standing on a base 8 miles in circumference. The summit is divided by a chasm into two peaks the *kare* or black and the *bile* or white—each of which is abundantly supplied with water.

Sivaganga.—Hill, situated 4,559 feet above sea-level. Many religious associations are connected with this hill, and its face is crowded with sacred buildings and inscriptions. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west ganesh, on the north a serpent, and on the south a *linga*. The numbers of steps leading to the summit is reckoned equal to the number of *Yojanas* hence to Benares, and consequently the ascent is held to be a vicarious pilgrimage to that city. The two principal temples on the northern face, dedicated to Gangadhareswara and Honna Devamma, are formed out of large natural caverns. On the eastern face is a Lingayat *matha*, or monastery. The village of the same name is at the northern base of the hill. Population about 1,000. The houses are all of stone, and form one street, approached by a gateway, through which the car of the god is drawn at religious festivals.

Solur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sondekoppa—Village with post office [m.].

Sulabele—Village with post office [m.].

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Tippasandra—Village with post office [m.].

Tubagere—Village with post office [m.].

Tyamagondu.—Town and municipality in Bangalore District. Population about 40,000. A centre of trade, formed since the abandonment of the old town of Nijagal, and now the residence of many merchants and dealers in grain. The waters of the Kumadvati river have been intercepted in large tanks. Post office [m. s.].

Vadigenhalli.—Municipal town with population 4,500. Trade in cotton and potatoes. Weekly fair on Fridays. Post office [m. s.].

Vartur—Village with post office [m.].

Whitefield.—Railway station, 15 miles from Bangalore city.

Yalekyatanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Yelahanka.—Village and municipality, situated 10 miles from Bangalore city. Population 2,500. A car festival, held for ten days in honour of Venugopala in the month of Chaitra, is annually attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

CHITALDROOG.

CHITALDROOG.—District of the Nagar Division, Mysore State. Bounded on the north and north-east by the District of Bellary, on the south and south-east by Tumkur District, on the west by Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and on the north-west it is separated by the Tungabhadra river from the District of Dharwar (Bombay). Area, 4,871 square miles, containing 1420 towns and villages. Population 380,000. District head-quarters are at the town of Chitaldroog, 126 miles from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The greater part of the food-supply is furnished by 'dry crops,' among which the following are the most important :—*Ragi*, *joar*, gram and *tur*. Rice is only grown in the river valleys. Cotton is extensively raised in certain tracts, and in the south there are large groves of cocoa-nut palms. The best cows and buffaloes are bred in the neighbourhood of Chitaldroog town.

MANUFACTURES.—The staple industries depend upon the local productions of cotton, wool, and iron. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth is carried on in all parts of the District, and several villages are known for the special fineness or peculiar pattern of their work. *Kambliis*, or woollen blankets, are also made everywhere, both white and black, as well as checked. The weaving of silk is confined to a few localities. Iron-ore is largely smelted in the central hill ranges. The manufacture of glass ornaments, such as bangles forms a speciality of the village of Matton, in the Harihar *taluk* and in Malebenur in the Davangere *taluk*.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Chitaldroog is characterized by a drier heat than the rest of Mysore. The rainfall is considerably less, and there are few forests or inequalities of surface to moderate the radiation from

the bare plain. In the western part, a cool breeze from the west sometimes blows at night in the hot season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Chitaldoorg, Challakere, Hiriur, Holalkere, Davangere, Molkalmuru, Jagalur, and Hosadurg. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristadar, Head Master, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Chitaldoorg town see Chitaldoorg.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aimangala—Village with post office [m.].

Baguru—Village with post office [m.].

Bharamasagara—Village with post office [m.].

Bharmannanayakandurg—Village with post office [m.].

Bilchodu—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bommagondanakere—Village with post office [m.].

Chellakere.—Village in *Taluk* of the same name, and head-quarters of Amildar ; situated 18 miles east-north-east by road from Chitaldoorg. Population 2,000. The inhabitants are mostly Lingayat traders, to whom belongs the chief building in the place, the temple of Chella Kere-amma. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chik Jajur—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Davangere.

Chitaldoorg (‘ *Spotted castel*, ’ or ‘ *Umbrella rock* ’).—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, 40 miles from Davangere railway station. Population about 5,000. The modern town stands at the north-east base of a cluster of hills, covered with extensive fortifications. The remains of the mud fort and palace of the *palegars* are still to be seen. Haider Ali erected a formidable stone fortress, within which his son Tipu built a palace, now used as a court-house. In the city were also constructed immense granaries and pits, for storing oil and *ghi*. Inside the fortifications are 14 temples, of which the principal dedicated to Huchangi-amma, has two storeys. Water is conducted to all the streets from the Timmalanayakan tank. In the neighbourhood of the town are several *maths* or Hindu monasteries. The largest is the Murgi *math*, 3 miles to the north-west, the residence of the chief *guru* or spiritual leader of the Sivabhakts or Sivachars. Amildar’s court, *Taluk* Inspector’s station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Davangere.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 40 miles north-west of Chitaldrug. Population 7000. Originally an obscure village, Davangere is now a centre of trade. The merchants are mostly Lingayats. Trade in country blankets, areca-nut, and pepper. Amildar’s court, *Taluk* Inspector’s station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dharampuri.—Village with post office, [m.].

Dodderi.—Village with 900 residents. Among the local manufac-

tures are cotton cloth, silk scarves, *kambli*s or country blankets, carts, agricultural implements, brass utensils, and various articles of bamboo and leather.

Harihar.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river, 48 miles from Chitaldurg. Population about 5000. Harihar is a compound of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Siva). According to a legend, the god and goddess united in one form to destroy a giant who won from Brahma the gift of perpetual life, and used it for the torment of gods and men. Harihar is an ancient town, and has yielded many inscriptions, some of them dating back to the 13th century. The chief temple now existing was erected in 1223. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hiriyur (' Great Town ').—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Vedavati river, and at the bifurcation of the high-road from Bangalore, which here branches off to Bellary and to Chitaldoorg. Population about 2,500. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Holalkere.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 43 miles from Harihar. Population about 2,000. Amildar's court, station of Taluk Inspector, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market.

Hosadurga.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; 30 miles south by west of Chitaldoorg. Population 2,000. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jagalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 22 miles north-west by road from Chitaldoorg town. Population about 3,000, mostly Lingayats. Houses built of an iron-shot, slaty stone, and fiat roofed ; large tank. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jogi Maradi.—Highest peak in a broken mountain range, that crosses Chitaldoorg District ; 3,803 feet above sea-level.

Kodaganur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Harihar.

Malebennur—Village with post office [m.].

Mattodu.—Village and the seat of a line of Nayak *Palegars*, who were distinguished for their hereditary beauty and stature. The place is celebrated for its glass-works, at one time more extensive than now. At present only two furnaces are in good repair, built against the inside wall of the fort. All the materials are found in the neighbourhood. They consist of soda, quartz, or compact ironstone, compact specular iron-ore, and copper. The articles made consist entirely of bangles and wrist-rings for women, in five different colours.—black, green, red, blue, and yellow. Population 1,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mayakonda—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Davan-gere. In the neighbourhood is some cotton cultivation. Post office [m.].

Molkalmuru.—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,000. Station of Taluk officer, and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.]. Above the town is a large reservoir,

near which a fine echo is obtained from the *kuguvā bande* or 'shouting-stone.'

Nayakanhatti (or *Hatti*).—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Contains the tomb of Tippan Rudra, a celebrated *Mahapurusha* or saint of the Lingayats, who lived about 200 years ago. His car festival is annually attended by 15,000 people. Post office [m.].

Nidugal (*Long or high stone*).—Fortified hill, 3,780 feet above sea-level. The village of Nidugal has a population of 500 souls.

Nirgunda.—Village with 300 inhabitants. Once the capital of the Jain principality. Mounds of ruins and several old temples are still in existence.

Parasurampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramagiri.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Holalkere. Post office [m.].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasalu.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Harihar. Post office [m.].

Tallak.—Village with post office [m.].

Talya.—Village with post office [m.].

Tolahunse.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Harihar.

Turuvanur.—Town with 4,000 residents. *Kambli*s or country blankets and coarse cotton cloths are woven, and there is a special industry of dying in red. Post office [m.].

Yeraballi.—Village with post office [m.].

HASSAN.

HASSAN.—District in the Astagram Division of the State of Mysore. It forms the north-western portion of the Division. Bounded on the north by Kadir District, on the east by Tumkur District, on the south-west by the Madras District of South Canara, and on the south partly by the principality of Coorg. Area, 1879 square miles. Population about 550,000. District head-quarters are at Hassan town, in the centre of the District, 114 miles west of Bangalore.

Products.—The staple crops of the district are rice, and *ragi*. The other crops include tobacco, sugar-cane, the cocoa-nut and areca-nut palms, plantain tree and chillies. Coffee cultivation is one of the staple industries of the District, and thrives particularly well in the rich red loam of the forests which clothe the Malnad Hills.

MANUFACTURE.—Cotton cloth and country blankets are woven in almost every village. The winding of raw silk, and the making of such silk articles as purses and cassels, are confined to the Mussalman section of the community. The Jains, on the other hand, have the monopoly of the manufacture of brass-ware. Bags for packing grain are made from gunny, and also from the bark of a tree.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hassan District does not materially differ from that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore. In the summer months of March and April, the heat is sensibly modified by the sea-

breeze blowing from the west coast. From its proximity to the *ghats*, and partly also owing to the moisture engendered by the forests and marshes, the Malnad has a temperature several degrees lower than the plains. The average rainfall at Hassan town, is about 25 inches, but in the Malnad, as much as 100 inches sometimes falls in the year. In this latter tract, the south-west monsoon prevails continuously from May to August; whereas in the plains, the north-east monsoon of October brings the larger proportion of the rainfall. The Malnad is greatly dreaded for the malarious fever which prevails after the early rains. It has been observed that Europeans ultimately become better acclimatized to its attacks than Natives.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Hassan, Manjarabad, Arkalgad, Belur, Channarayapatam, Arsikere, Hole-Narsipur, and Grama sub-*taluk*. Revenue 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class-Magistrate, Treasury Officer and 2nd class Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Head-Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue, Sheristedar, Head Master District Munsiff, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Hassan town see Hassan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alur.—Village situated 7 miles from Hassan. Population 1000. Chief rice mart of Hassan District. Post office [m.].

Ambuga.—Village with post office [m.].

Anakeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Arkalgad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 17 miles from Hassan. Population about 4000. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office, [m. s. t.] The place is said to have been originally called Arkapuri (city of the sun), owing to Gautama having there performed penance to that luminary.

Arahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Arsikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], 24 miles from Kadur. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, good temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bagadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Baguru.—Village with post office [m.].

Banavara.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Arsikere. Post office [m. s.].

Basavapatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Belagodu.—Village with post office [m.].

Belur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Yagachi, 23 miles by road north-west of Hassan. Population 3000. An ancient city, known in the *Puranas* and on inscriptions as Velapura, and locally regarded as the *Dakshin Varanasi* or southern Benares. It owes its sanctity to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, adorned with carvings and sculp-

tures from the master hand of Jakanacharjya. The annual festival, held for five days in April, is attended by 5,000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Billahali—Village with post office [m.].

Channarayapatna.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles by road east of Hassan. Population 3,000. A temple to Chima Raya Swami or Vishnu, and fort. Small articles of silk are made here. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's and post [m. s. t.], offices.

Chikkodur—Village with post office [m.].

Chunchangiri.—Hill in Hassan District. At its foot is held a *jatra* or religious gathering called Gangadhareswar at which 10,000 persons assemble, and which lasts fifteen days.

Gandasi—Village with post office [m.].

Gorur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gramma.—Village and Sub-*taluk* of Hassan District. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Halebdu—Village with renowned ruins and post office [m.], 20 miles from Banavar station.

Hanabalu—Village with post office [m.].

Harahalli.—Village with 3,000 inhabitants. An ancient town contains a fort, also a large tank, many ruins of temples and other monuments. Post office [m.].

Hassan.—*Taluk*, town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 114 miles west of Bangalore. Contains the usual District offices and population about 6,000.

Hemavati (*Golden or Yenne-hole*).—A tributary of the Cauveri river, which flows from north-west to south-east across Hassan District, for about 120 miles. It forms for a short distance the boundary of Coorg on the north-east of the Yelusavirshime *Taluk*, and joins the Cauveri at Tippur. In the Hindu mythology, the Hemavati appears as the daughter of Daksha and wife of Ishwar or Siva.

Hirisave.—Village with post office [m.].

Hole-Narsipur.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Hemavati river, 21 miles south-east of Hassan town. Population 5,000. It is the residence of the *guru* of the Madhava Brahmans of the Uttaraji branch. Flourishing manufactures of cotton cloth and gunny bags. The town contains Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Javagal—Village with post office [m.].

Jenkal-betta ('*Honey Rock Hill*').—Magnificent peak of the Western Ghats. The precipitous rock is covered with honeycombs. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Kenchamma-Hosakote—Village with post office [m.].

Kerlapura—Village with post office [m.].

Konanur.—Village with post office [m.].

Konehalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arsikere.

Madihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Malipatna—Village with post office [m.].

Manjarabad.—*Taluk* in Hassan District. Head-quarters are at Saklespur.

Maravu—Village with post office [m.].

Marnahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Melkote.—Sacred village and municipality with population of about 2,500, of which the majority are Shri Vaishnav Brahmans. Formerly a great city, of which only the ruins now remain. In the 12th century the Vishnuite reformer, Ramannuja lived here for fourteen years, having fled from the persecution of the Chola King. It thus became the chief seat of Sri Vaishnav Brahmans, who converted to their sect the Ballala dynasty, and obtained rich endowments. The principal temple, dedicated to Krishna under the name of Cheluvæ-pulle Raya, was under the special patronage of the late Maharaja of Mysore, and possesses a valuable collection of jewels. A more striking building is the temple of Narasimha situated on a rocky eminence. The *Vaira Mudi* festival is annually attended by 10,000 persons. The *guru* or priest of the Sri-Vaishnava Brahmanas has his residence here ; and about 400 priests are attached to the great temple, of whom some are men of learning. There are special industries of cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of ornamental fans out of the fragrant roots of *khas-khas* grass. A white clay called *nama*, found in the neighbourhood, which has been formed by the decomposition of schistose mica, is used by the Sri-Vaishnavs for painting the sectarian mark on their foreheads, and is exported for this purpose as far as Benares. Post office [m.].

Navale—Village with post office [m.].

Nuggihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Ponnathapura—Village with post office [m.].

Ramanathapura—Village with post office [m.].

Rudrapatna—Village with post office [m.].

Saklasapur.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the Manjarabad *taluk*, also the centre of the coffee trade ; situated on the right bank of Hemavati river, 23 miles west of Hassan town. Population 1,500. The Hemavati is here crossed by an iron girder bridge, carrying the road by which the coffee of the highlands is borne to the seaport of Mangalore. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salagame—Village with post office [m.].

Settihalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Shravan-belgole.—Village, situated between two rocky hills called Chandra-betta and Indra-betta. Population 1,500. According to Jain tradition, Bhadra Bahu one of the six immediate disciples of the founder of their religion, died here while leading a colony from Ujjain into Southern-India. On the summit of Chandra-betta stands the colossal statue of Gomateswar, 60 feet high, surrounded by numerous buildings. The hill itself is 3250 feet above sea-level. On the face of the opposite rock of Indra-betta are inscriptions cut in ancient characters a foot long. Shravanbelgole is known to have been an ancient seat of Jain learning, and is still the residence of the chief *guru* of that sect.

There is a considerable manufacture of brass utensils, which are exported to distant parts. The village contains about 75 Buddhist statues, and post office [m.].

Siskalbeta (or Sisukali-beta).—Lofty mountain, with a columnar peak, in the central range of the Western Ghats, which form the frontier between Hassan District and the District of South Canara.

Sukravaradasante—Village with post office [m.].

Udiawara—Village with post office [m.].

Yeslurpet—Village with post office [m.].

KADUR.

KADUR.—District forming the south-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore State. Bounded on the west by the Western Ghats, which separate it from the District of Canara ; on the north by Shimoga District ; on the east by the Chitaldrug District ; and on the south by Hassan District. Area, 2984 square miles. Population about 330,000 District head-quarters are at Chikmagalur, 130 miles from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—Among mineral products, iron is largely obtained and smelted along the foot of the hills, and corundum is found in certain localities. But the chief natural wealth of Kadur lies in its forests, which contain some fine timber, and also furnish shelter for the coffee plantations. The staple crops of the District are rice, wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. The principal dry crop is *ragi*. The areca-nuts palm flourishes in the moist and sheltered valleys throughout the west. But the main source of agricultural wealth in Kadur is derived from coffee.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief articles of local manufacture are coarse cotton cloth, *kambli*s or rough blankets, oil, and oil-cake. Jaggery is also largely made from sugar-cane in certain tracts, and there is a considerable production of iron. Arrack and other spirituous liquors are distilled. A certain amount of catechu or *Terra japonica* is made, and a little salt. There are about 2,000 weaving looms and 115 oil-mills.

CLIMATE.—Kadur District offers a great variety of climate. May is the hottest month of the year. The heat in Kadur would often be excessive, if it were not for the breezes that blow from the mountains on the west and the north. The east winds, on the other hand, exercise an unhealthy influence, and it has been found necessary to shelter the town with a wide belt of trees. In the Malnad the temperature falls much lower, and the cold at night about Christmastime is very sharp. The rainfall of the District is variable, owing to the same geographical causes. In the Malnad, malarious or jungle fevers are always prevalent at certain seasons of the year, from which neither Europeans nor Natives are exempt. In the plains, the violent east winds are dreaded as promoting disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 6 *taluks*, namely—Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Koppa, Mudigere, and Yedahalle. Revenue about 7½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant,

Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Sheristedar, Head Master, 2 District Munsiffs, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Chikmagalur town see Chikmagalur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajjampur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Kadur. Population about 2,500. The town contains a fort, and post office [m. s.]. Weekly market held on Tuesdays.

Aldur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayyankere (or *Dodda Madaga-Kere*).—An artificial lake at the eastern base of the Baba Budan Hills, formed by the embanking the Veda river. Circumference, 7 miles ; length of embankment, 1,700 feet ; greatest depth of water, 35 feet. The construction of this work is assigned to Rukmangada Raya, King of Sakarapputna. The lake is studded with islands, and forms a scene of great beauty ; but the outlets have fallen into disrepair. There is a shrine on the embankment containing an inscription dating back to the 13th century.

Baba Budan, or Chandra Drona.—Range of mountains in Kadur District. They form a horse-shoe, opening towards the north-west, about 6,000 feet above sea-level, the highest peak, Mulaina-giri, being 6,317 feet ; other companion heights, Baba Budangiri (6214 feet) and Kalhatti-giri (6155 feet). The range runs out as an isolated spur of the Western Ghats ; the northern arm, commencing with the Hebba hill, stretches eastwards without interruption for about 15 miles, whence bending southwards, it presents an unbroken wall of more than 20 miles. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deviramangudda, on which a beacon is lighted, at the Dipavali festival, which is visible for miles to all the surrounding country. A road passes along the eastern face from Chikmagalur to Tarikere ; midway is the settlement of Santaveri. The summits consist of grassy slopes, broken into ravines ; and the sides are densely clothed with forests, including teak and sandal-wood. Here was the scene of the first cultivation of coffee in India, and plantations are now scattered over their valleys. The coffee berry is said to have been introduced from Mecca about two centuries ago by a Muhammadan saint, who has given his name to the mountains. His body lies buried in a cave on the southern slopes, which is now under the custody of a Musalman *kalandar*, who resides at Attigundi, the principal village on the hills, and about a mile from the cave ; but the spot is equally venerated by Hindus, who regard it as the throne of Dattatraya. A hot weather retreat for the European officials of the neighbouring Districts has been established at Kalhatti, in a north-east of the range, where there is also an experimental cinchona plantation. The rainfall is about 70 inches in the year. At the eastern base of the hills are two artificial lakes, which have been formed in early days by throwing embankments across narrow gorges. Their present utility for irrigation is small. Iron ore is largely obtained and smelted among the hills bordering the eastern slope of the range.

Balehonnur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ballal-ayan-durga.—Mountain in the range of the Western Ghats, 4,940 feet above sea-level, crowned by extensive fortifications, erected by a monarch of the Ballala dynasty (10th to 14th century).

Balur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banakal.—Village with post office [m.].

Banavar.—Village, situated 30 miles east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,500. Post office [m.].

Bidarkere.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Kadur.

Bigganahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Birur.—Town and mart, also railway station [R.], 4 miles from Kadur. Population about 4,000. Large traffic in cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, grain, and other produce. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chikmagalur.—Town and *taluk*, head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and chief town of the Kadur District. Population about 2,500. The main *bazar* is a wide thorough fair 2 miles long, and the weekly fair on Wednesdays, is attended by 3,000 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devanuru.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kadur.

Garudagiri (or *Gardan-giri*).—Hill peak in Kadur District, 3,680 feet above sea-level.

Gonibide.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hariharpur.—Village and head-quarters of the Koppa *taluk*. Population under 1,000. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station; and post office [m. s.].

Hiremagalur.—Village, one mile south-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,500. Chiefly composed of Sri Vaishnav Brahmans. The mythical scene of a ' serpent sacrifice,' commemorated by a spear headed stone pillar, now regarded as efficacious in cases of snake bite. Inscriptions have been found dating back to the 11th century. There are several old temples.

Joladalu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kadur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Chikmagalur. Inscriptions and other monuments show that there was a Jain settlement here in the 10th century. Subsequently a fort was built by a local chieftain. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalasa.—Village situated in a valley 30 miles from Chikmagalur. Contains a large temple dedicated to Kaleswara, surrounded with ruinous mounds and inscriptions of the Bairasa Wodeyar family of Karkala dating from the 12th to 16th century. Subsequently a residence of the Aigar chiefs. Post office [m. s.]. Areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in Mysore.

Kalapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Koppa.—village in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about two miles to the east of Hariharpur. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuduremukh (' *Horse. face* ').—Peak of the Western Ghats, on

the boundary between Kadur District and the Madras District of South Canara ; 6215 feet above sea-level. It can be ascended from the west by a bridle-path. On the summit a bungalow has been erected as a summer retreat for the Malabar officials, and another has recently been built by the missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

Lakkavalli—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Mertigudda.—Mountain in Chikmagalur *taluk*, 5451 feet above sea-level. The ascent is very steep. The view from the summit is described as magnificent.

Mudgere.—Town in *Taluk* of the same name, also station of Amildar and *Taluk* Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narve—Village with post office [m.].

Sakrepatna.—Village, situated 15 miles by road north-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. The site of an ancient city locally identified with the capital of Rukmangada, a king mentioned in the *Mahabharat*. The objects of interest are—a monument to Honbilla, a watchman whose life was sacrificed in order to preserve the neighbouring tank. (Ayyankere) ; a huge gun ; and an immense slab of stone, 12 feet square and several inches thick, supported on four pillars. A large fair is held weekly on Fridays. At the annual car festival of Ranganath 3,000 rams are sacrificed in honour of the god. Post office [m.].

Sallebile—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Santaveri.—Village with post office [m.].

Shivani—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kadur.

Sringeri (*Sringa-giri* 'Hill of *Sringa*).—Sacred village, situated on the left bank of the Tunga river. Population 2,000. According to local tradition, the spot where Vibhandak Rishi performed penance, and where Rishya Sringa, a celebrated character of the Ramayana, was born. In the 8th century, the famous Sivaite reformer Sankar Acharya settled here, bringing it is said, from Kashmir the image of Sarad-amma or Saraswati. The spiritual throne which he founded has been handed down in unbroken succession to the present day. The Sringeris wami or (*Jagat guru*) of the Smarta Brahmans, is a man of great learning. His claims to sanctity are admitted by all votaries of Siva. It is his habit to be absent for many years on tours to the farthest corners of India ; and the enormous contributions collected from the pious during these expeditions are lavishly expended on hospitality and charitable works. The *magani* of Sringeri, comprising a fertile tract, in the upper valley of the Tunga forms an ancient endowment of the *math* or conventional establishment over which the *guru* presides ; and a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 is allowed in addition by the Mysore State. The village consists of a single long street, with a loop on one side encircling the small hill of *Sringa-giri*, on which stands the temple of Sarad-amma, the tutelary deity of the place. Several large festivals are held during the year, each attended by from 3 to 10 thousands people. On these occasions all classes are fed at the expense of the *math* ; cloths and bodices are distributed to the women, and pieces of money to the men. Post office [m. s.]

Tarikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 30 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 5,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Contains also a fort and post office [m. s.].

Vastara.—Village situated at the entrance to the hill country lying west of the Baba Budan Mountains, 6 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 1,500. Post office [m.].

Vedavati (or *Hagri*).—River of Southern India, tributary to the Tungabhadra. Formed by the junction of two streams—The Veda and the Avati—which both rise in the western slopes of the Baba Budan mountains in Kadur District, Mysore. The Veda is at first called the Gauri-halla, and does not assume its better known name until after it has issued from the great Ayyankere Lake. In a similar manner the Avati flows from the Madaga-kere tank. The two streams both flow to the north-east, and unite just below the town of Kadur. Thence the Vedavati continues its north-easterly course into the District of Chitaldoorg. It receives many tributaries on its way from both sides ; and after penetrating the hill-gorge of the Mari-kanive and passing the town of Hiriyur, it turns due north, and passes into the Madras District of Bellary. Henceforth it assumes the name of Hagari, which is interpreted to mean ‘freeing from the bonds of sin.’ Continuing in a northerly direction, and leaving Bellary town about 10 miles to the west, it falls into the Tungabhadra just above the village of Huchahalli.

Yagate—Village with post office [m.].

Yedahalli.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 30 miles north-west of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. Yedahalli is now the residence of several wealthy merchants, being an entrepôt of through traffic between the east and west of the country. Amildar’s court, Taluk Inspector’s station, and post office [m. s.].

KOLAR.

KOLAR.—District forming the eastern portion of the Nandidoorg Division. Bounded on the north and north-east by Bellary and Cud-dapah Districts, on the south-east and south by North Arcot and Salem Districts, and on the west by Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Area, 1891 square miles. Population about 465,000. District head-quarters are at Kolar town, 10 miles from Kolar Road station.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural products are substantially the same as those of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that the abundance of tanks encourages more attention to wet crops and vegetables. The staple food of the people consists of *ragi* and *joar*, both of which come under the category of ‘dry crops.’ Rice, also, is largely grown in the lower valleys. Besides various pulses and oil-seeds, the miscellaneous crops include sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, and mulberry for silkworms. Among vegetables are turmeric, garlic, chilli, and potatoes. The cultivation, also, of betel-leaf, tamarind and ground nut, is very considerable.

MANUFACTURES.—The staple industry of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar-cane, and consists of the manufacture of refined sugar, jaggery, and molasses. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth and rough woolen blankets or *kambli*s is common throughout the District, as also are the making of common pottery and the pressing of oil-seeds.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kolar District closely resembles that of Bangalore, and shares in its general reputation for healthiness. The average rainfall for the year is 30 inches, which chiefly falls during the months of September and October.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Mulbagal, Sidlaghata, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur, and Molur. Revenue, about 10 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, District Registrar, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, Head Master, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Kolar town see Kolar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambaji-durga.—Hill in Kolar District; 4399 feet above sea-level; formerly fortified by Tipu Sultan.

Avani.—Village of great sanctity with 800 inhabitants. It is the residence of a *guru* of the Smartha sect, and is associated with the mythical travels of the god Rama; the festival held in his honour is annually attended by 40,000 people, and forms the occasion of a great cattle fair. The hill overhanging the village is reputed to have been the residence of the poet Valmik, author of the *Ramayana*.

Avati.—Village with post office [m.]. Population 1,000.

Bagepalli.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 1,200. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Basettiahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Betmangala.—Village, situated on right bank of Palar river, 18 miles south-east of Kolar by road. Population 1,500. Post office [m.].

Bommasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Bowringpet.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station called Kolar Road, 10 miles by road south of Kolar. Population under 2,000. Founded in 1864, on the opening of the railway, and named after Mr. L. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. Includes the villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Weekly fair attended by 1,000 persons.

Budikote ('Fort of Ashes').—Village with 1,500 residents. Birth place of Haidar Ali. Small fair held weekly on Mondays. Post office [m.].

Buradagunte.—Village with post office [m.].

Chikballapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same

name ; situated 36 miles by road north-west of Kolar. Population 10,000. Amildar's and Munsiff's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chintamani.—Municipal town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 25 miles north-north-west of Kolar. Population 5,500. Named after its Maratha founder, Chintaman Rao. Considerable trade, chiefly in grain, gold, silver, and precious stones. The neighbourhood is famous for pomegranates. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devanayakanapolya—Village with post office [m.].

Devankundi.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Kolar town.

Dudkurugode—Village with post office [m.].

Ganjigunte—Village with post office [m.].

Goribednur.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the North Pinakini river, 56 miles north-west of Kolar. Population about 1,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gudibanda.—Village, situated at the foot of a rock, crowned by fortifications, with a temple on the summit, 55 miles from Kolar. Population 2,000.

Gudupalli.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kolar Road station.

Gunnayakam-palya.—Village, situated on a small rocky hill, crowned with fortifications.

Halur—Village with post office [m.].

Hosur.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Population 2,000. Weely fair held on Saturday. Post office [m.].

Jangamkote—Village with post office [m.].

Kaivara—Village with post office [m.].

Kamasamudram—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Kolar Road station. Post office [m.].

Kolar.—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name ; situated 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road. Population about 12,000. The town contains the usual District offices, school, dispensary, barracks, jail, etc. The chief building is the tomb of Fateh Muhammad Khan, the father of Haidar Ali. Weekly fair, and post office [m. s. t.]. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. Turkeys are exported in large numbers to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places. Manufacture of coarse blankets.

Kolar Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Kolar town. Post office [m. s. t.]. From this station, a good road leads to the district that contains most of the gold mines of this part of India. The gold field proper is 7 miles distant, and well worth a visit.

Kurudamale (or *Kulumale* ' *Hill of Assembly* ').—Hill, 3,312 feet above sea-level. At the foot of the hill are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture ascribed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored at a later date. The principal are those of Someswara and

Ganesha. Tradition asserts that here the ancient gods mustered their forces for the attack on Tripura.

Lakkur—Village with post office [m.].

Malur—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles from south-west of Kolar. Population 3,000. Weekly fair on Thursdays. Roads to Hoskote, Masti, and Hosur in Salem District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manchenhalli—Village, situated on the right bank of the North Pinakini. Population 2,000. The car festival of Venkataramana swami, held for two days at the full moon of the month of Phalgun (February-March), is annually attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Mandikallu—Village with post office [m.].

Masti—Village in Malur *taluk*, with 2,000 residents. Weekly fair on Wednesdays. Post office [m.].

Mellur—Village with 700 inhabitants. A large cattle fair is held annually for 14 days from the full moon in the month of Chaitra (March-April), in connection with the Gangadevi *parishe*, which is attended by 10,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Mittemari—Village with post office [m.].

Mulbagal—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar town. Population 5,000. Some old temples exist in the neighbourhood ; and the tomb of a Musalman saint annually attracts many pilgrims on the anniversary of his death. There is also a large temple dedicated to Anjaneyaswami or Hanuman. All Hindu pilgrims to Tirupati from the west must pass through Mulbagal, where they are required to undergo a ceremony of purification. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muragamale—Village with post office [m.].

Namagondlu—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nandi—Village, situated at the north-eastern base of the hill fort of Nandidrug. Population 700. Since 1825 it has ceased to be a military station. An ancient temple, dedicated to Bhoga Nandiswara, has some inscriptions in the *Granth* Character. An annual cattle fair, held at the Sivaratri festival is attended by 50,000 persons, and lasts for 9 days. Post office [m.].

Nandidrug (*The Hill Fort of Nandi*).—Fortified hill in Kolar District, 31 miles north of Bangalore, 4,810 feet above sea-level. The summit forms an extensive plateau, in the centre of which is a tank fed by perennial springs. In the immediate neighbourhood are the sources of many large rivers. At the north-east base is the village of Nandi.

Nagaragere—Village with post office, [m.].

Nangali—Village with post office [m.].

Narasapur—Village with post office [m.].

Oorgaum—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patapalaya—Village with post office [m.].

Penner (*or Pinakini*).—The name of two rivers in South India, which both rise near the hill of Nandidrug and flow eastwards through the Karnatic into the Bay of Bengal. Penner or Pennair is the name

adopted by European geographers ; but Pinakini, apparently derived from the bow of Siva, is that by which these rivers are known to the Kanarese inhabitants of Mysore. (1) The Northern or Uttar Pinakini has its source in the Chenna Keshava Hill north-west of Nandidrug, and after flowing in a northerly direction through the Districts of Kolar, Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, and Nellore, falling into the sea by several mouths 19 miles below Nellore town. Total length, 355 miles. (2) The Southern or Dakshin Pinakini also rises in the hill of Chenna Keshava. It flows first in a southerly direction through the District of Bangalore and then turns east, and, after crossing the Districts of Salem and South Arcot, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Fort. St. David, a few miles north of Cuddalore town. Total length, 245 miles.

Peresandra—Village with post office [m.].

Sadli—Village with post office [m.].

Sagalur—Village with post office [m.].

Sidlaghatta.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the taluk of the same name ; 30 miles north-west of Kolar town. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Srinivaspur.—Village, 14 miles from Kolar town by road. Population 3,000. Rough bits of horses, and other small articles of iron are manufactured. Post office [m. s.].

Sulikunte—Village with post office [m.].

Taradalu—Village with post office [m.].

Taylor—Village with post office [m.].

Tekal—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kolar Road station. Post office [m.].

Tondebhavi—Village with post office [m.].

Vakkaleri—Village with post office [m.].

Vanarasi.—Village, 7 miles from Kolar town. Population 400. Scene of an annual festival, held for nine days from the 6th April, in honour of the god Iralappa. The number of people who assemble is estimated at 25,000, and the number of cattle brought for sale at 60,000. Scarcity of water on these occasions has been known to give rise to epidemic disease.

Varlakonde—Village with post office [m.].

Vemgal.—Village with post office [m.].

Yeladur—Village with post office [m.].

Yerkalve—Village with post office [m.].

Yidaguru—Village with post office [m.].

MYSORE.

MYSORE.—District forming the southern-most portion of Mysore State, included in the Astagram Division. Bounded on the north by Hassan and Tumkur Districts ; on the east by Bangalore District and the Madras District of Coimbatore ; on the south by the Madras Districts of Nilgiri and Malabar ; and west by Coorg. Area, 2,980 square miles. Population 90,5000 ; dwelling in 2,137 towns and villages. The administrative head-quarters are at Mysore.

PRODUCTS.—The great food staple is *ragi*, which is preferred by the labouring classes to rice, on account of its strengthening qualities. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, many vegetables, oil-seed, cocoa-nut, arcca-nut, and coffee.

MANUFACTURE.—The chief industries of Mysore District are concentrated at Mysore city, and at Ganjam, the modern quarter of Seringapatam. The articles made are cotton cloth of fair quality; *kambli*s or country blankets, coarse paper, and sugar. Cotton weaving and the manufacture of pottery and brass-ware are carried on in most villages, to meet the local demand. The winding of raw silk is a declining industry. At Hunsur leather articles, fine blankets and carts are produced.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mysore is hotter than that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, and exhibits greater extremes of temperature. The greater portion of rain falls between August and October; May also is a rainy month. As the tracts lying close beneath the Nilgiri hills and the Western Ghats receive less rain than the open country. The prevalent disease is malarious fever, which is generally amenable to treatment. In the island of Seringapatam, and the *tarai* lying beneath the Nilgiri Hills, it is complicated with enlargement of the spleen and visceral congestions. Europeans are most liable to fever during the cold months from December to February. Both Europeans and Natives enjoy the best health during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. Outbreaks of epidemic cholera, when they occur, generally commence about the month of April. Bowel complaints, and small-pox are also prevalent to some extent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 14 *Taluks* of Mysore, Chamarajnar, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu, Narsipur, Malvalli, Mandya, Attikuppa, and Nagamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 3 General Assistants, and Magistrates, Treasury Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer with an Assistant, District Registrar, Superintendent of District Jail, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Sanitary Engineer, 2 Executive Engineers, 2 Assistant Engineers, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, 3 Munsiffs, Head Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Mysore town see Mysore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akkihebbal—Village with post office [m.].

Alisandra—Village with post office [m.].

Alur—Village with post office [m.].

Arakeri—Town with 2,600 residents. Post office [m.].

Arkavati.—An important tributary of the Cauveri river; rises to the west of Nandidrug, and after flowing about 120 miles through Bangalore District, falls into the Cauveri on the south boundary of that District.

Attikuppa.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 1,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bandholi—Village with post office [m.].

Bannur—Village with post office [m.].

Basaralu.—Village with post office [m.].

Bedarahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Begur—Village with post office [m.].

Belakavadi—Village with post office [m.].

Bellur.—Village with post office [m.].

Beriya—Village with post office [m.].

Besagarahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Bettadapur.—Mountain, 4,350 feet above sea level. It is conspicuous for its conical shape, and on its summit stands a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna, which has been struck by lightning. At the foot lies the village of Bettadpur, the principal seat of the Sanketi Brahmans ; population 2,500. It is associated with the name of Chengal Raya, a Jain prince of the 10th century, who is said to have been converted to the tenets of the Lingayats. Post office [m.].

Bhadaura—Village with post office [m.].

Biligiri-rangan.—Range of hills in the east of the Yelandur *jagir*, running north and south for about 11 miles, in Mysore District, and extending to the Hassanur Pass in Coimbatore District. On the highest point of the western part of the range, about 5,000 feet above sea-level, is the temple of Biligiri Rangaswami, the Sankrit Swetadri, from which the hills are named. The slopes are steep, and covered with groves of forest trees, including teak and sandal wood. Wild animals abound, especially elephant, bison, and *Sambhar* deer. The summit is reached by two paths, the best of which 9 miles long, is just passable for horses. There is a good cart road to the foot of the hills from the town of Yelandur, distant about 6 miles. At the top is a bungalow, near which is a cinchona plantation ; and in the neighbourhood is a neat little orchard, where some Indian and foreign fruit-trees are grown with great success. The temperature is moderate. There is a temple of great antiquity, built on the brink of a precipice. The Dewan Purniya has granted two villages as an endowment to the temple, which yields a revenue of Rs. 950. On the summit of a neighbouring peak are the ruins of an old fort.

Bilikere—Village with post office [m.].

Bindiganavale—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkinakere—Village with post office [m.].

Chamarajnagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population about 4,500. The town contains a temple to Chamrajeswar, a palace, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two miles east are the ruins of an ancient city, locally known as Manipur.

Channapatna—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Mysore.

Chattanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Chikrasinakere—Village with post office [m.].

Chikkaiyanachattra—Village with post office [m.].

Chilkunda—Village with post office [m.].

Chinkurli—Village with post office [m.].

Chinnya—Village with post office [m.].

Counchenkatta.—Dam across the Cauveri river in Mysore District. Constructed advantageously a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the cascade or rapids of Chunchan, which have a fall of 70 feet. The Ramsamudram channel leading from this dam, has a course of 26 miles. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chika Deva Wodeyar, Raja of Mysore (1672-1704). Annual festival, lasting for about a month is held near the falls in January, and is attended by 2,000 people.

Davalapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Davanur—Village with post office [m.].

Devaraj Mohalla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganjam.—Suburb of Seringapatam in Mysore District. It occupies the eastern or upper portion of the large island in the Cauveri river, on which Seringapatam is built. It is the most thriving part of the island, and the residence of several well-to-do merchants, with manufactures of cotton cloth. The Karinghata *jatra* or festival held in February or March is annually attended by 20,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Gargesvari—Village with post office [m.].

Gavadagere—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalswami-betta.—Isolated peak, forming the spur of the Western Ghats, in Mysore District, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. Crowned with fortifications, said to have been erected in the 12th century. On the summit stands a temple of Vishnu, attended by two Brahmans, at which a car festival is held annually.

Gundlupet.—Principal village in the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Gundal river, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population 3,000. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post Office [m. s. t.].

French Rocks.—Railway station, 11 miles from Mysore. see Hirode.

Hadinaru.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. It is regarded as the cradle of the present ruling family. Post office [m.].

Halagur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hampapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hanagadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Hangala.—Village with post office [m.].

Hanganur.—Village with post office [m.].

Haradanahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Haravu.—Village with post office [m.].

Heggadadevankot.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 1500. Of mythical antiquity, and latterly the residence of a local chief. The site of a ruined fort. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hemmage.—Village with post office [m.].

Hirode.—(*or French Rocks*)—Village and railway station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam. Population about 3000. It derives its name of French Rocks from being the place where the French soldiers in the service of Haidar and Tipu were stationed. No troops are now quartered in the cantonments, which are distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hommaragahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honasoge.—Village with post office [m.].

Honnahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honnu-hole.—(*or Suvarnavati, Golden Stream*)—A tributary of the Cauveri river, which runs through the south-east corner of Mysore District, and joins the Cauveri just within the Madras District of Coimbatore. The Honnu-hole valley is very fertile.

Hullahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Hunsur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Lakshmantirtha, 28 miles from Mysore city, on the Seringapatam trunk road. Population about 6,000. It is also the head-quarters of the breeding establishment of the *amrit mahal*, a select breed of draught cattle said to have been formed by Haidar Ali for military purposes, and still kept up by Government. Until 1864, a tannery, a manufactory of country blankets, and a timber yard were maintained here by the Madras Government. The traditions of excellence in workmanship in these various trades are still continued by private enterprise. The breed of sheep, from the wool of which *kambli*s are made, has been improved by a cross with merinoes imported by the State. Bone-crushing works and large coffee works have also been established. Taluk Officer's and Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kabbal-durga.—Conical hill in Malvalli *taluk*, in the watershed between the Shimsha and Arakavati rivers. It is fortified, and accessible only on one side by narrow steps hewn in the rocks. Used as a penal settlement under the Hindu and Musalman dynasties. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1864.

Kadakola.—Village with post office [m.].

Kagalvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalale.—Village, situated close to the Mysore-Ootacamund road. Population 2,000. Large castor-oil trade. Post office [m.].

Kaliyur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanambadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kapini.—Tributary of the Cauveri river, rises in the Western Ghats, and after flowing in an easterly direction across the middle of Mysore District, falls into the Cauveri river near Narsipur. The confluence is a spot of great sanctity.

Karigatta.—Hill in Ashtagram *taluk* at the junction of the Lokapavani river with the Cauveri. An annual festival or *jatra* held in February or March, is attended by 20,000 people.

Kasturu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavalandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kikkeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kiragavalu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodaru.—Village with post office [m.].

Kottalvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kyatanahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Maddur.—Village and railway station [R.], 40 miles from Mysore ; situated on the right bank of the Shimsha river. Population about 2500. Old town, with many temples and tanks. Said to have been originally named Arjunapura by the Pandyan prince Arjuna, when on a pilgrimage. The situation is unhealthy. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maddur Fort.—Railway flag station, 1 mile from Maddur town. The fort was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Makodu.—Village with post office [m.].

Malvalli.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 15 miles from Maddur railway station. Population about 5500. The old fort, is now in ruins. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. From here the Falls of the Cauveri at Sivasamudram are 15 miles distant by road.

Mandimopalla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mandya.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 28 miles from Mysore. Population 4000. According to local legend, while the country was yet primeval jungle, a *rishi* or devotee settled here, and the spot has ever since been sacred. *Taluk* Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.]

Mangala.—Village with post office [m.].

Mirle.—Village with post office [m.].

Moti-talao (*Lake of Pearls*)—Large tank in Mysore District, formed by a dam carried across the gorge where several hill streams unite. The embankment is said to have been constructed by the Vishnuite reformer Ramanujachari, who lived at the neighbouring town of Melukot.

Mudakdor.—Sacred hill on the bank of the Cauveri river, near Talkad. The *jatra* or festival of the God Mallikarjuna, held for 15 days in January or February, is annually attended by 10,000 persons.

Muguru.—Village with post office [m.].

Mysore.—Capital of Mysore State, also *taluk*, chief town, municipality in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station ; situated towards the south at the foot of the Chamundi Hill. The streets are generally broad and regular, except in the fort, and the city has a clean and prosperous look. The palace is in the fort. The throne, made of fig-wood overlaid with ivory, is said to have been presented by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The ivory has since been covered with gold and silver plating. To be seated on this throne, constitutes the coronation ceremony in Mysore. This throne is the principal object of interest in the palace. The only other rooms in the palace worthy of mention are the Ambavilasa, with floor of chunam and doors overlaid with richly carved ivory and silver, where the late Maharaja used to receive his European guests. The other noteworthy buildings are the Jagan Mohan Mahal, and the old Residency now called the Lower Residency, and is now used

for the Session's Court, and the Representative Assembly, as well as for the accommodation of the Maharaja's European guests. The present Residency, which commands a splendid view of the whole city. Population 73680.

The fort is quadrangular, three of the sides being 450 yards long, and the fourth or south side somewhat longer Chamundi, the hill which overlooks Mysore, is 2 miles south-east of the fort. It is precipitous and rises to 3,489 feet above sea-level ; a fine road 5½ miles long leads to the top, on which is a temple. Human sacrifices were offered here until the time of Haidar Ali. Two-thirds of the way up is a colossal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Shiva, hewn out of the solid rock a well-executed work. Dak bungalow, 2 hotels and post office [m. s. T.].

Nagamangala.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; 28 miles from Seringapatam. Population 2,500. An ancient town, containing the remains of several temples and royal buildings. The whole town was sacked and reduced to ruins by the Marathas during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1792. Taluk officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nanjangad (' *Town of the Swallower of Poison* ' so called from one of the attributes of Siva).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same ; situated on both banks of the Kabbani and Gundal streams, 12 miles by road, south of Mysore city. Population 5,500. The town is celebrated for the temple of Siva, under his name of Nanjandeswara. The shrine receives an annual allowance from the State of Rs. 20,200. Car festivals are held monthly on the day of the full moon, two of which, in March and November, are attended by thousands of devoties from all parts of Southern India. About a mile from Nanjangad is a fine bungalow. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s.].

Narsipur.—Village, situated at the confluence of the Kabbani river with the Cauveri, 18 miles south-east of Mysore city. Population about 1,500. A sacred spot containing two ancient temples ; one dedicated to Vishnu, under his name of Gunja Narasinha, has an annual allowance from Government of Rs. 960. The other dedicated to Agasteswar, receives Rs. 1,820 a year.

Nelligere—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nurlaguppe—Village with post office [m.].

Palar (*Milk River*).—River of Southern India ; rising in the State of Mysore, and it flows south and east into North Arcot District, cutting off a small portion of North Salem, thence nearly due east across North Arcot, into Chingleput, and finally south-east until it falls into the sea ; a few miles south of Sadras. Total length, 230 miles.

Palhalli.—Village, situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 7 miles by road north of Mysore city and 3 miles west of Seringapatam. Post office [m.].

Papagghi (' *Sin-Destroyer* ').—Sacred river, rising in Mysore State. After entering the Madanapalli *Taluk* in Cuddapah District, it flows through the large tank, Vyasa-samudram at Kandakur, and

thence north through the Pilkonda Hills at Vempali, thence it flows through the Cuddapah *taluk* into the Penner.

Paschamvahini—Railway station, 8 miles from Mysore.

Periyapatna (*now called Hunsur*).—Village, 110 miles from Bangalore and 90 miles south-east of Mangalore. Population about 1,500. An ancient place, with which the earliest Hindu traditions are connected, and formerly called Singa-patna. A king of Chola dynasty is said to have constructed a tank and a temple here in the 12th century. It is chiefly inhabited by traders, who export cotton and tobacco to Coorg and the west coast. Ruins of fort and post office [m. s.].

Sagarkatta.—Village with post office [m.].

Saligrama—Village with post office [m. s.].

Santebachahalli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sargur.—Municipal village, situated on the right bank of the Kabbani river, 36 miles south-west of Mysore city. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Seringapatam (*Srirangapatnam*).—Old capital of the State of Mysore, and one of the most historical places in India. It is now railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated in an island about 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth ; distant 10 miles from Mysore city. Population including the suburb of Ganjam about 12,000. The fort overhangs the river, and in the same condition as it was left after the famous siege. Inside the fort are the ruins of Tipu's palace, the old temple of Ranga Natha Swami, the Juma Musjid built by Tipu, the *Darya Daulat Bagh*, a summer palace of Tipu just outside. It contains the celebrated pictures representing the defeat of Baillie at Conjevaram in 1780. The Lal Bagh contains the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and his son Tipu. The double doors-inlaid with ivory were given by Lord Dalhousie. District Munsiff's and Amildar's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sindaghatte—Village with post office [m.].

Somnathpur.—Village, 12 miles from Malvalli. Contains a famous temple of Prasanna Channa Kesava. There are also the ruins of a large Shivite temple with inscriptions.

Sosale.—Village with post office [m.].

Talkad.—Ancient city in Narsipur *Taluk*, situated on the left bank of the Cauveri river, 28 miles by road from Mysore city. Population about 3,500. The origin of Talkad is lost in antiquity. About 30 temples are covered by the sand, of which the topmost pagodas of two still project above the surface. The temple of Kirti Narayan is occasionally opened, with great labour, sufficiently to allow of access for certain ceremonies. Post office [m.].

Tayur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirukanambi (*Trikadambapura*, ' *The city of the consort of the three-eyed Siva* ').—Village with 2,000 residents. The site of an ancient city. The early history is obscure. Remains of fine lines of fortifications are still to be seen, and the site of the palace is also pointed out. Twelve temples still exist. In the neighbourhood are many old tanks, now disused. Post office [m.].

Tirumakudlu.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tonnur (or *Tondanur*).—Village, 10 miles north-west of Seringapatam. Population about 700. A splendid tank called Moti Talao, and a Musalman tomb are the objects of interests.

Ummatturu.—An *inam* or revenue-free village, one of the endowments of the Chamrajnagar temple. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Varuna.—Village with post office [m.].

Virajanadi.—Artificial channel drawn off from the Cauveri river in Mysore District, by means of the Balmuri dam. It has a total course of 40 miles on the right bank of the river, and used to supply water-power to the sugar and iron factories which were at Palhalli.

Yedatore.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 24 miles from Mysore city. Population about 2,000. Weekly fair is held on Fridays. Here is a conspicuous temple of Arkeswara, endowed by the late Maharaja, with bathing *ghats* leading down to the river, and an *agrahara* around. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Yelandur.—Town and a thriving place, situated on the Honnuhole river. Contains a temple of Gaureswar and a handsome house of the Jagirdar. Population about 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Yeliyur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Mysore.

Yelval.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHIMOGA.

SHIMOGA.—District forming the north-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore. Bounded along the north and west by the Districts of Dharwar and North Canara in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by Kadur, and on the east by Chitaldoorg. District. Area, 3797 square miles ; population 500,000. District head-quarters are at Shimoga town, 171 miles by road north-west from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral products include iron-ore, and laterite for building. Magnetic stones, occasionally found on the summits of the Ghats, are highly prized. The staple food crop of the District is rice, which is especially cultivated in the terraced valleys of the Malnad or hill country. Next to rice, the most important crop is sugar-cane. Miscellaneous crops include oil-seeds, a great variety of vegetables and fruits, pepper and cardamoms. The tract about Nagar produces the finest areca-nuts in Mysore.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief industries in the District are the weaving of coarse cotton-cloth and rough country-blankets or *kamblis*, and the making of iron implements, brass-ware, pottery, and jaggery from the sugar-cane. Oil is expressed from a great variety of vegetable products. At certain localities are special manufactures of striped carpets, Ohintz,

coarse brown paper, stone jugs, and rope from various fibres. The carving of sandal-wood constitutes a speciality of the *gudigars* of Sorab, whose delicate and elaborate workmanship is considered superior to that of either Bombay or Canton. The chief articles turned out are caskets and cabinets, ornamented either with leaves and figures from the Hindu pantheon, or with a copy of any design that may be ordered. The trade of Shimoga is conducted with both the east and west coasts, and also Bangalore. There is no railway in the District.

CLIMATE.—The District of Shimoga offers great varieties of climate. The Ghats on the western frontiers are in some places only 8 miles distant from the sea ; and here the south-west monsoon strikes with its full force, bringing a rainfall of more than 150 inches in the year. But the District stretches from the Ghats for about 100 miles towards the central table-land of Southern India ; and the rainfall gradually diminishes, until it only amounts to about 25 inches at Chennagiri, most of which falls in October during the north-east monsoon. The sea-breeze from the west is distinctly felt as far as Shimoga town. Malarious fever of a persistent type prevails in the Malnad or hill country ; and the Natives appear to be even more exposed to its attacks than Europeans, when once the latter have become acclimatized.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Taluks* of Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur, Sorab, Sagur, Nagar, Tirthalli, and Kumsi. Revenue 19½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, District Munsiff, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Master, Forest Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Amildar and Head-quarter Inspector, District Registrar, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Shimoga town *see* Shimoga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agumbi.—Village, 54 miles from Shimoga, and 90 miles from Birur railway station. Post office [m.].

Anantapur.—Ancient town in Sagar *taluk*. Population about 700. Post office [m.].

Anavatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Arga.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayanur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basavapatna.—Village and the residence of the founder of the Tarikere family of Palegars, in the 16th century. Ruins of an old fort. Population 1,000. Post office [m.].

Belagavi (or Belagami).—Village in Shimoga District. Celebrated for its ruined temples, which for the taste and finish of their carving are not surpassed by any in Mysore. It abounds with inscriptions, of which sixty-two have been photographed and translated. Some of the sculptures have been carried away to the Mysore museum.

Benkipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandragutti.—Projecting peak of the Western Ghats in Shimoga District; 2836 feet above sea-level. Formerly a fortified stronghold of a series of local chieftains. On the summit is a temple dedicated to Renuka, the mother of Parasurama. The village at the eastern base has a population of 1,000. Post office [m.].

Channagiri.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; 25 miles by road north-east of Shimoga. Population 3,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chilur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gobardhangiri.—Fortified hill on the frontier between Shimoga District, and Madras District of South Canara, commanding the old pass that leads by the famous Falls of Gersoppa. The fort is in fair repair, but abandoned.

Hodekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Hole-honnur.—Village, situated near the spot where the Tunga and Bhadra rivers unite to form the Tungabhadra. Population 2,000. Post office [m.].

Honnali.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Nawab of Afghan descent; 24 miles north of Shimoga town. Population 2,400. Courts of a Taluk Officer and Munsiff; Inspector's and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Humcha (' *Gold bit* ').—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 1,000, almost Jains. Traditionally said to have been the capital of a Jain principality of the Solar line, founded by Jinadatta who came from Mathura (*Muttra*) in upper India. Existing ruins indicate the site of a large town. The succession of *gurus* or Jain priests has been continued from of old to the present day.

Humehadakatte.—Village with post office [m.].

Ikkeri (' *Two Streets* ').—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 200. The walls of Ikkeri were of great extent, formed of three concentric enclosures. In the middle stood the palace and citadel, built of mud and timber, and adorned with carving and gold. All that now remains is the large stone temple of Aghoreswara, containing effigies of three chiefs, represented as doing obeisance.

Jode.—Village with post office [m.].

Kallurkatte.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavale-durga.—Hill in Shimoga District, crowned by ruined fortifications, 3,058 feet above the sea. By local tradition it is identified with the *Kamyakavanna* of the *Mahabharata*. Subsequently it was called Bhuvangiri, and was a stronghold of the Ikkeri chiefs. The old town, of the same name, lies to the west of the hill.

Keladi.—Village in Sagar *Taluk*. Population about 1,500. The principal building now standing is a large plain temple to Rameswara and Virabhadra.

Kodachadri.—Mountain of the Western Ghats, boundary between Shimoga District, and Kundalpur *taluk*, South Canara District; 4,446 feet above sea-level. A well-known landmark. On the Mysore side it

rises 2,000 feet from the plateau, and is clothed with magnificent forests. Towards the west it falls precipitously to the plain of Canara for 4,000 feet, and affords a view as far as the sea. Half-way up is a temple to Huli Deva, the tiger-god.

Kubattur.—Village in Shimoga District; anciently called Kuntala-nagara. Associated by tradition with King Chandrahasa of the *Mahabharata*, whose romantic story is told at greater length in the Kanarese *Jaimini Bharata*. Ruins of temples in the Chalukyan style of architecture still exist.

Kumsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m.].

Kuppugadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Magaravalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Malur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mandagadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Nellur.—Village with post office [m.].

Nyamti.—Municipal village with 3,000 inhabitants. Founded in the beginning of the present century. It has become a centre of through trade between the hill country and the plains. The marchants all belong to the Lingayat sect. The grain, coarse sugar, and areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood are exchanged for cotton cloth and other manufactured wares brought up from Bellary and Dharwar. Post office [m.].

Riponpet.—Village with post office [m.].

Sagar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Varada river, 40 miles west-north-west of Shimoga town. Population 2,500. A centre of the areca-nut trade, and the residence of some wealthy merchants. Areca-nut, pepper, sandal-wood, and products of the highlands are exchanged for cotton cloth and other articles from the seaboard. Sub-divisional offices, Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Santebennur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sharavati.—River of Southern India, which rises at Amba-tirtha in Shimoga District; flows in a north-westerly direction through the District of Shimoga, and after breaking through the line of the Western Ghats by a sheer leap of 830 feet over the magnificent Falls of Gersappa into a pool 350 feet deep, falls into the sea at Honawar in the Bombay District of North Canara.

Shikarpur.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the right bank of the Choradi river, 28 miles north-west of Shimoga town. Population about 4,000. The old fort is now in ruins. A festival held for three days in April is attended by 8,000 persons. Weekly fair on Saturdays. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shimoga ('*Shiva-mukha*' 'face of *Shiva*').—Chief town of Shimoga District, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, 171 miles by road north-west from

Bangalore. Population about 15,000. A weekly fair held on Tuesdays, is attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shiralkoppa.—Town and municipality in Shimoga District. Population about 2,500. Important mercantile centre, where the jaggery prepared from sugar-cane in the surrounding country is collected for despatch to the neighbouring Districts of Bombay and Madras. Piece goods and blankets are received in exchange. Government distillery. A weekly fair held on Sundays is attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Sorab.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Dandavati river, 46 miles from Shimoga town. Population about 2,000. The principal centre of the industry of sandal-wood carving, for which the country round is celebrated. The *gudigars* or carvers chiefly manufacture boxes, caskets, and cabinets, which they cover with minute and complicated reliefs. The workmanship is considered finer than that of Bombay or Canton, and commands a high price. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sowlanga.—Village with post office [m.].

Sulekere.—Lake in the east of Shimoga District; artificially formed in ancient times by damming up the waters of the Haridra river, a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Its margin is about 40 miles in circumference; and, next to the Cumbum tank in Cuddapah District; it is probably the finest reservoir in Southern India.

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Tirthahalli.—Village, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Tunga river, 30 miles from Shimoga town. Population about 2,000. Derived its name from the number of *tirthas* or sacred bathing places in the Tunga. One of the hollows scooped out by the rushing water is ascribed to the axe of Parasurama; and at the Rameswara festival, held for three days in the month of Margashira or Agrahayan, thousands of persons bathe in this hole. There are two *maths* or religious establishments in the village, and several others in the neighbourhood, which lay claim to a fabulous antiquity, and are frequented by the members of various special castes. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tunga.—River in Mysore State, which unites with its town stream the Bhadra to form Tungabhadra. It rises beneath the peak of Gangmala in the Western Ghats, not far from the source of the Bhadra in Kadur District; and after flowing in northerly direction, enters the District of Shimoga, and joins the Bhadra near the village of Kudali. The principal place it passes is Shimoga town.

Ulavi.—Village with post office [m.].

Varada.—River of Southern India; tributary to the Tungabhadra. Rises at Varadamula near the town of Sagar in Shimoga District, and after flowing north through the same District, passes into the Dharwar District, and then turning towards the east, joins the Tungabhadra at the village of Galnatha below Havanur.

TUMKUR.

TUMKUR.—District in Mysore State ; being bounded on the north by Bellary District of the Madras Presidency ; and on the other three sides by Mysore territory. Area, 3420 square miles ; population about 420,000. District head-quarters are at Tumkur town, 43 miles from Bangalore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The cultivated products of Tumkur are substantially the same as those in the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that less mulberry is grown, and areca and cocoa-nut palms are more abundant. The staple food of the people is *ragi*, and various sorts of millet, which all belong to the category of 'dry crops.' The 'wet crops' are rice, sugar-cane, and wheat. Various pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables are largely grown, and the supply of cocoa-nuts leaves a large surplus available for export.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles of manufacture, are coarse cotton cloths ; woollen blankets or *kambliis*, both plain and black and white cheek, of which the best are woven at Chiknayakanhalli ; rope made from cotton thread, from the fibre of the cocoa-nut and wild aloe, and from hemp and *munj* grass and also strong tape. In the Tumkur District there are about 3800 cotton looms, 3500 cotton spinning wheels. Among miscellaneous productions may be mentioned domestic utensils of pottery or brass-ware, furniture, agricultural implements and tools, iron and steel weapons, gold and silver ornaments, glass bangles, toys, and sealing-wax.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tumkur District generally has the reputation of being equable and healthy, agreeing alike with Natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west it closely resembles that of the adjoining District of Bangalore, the heat being moderated by the high elevation and the abundant forests. Proceeding north from Sira, the temperature rises towards that attained on the lower level of Bellary. It has been observed that the eastern slope of every hill range is perceptibly warmer than the western. The hot season lasts from the middle of February to the middle of May. In some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Kunigal, malarious fever prevails, of a very persistent type ; but on the whole, the fevers of the District are mild and amenable to treatment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Taluks* of Tumkur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Sira, Gubbi, Tiptur, Pavagada, Kunigal, Koratagere, Tiruvenkere, and Huliyar. Revenue excluding forests, education, and public works, amounts to about Rs. 10½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, Head Master High School, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Tumkur town *see* Tumkur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amurtur—Village with post office [m.].

Banasandra.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Tumkur.

Baragur—Village with post office [m.].

Beladhara.—Village with post office [m.].

Bellavi.—Village in Tumkur District. Population about 1,500. The streets are wide, with uniformly built shops. Waekly fair on Monday. Great mart for export products. Post office [m. s.].

Bhasmangi.—Hill in Tumkur District. Crowned with fortifications, and containing on its summit a temple of Bhasmangeswarani. It possesses a perennial supply of water. A few of the wild tribe of Bedars live half-way up, and cultivate the fields below.

Biyala—Village with post office [m.].

Borakanave—Village with post office [m.].

Budhial—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkapatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Chelur—Village with post office [m.].

Chiknayakanhalli.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 40 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 4,000. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in carrying trade. There are 7 well-endowed temples. The usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chittanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Dandinsivara—Village with post office [m.].

Devarayadurga (Hill of Deva Raja).—Fortified hill, 9 miles east of Tumkur; 3,940 feet above sea-level. It consists of three terraces, well supplied with water, and is now used as a summer retreat for the European officials of the District. On the summit there is a small temple. An annual festival is attended by about 3,000 persons.

Dod-guni—Village with post office [m.].

Echanur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Gubbi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 11 miles from Tumkur. Population about 4,000. Entrepôt for the trade in areca-nut between the high lands of Mysore and Walajah-pet in North Arcot, and also for local traffic. There are fairs both weekly and annual, frequented by merchants from great distances. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Gulur—Village with post office [m.].

Hagalvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Halkurike—Village with post office [m.].

Handanakere—Village with post office [m.].

Hebbur—Village with post office [m.].

Hirehalli—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Tumkur.

Holavanahalli—Village with 1,500 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Honnavalli.—Village with 2,000 residents, of whom many are Brahmans. Celebrated for its groves of cocoa-nut palms. Post office [m.].

Honnudike.—Village with post office [m.].

Hoskote—Village with post office [m.].

Hullkunte—Village with post office [m.].

Huliyurdurg.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 40 miles south of Tumkur town. Population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans. Fortifications on the hill over the village, 3096 feet above sea-level. Amildar's Court, Inspector's station, and post office [m.].

Hutri-durga.—Hill in the south-east of Tumkur District. Crowned with fortifications.

Kadaba.—Village, 18 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 2,000, including a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans. Boasts a mythical antiquity, its large tank, formed by a dam across the Shimsha river, being fabled to have been constructed by Rama on his return from Lanka (Ceylon). Post office [m.].

Kallambella—Village with post office [m.].

Kanatur—Village with post office [m.].

Kandikere—Village with post office [m.].

Kardi—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Tumkur.

Kibbanhalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodiganhalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kora.—Village with post office [m.].

Koratagere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 16 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 2,500. Glass bangles and silk are manufactured. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.]:

Kunigal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Bangalore-Hassan road, 22 miles south by road from Tumkur town. Population about 4,000. It is said to derive its name from a 'dancing stone' Siva having danced here. A large tank has been constructed at the junction of three hill streams. An important establishment for breeding horses for the Mysore siddars. Sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kyatsandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Maddagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 24 miles north of Tumkur town, at the north base of the Maddagiri durga, and surrounded by hills. Population about 3000. Manufactures of iron, steel, cotton cloth, and blankets ; and a brisk trade in brass, copper, and silver utensils. Rice is largely exported. Two large temples of Venkatraman swami and Malleswara are conspicuous objects. Munsiff's and Amildar's courts and post office [m. s.].

Maddagiri-durg (Honey Hill).—Hill in Tumkur District ; 3935 feet above sea-level. crowned with old fortifications commanding the town of Maddagiri. On the summit are springs of water, with large granaries excavated in the rock.

Mahakalidurga (Rock of the Great Goddess Kali).—Hill in Tumkur District ; 3,610 feet above sea-level, crowned with old fortifications.

Medegesi.—Village at the eastern base of the Maddagiri-durg. Population about 1,000. Post office [m.].

Mugadallbeta.—Village with post office [m.].

Muganayankote.—Village with post office [m.].

Miyasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nidagal.—Village with post office [m.].

Nitturu.—Village with post office [m.].

Nonvinkere.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallanayakanhalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Pavagad.—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector.

Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shamsha.—River in Mysore State. It rises in Tumkur District near Deveray-durg and flows in a southerly direction to join the Cauveri, just below the falls of Sivasamudram in Mysore District.

Shibi (Sibi).—Village, 15 miles north of Tumkur town. Population about 250. Celebrated for a temple of Vishnu, after his name of Narasinha. It is a plain structure, surrounded by a high stone wall. The annual festival, held for 15 days from the full moon in the month of Magh is attended by 10,000 people, and supplies the occasion for a great deal of trade.

Sira.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 33 miles from Tumkur town, and 73 miles from Bangalore. Population about 3,500. The finest buildings now standing are the Jama Masjid of hewn stone, and the fort also of stone, with a regular moat and glacis. Manufacture of course blankets. Common sealing wax is also made. Amildar's court and Taluk Inspector's station. Post Office [m. s. t.].

Tarur.—Village with post office [m.].

Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiptur.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 44 miles from Tumkur. Population about 2,500. Seat of a large weekly fair, held from Saturday morning to noon of Sunday, and attended by 10,000 persons, including merchants from the adjoining Districts of Madras and Bombay. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumane.—Village with post office [m.].

Tovinkere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Tumkur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station [R.] and head-quarters of the *taluk*, and District of the same name; situated at the south-western base of the Devaray-durga Hills, 43 miles from Bangalore. Population 10,000. The town is prettily situated, and surrounded with gardens of plantains, areca-nuts and cocoa-nut palms, and betel vines. Some of the streets are wide. The native houses are mostly mud built, of one storey, and tiled. The European quarter lies to the north. The Deputy Commissioner's court-house is a conspicuous circular structure of three storeys. The other public buildings include

the usual offices for the Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and *amildar* ; a district school, barracks for the infantry, and cavalry force of Mysore State. A jail, dispensary, and travellers' bungalow. It is also the residence of a European missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who superintends a chapel and several schools. Post office [m. s. t.]. A weekly fair held on Thursdays. Glass bangles are extensively made here.

Turuvekere.—Town, situated 44 miles from Tumkur town. Population 2,000, mostly Hindus. Post office [m.].

Urdigere.—Village with post office [m.].

Yediur.—Village with 800 residents. A religious festival, held in the month of Chaitra, and lasting for five days on the occasion of the Siddhesvarana *jatra*, is annually attended by 10,000 people. Post office [m.].

Yelayur.—Village with post office [m.].

Yelladbagir.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Tumkur.

Yitakadibbanhalli.—Village with post office [m.].

NELLORE.

NELLORE.—(*Nellur*).—District of the Madras Presidency, situated on the eastern or Coromandel coast. It is bounded on the north by the Kistna District ; on the south by the District of North Arcot and Chingleput ; on the east by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by the Western Ghats, which separate it from the Districts of Karnul and Cuddapah. Area, 8765, square miles. Population 1,463,736. The administrative head-quarters are at Nellore town, 159 miles from Madras by rail *via* Renigunta.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are rice, *cholam* or *jonna*, *ragi*, *varagu* or *allu*, *kambu* or *sujjali*, maize, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, cotton, chillies, wheat, cheyroot, and other dyes.

MANUFACTURES.—Spinning and weaving for local consumption is carried on in many villages. At the village of Kovur near Nellore town, fine shirtings and pocket-handkerchiefs can be obtained to order on a limited scale. Other industries are weaving of hempen cloth, dyeing, the making of vessels, of brass, copper, and bell-metal ; the carvings of images, pillars, and cart-wheels from stone ; mat-making and boat-building. These are carried on only on a small scale. Indigo, which is manufactured almost entirely by Natives, is sent to Madras.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nellore is generally regarded as dry and salubrious, being subject to no sudden changes of temperature. The most trying season for Europeans is the period from April to June, when the westerly wind blows from the inland plateau. The District receives its rainfall from both the north-east and the south-west monsoons, the former predominating in the north, and the latter in the south. The rainy months are June and July, October, November, and December. The principal diseases are intermittent fever of a mild type, chronic rheumatism, leprosy, elephantiasis or 'Cochin-leg,' the curious affection of the foot known as *Morbus entophyticus pedis*, cancer of the face, and

guinea-worm. Diarrhœa and dysentery are common, and both cholera and small-pox often make their appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Taluka* of Nellore, Gudur, Ongole, Atmakur, Kandakur, Kavali, Kanigiri, Rapar, and Udayagiri. Revenue 42 lakhs; expenditure 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate, and 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Nellore town see Nellore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Addanki.—Town on the Gundlakamma river, 100 miles from Nellore *via* Ongole, 26 miles. Trade in grain. The temple of Singarikonda and the ruined fort of Hari Palakudu in the neighbourhood, possesses some archaeological interest. Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's Courts, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Allur.—Town with population 5500, mainly rice cultivators. Three fine tanks provide ample irrigation—Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Allur cum Kottapatnam (Akula Allur).—Village and port on the sea-coast. Population about 6200. The export trade consists chiefly in the dry grains and oil-seeds of Cumbum, Dupad, and the Addanki country. The coast canal from Madras passes through the town. It is the station of a Superintendent of sea customs and of a Sub-magistrate.

Anamasamudrampet.—Village in Nellore District. Contains a fine mosque, one of the most ancient in this part of the country, and the scene of a great annual gathering in July of nine days, to celebrate the *Urusu*, a festival held in honour of the founder, Khwaja Rahmat-ulla. The mosque has an endowment of eight villages, its trustee holding the title of *Pirzada*.

Anantasagaram.—Town with 3000 inhabitants. Contains a fine mosque, and a remarkable tank, 40 feet deep, paved and riveted throughout; constructed 1522 A. D.

Armagon.—(*Arumugam*) Shoal and light-house on the coast of Madras, Nellore District. The shoal lies east by north of the light-house, which is situated near the village of Monapalliem, raised 75 feet above high-water mark, and visible for 10 or 12 miles.

Atmakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.]

Bangarpett.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biramganta.—Town and formerly a salt-station in Nellore District, 5 miles from Ongole.

Bitraganta.—Village in Kaval *taluk*, the annual fair held here

in honour of Venkateswara swami attracts 4000 persons. Weaving forms the chief industry of the place. Population 1200.

Boggeru—River in Nellore District. Rising among the *ghats* at Boggu Venkatapuram, it drains the country west and south of the Durgam, and flowing through Atmakur, it joins the Penner at Sangam, where the two rivers have overspread a considerable tract with alluvial deposits. The Atmakur *taluk* to some extent, and the Udayagiri *taluk* almost entirely, depend upon the Boggeru for irrigation.

Boochireddipalem.—Village, situated 10 miles west of Nellore. Population under 5000. In the neighbourhood are gneiss quarries, producing a fine building stone, and giving the town its chief industry—pillar and ornament cutting for pagodas, etc. At the annual festival, held here in April, in honour of Kodanda Ramaswami, when some 8000 persons assemble. Considerable trade is carried on by merchants from Nellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chadalavada—Village with post office [m.].

Chennur—Village with post office [m.].

Chimakurti—Village with post office [m.].

Chundi—Village with post office [m.].

Darsi—Town in the zamindari *taluk*, situated 30 miles north-west of Ongole. Population 2500. Subordinate magistrate's court, plice station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dudukur—Village with post office [m.].

Dugarazpatnam—Town in the Gudur *taluk*. Population 2500. Possesses a customs station and a fine travellers' bungalow. The salt manufacture at this place is of some repute. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ellasiri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Etamukala—Village with post office [m.].

Gudlur—Village with post office [m.].

Gudur—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; 24 miles from Nellore town. Population 5000. The usual sub-divisional courts, sub-jail, police station, travellers' bungalow, a small temple, a Lutheran Church, and good camping ground. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gundamorla Bar—An opening into the sea about 2 miles south of the Gundlakamma river; about 325 yards wide, and 7 feet deep.

Indukurpet—Village with office [m. s. t.].

Iskapalli—Village, also a seaport and customs station, 23 miles from Nellore. Population 2200. Post office [m.]. There are granaries and godowns on the beach for the storage of grain. Good anchorage for large sailing vessels and steamers.

Ittamukkala.—Town in Ongole *taluk*. Population 4000. Seaport with coasting trade, and the second customs station in the District. The Assistant Superintendent of sea customs at Ittamukkala has power to grant ship's papers and thus save the delay of reference to the principal port, Kottapatnam. The anchorage is good.

Jaladanki.—Village with post office [m.].

Udayagiri—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Nellore District ; also village and hill, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. The hill, which was once strongly fortified, is quite isolated, being 8 miles from the main chain of the Eastern Ghats ; 3079 feet above sea-level. The ruins of several Hindu temples still remain ; but all trace of fortification on the hill has disappeared. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Valaparla—Village with post office [m.].

Valumpalli—Village with post office [m.].

Vendodu—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Nellore.

Venkatachallam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Nellore.

Venkatagiri—Zamindari estate in Nellore District. Area 2117½ square miles. The estate includes the whole of the Venkatagiri *taluk*, besides large tracts in the neighbouring Government *taluks*. The estate pays to Government a *peshkash* or permanent revenue of Rs. 374,310. The present Zamindar claims to be the twenty-seventh in lineal descent from the founder of the family.

Venkatagiri.—Zamindari *taluk* of Nellore District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of Venkatagiri *taluk* and *Zamindari*, 46 miles from Nellore town. Population 8000. Contains Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's courts, Rajah's palace and travellers' bungalow ; and post office [m. s. t.]. In a small temple to Eswara, Brahma Ootsavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July, the Lutherans have a church here. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. Good shooting is obtainable on the surrounding hills.

Vinjamoor—Agricultural village in Udayagiri *taluk* ; population 5000. Post office [m.].

Wollapaliem—Village with post office [m.].

NILGIRI.

NILGIRI (' *Blue Mountains* ').—District and range of mountains, Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore State ; on the east and south-east by Coimbatore District ; on the south by portions of Malabar and Coimbatore ; and on the west by Malabar. Area, 957 square miles. Population 99,797. The administrative head-quarters are at Ootacamund, 360 miles from Madras (327 miles by rail, thence 34 miles by road).

PRODUCTS.—The crops grown on the Nilgiris include wheat, barley, and other cereals ; peas, beans, potatoes, garlic, onions, mustard, castor-oil-seeds, etc. Besides potatoes, peas, turnips, cabbages, cauli-flower, beetroot, celery, parsnips, artichokes, and nearly every variety of English vegetable grow well. Of fruits, the grape, plum, brazilcherry, raspberry, apple, peach, pear, and orange are grown. The commercial important products of the Nilgiris are coffee, tea, and cinchona.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no special manufactures in the District, except the weaving of a coarse cotton cloth by the Badagas. Several

European industries exist, for local purposes solely ; and there are two breweries.

INSTITUTIONS.—The Nilgiri Library at Ootacamand and the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale are the only institutions deserving notice.

LANGUAGES.—The languages spoken are English, Kanarese, and Tamil.

CLIMATE.—Situated as the Nilgiris are, at an average elevation of 6,000 feet ; equidistant from two seas ; sharing two monsoons ; and isolated from mountains of similar height, they possess a climate which, for equability of temperature, for mildly invigorating qualities, for great salubrity, and for immunity from the distributing influences common to the climate of most hill stations, is almost unrivalled within the tropics. The hottest season is in April and May, but its occurrence depends upon the character and period of setting in of the south-west monsoon. The European population suffer chiefly from fevers and rheumatism.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions or *taluks* viz.—Ootacamand, Coonoor and South-east Wainad. Revenue, 5 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Persian and Hindustani Translator, Head Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Inspector General of Jail, Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate 1st class, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 4 Chaplains, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Government Botanist, and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Curator of Government Parks and Gardens, Government Quinologist and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Ootacamand town *see* Ootacamand.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Benhope.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhavani.—River rising in the Kunda group of the Nilgiri Hills. It enters the low country, and after a winding course eastward, 105 miles in length, during which it receives several affluents, the Moyar being the chief, it joins the Cauveri at the town of Bhavani.

Cherambadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Coonoor.—Town and *taluk* of the same name, also sanitarium, situated 6,000 feet above the sea-level, at the south-east corner of the Nilgiri plateau, and at the head of the principal pass (the Coonoor Ghat) from the plains ; distant 363 miles by rail from Madras, and 12 miles from Ootacamand, and 21 miles from Mettupalaiyam railway station. Population about 5,000. The municipal limits extend over about 7 square miles. Coonoor contains a Sub-magistrate's court, hospital, Sim's park (public garden), four places of worship (1 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of England, and 2 of other denominations), and many schools, a library, shops, and 3 hotels for the convenience of Europeans. Coonoor is one of the principal sanitarium of the Presidency, and second only to Ootacamand in natural advantages. The town is built on the sides of the beautiful basin formed by the expansion of the Jakatala valley, at the mouth of a great gorge, surrounded by wooded hills. It possesses a cool and equable climate. The town is well kept. It has

about 20 miles of excellent roads and beautiful pleasure drives along the sides of which grow hedges and roses, while the fushia, dhalia, and heliotrope attain the proportions of shrubs. Altogether, it forms one of the most lovely hill stations in India and commands magnificent views of mountains precipices, great stretches of hill forests, and the plains spreading out in a vast expanse of fertility beneath. The European settlement is on the upper plateau; the Native quarter on the lower slopes of the valley. Post office [m. s. t.]. A pleasant picnic from Coonoor can be made to the Katherine Water Fall. The road leads for about 3 miles along the skirts of pretty woods and then after turning into a narrower one not shaded by trees, reaches (4 miles) a rocky bluff called Lady Canning's seat. Below to the south lie extensive coffee plantations. The path then descends considerably, and turns south to a high bluff with a path all round it, overlooking the chasm into which the stream that makes the Katharine Fall descends. The view here is fine. The waterfall does not exceed 300 feet in height, but the ravine is very deep. From Coonoor another trip may be made to the *Hulikal Durg* or Tiger Rock fort, but the expedition requires the whole day and is fatiguing. Wellington, a military station and depôt for troops, is situated about 2½ miles from Coonoor. From Wellington Barracks to Ootacamund is 10½ miles.

Devala.—Chief town of the *taluk* of South-east Wainad; situated about 4 miles from the head of the Karkur *ghat*, on the high road traversing Wainad to Vytheri. The village has long been known as a coffee centre, but has increased of late greatly in importance, owing to its being the centre of the gold fields of South-east Wainad. It has a hotel, post office [m.], telegraph and police stations; the hills around are studded with bungalows inhabited by the European employes of the gold companies.

Devashola.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Doobetta.—The highest peak of the Nilgiri mountains; height 8,760 feet above the sea.

Gudalur.—Town, situated at the foot of the Neduwatham *ghat* on the road to Ootacamund, and at the junction of the main roads from Mysore and Malabar. Population 2,000. Gudalur has become the centre of the South-east Wainad coffee industry, and is a place of growing importance. Sub-Magistrate's court, police and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Guynd.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jakatala.—Military station in the Nilgiri Hills. See Wellington.

Kaity (Kaiti).—Village situated in a valley of the same name, 3 miles from Ootacamund. Population 3,000. Notable as one of the earliest settlements on the Nilgiris. The valley is closely cultivated with barley, wheat, and other cereals, potatoes, and garden crops. Three miles distant is the missionary out-station of Nikambe. Post office [m.].

Kalhatti.—Village, situated 3 miles below the head of the Segur *ghat*, and 8 miles from Ootacamund on principal road to Mysore. Elevation above sea-level, 6,700 feet. There is a travellers' bungalow, which

is resorted to by tourists, who come for the sake of the view of the waterfall (177 feet) close by ; also a botanical garden kept up by Government. Oranges, apples, peaches, and pears thrive particularly well. Police station.

Karaimadal.—Village and railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mettupalaiyam.

Kartairi.—River, rising near the station of Ootacamand. After flowing through the rich coffee-growing tract of Kartviriat an elevation of 6,000 feet, it descends upon the plains in a series of beautiful waterfalls and cascades at Kullar, and finally falls into the Bhavani near Mettupalaiyam. A considerable trade in grain is carried on. Population 500. A small but rising village has sprung up of late years on the saddle to the south of the large waterfall near the junction of the roads from Ootacamand, Coonoor, etc.

Katary.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kilkolagiri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilkundah.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolakambal.—River, coffee-growing tract, hill, peak (5,600 feet above sea-level), with a waterfall north-east of the peak, having an unbroken fall of 400 feet, in the District of the Nilgiri Hills.

Kotagiri.—Hill station and tea growing centre in Nilgiri District. Area, 12 square miles. Population 4,000. It is 17 miles from Ootacamand and 12 miles from Coonoor, at an average height of 6,500 feet above sea-level. The climate is best on these hills. The station has a few European houses and a small church. Near Kotagiri is the military sanitarium of Dimhatti, now abandoned. A *ghat* or pass in fair order leads from Kotagiri to the plains of Coimbatore. A bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, rest house, bazar, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kullakamby.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kullar.—Village lies low, being the dak (post) station (5 miles from Mettupalaiyam), where the ascent of the Coonoor *ghat* begins.

Kundahs.—Range of mountains in Nilgiri District. The western wall of the Nilgiri plateau, rising abruptly from Malabar. The summit of the ridge is rocky and precipitous, and the sides, covered at places with grass, slope down to the valley of the Kundah river, which separates this range from the rest of the table-land. The three highest points are Avalanche peak, 8,502 feet ; Bear hill, 8,353 feet, and Makurti, 8,402 feet. From Ootacamand the view of the Kundah range is remarkably beautiful. The Bhavani river rises in this range. The best big game shooting on the Nilgiris is to be found here.

Lovedale.—Hill station. The Lawrence Asylum is situated here.

Makurti (Taigannam).—Peak in the Kunda range, and a favourite point for excursions ; 20 miles west of Ootacamand ; elevation above sea-level, 8,403 feet. The ascent of Makurti is by a zig-zag path cut on its eastern face. Its western face is an almost unbroken wall-like precipice, several thousand feet in depth. Makurti is a spot held sacred

by the Tudas as the residence of a personage whom they believe to be the keeper of the gates of heaven.

Mettupalaiyam—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ootacamand. Hotel.

Moyar.—The most important stream in the Nilgiri plateau, rising on Makurti Peak. After receiving the drainage of two large valleys, it flows past Paikara and Nediwattam, and enters the plains at the north-west corner of the range. It joins the Bhavani at Denaikankotai.

Musnigudi—Village with post office [m.].

Naduvatom—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Some important Government plantations are situated here.

Nellakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ochterlony.—A beautiful valley, 39 square miles in extent, at an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level; situated below the southwestern wall of the Nilgiri Hills. There are 24 coffee estates, occupying about 4,000 acres. Cinchona and tea also flourish.

Ootacamand (*Ontikalmanda*).—Chief town of *Taluk* of the same name, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Nilgiri District. Population 13,000. Ootacamand is the chief sanitarium of the Madras Presidency, and during the summer months head-quarters of the Governor of Madras and of the Commander-in-chief. The nearest railway station is Mettupalaiyam (Mettapolliem), 327½ miles from Madras, on the Madras Railway, and 32½ miles by road from Ootacamand *via* the Coonoor new *ghat*, and 24½ miles by the old road. The whole journey from Madras occupies twenty-two hours by rail and road. The station reposes in an amphitheatre encircled by noble hills, adorned by an artificial lake nearly a mile and a half long. A splendid vegetation, belonging to the temperate zone, but here growing with tropical luxuriance, refreshes the eye of the traveller from the plains; delicate European plants rising into hardy shrubs and English flowers forming hedgerows. Riding, driving and all manly sports are possible. For Ootacamand has a great advantage over Simla and other Himalayan Hill stations in being situated on an extensive plateau with wide tracts of grass land and downs suitable for roads in its neighbourhood. The chief resident officials are the Collector of the District, the Deputy Collector the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-judge. The number of European visitors is greatest from March to June. From November till February, when the climate is at its best, the population consists almost exclusively of permanent residents. The large number of European coffee planters around Ootacamand gives its resident society an unusual stability. The place is well supplied with churches, hotels, schools, hospitals, shops, etc. There is a branch of the Bank of Madras; and a newspaper is published here. The public library, (1859) and the Lawrence Asylum. (1858). The Botanical Gardens (51 acres), the Kalhatti Garden and the Barliyar Garden are branches. The Hobart Park contains cricket and other recreation grounds. There is a good club, and a pack of fox-hounds is kept up. The Government telegraph office, the District jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pundalur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rangaswami.—Peak in the Nilgiri Hills, situated near the Gazzallathi Pass. Height above sea-level, 5937 feet.

Wainad, South-east.—*Taluk* of Nilgiri District. Head-quarters are at Devala.

Wellington (or Jakatala)—Hill station and military cantonment in the Nilgiri District. Jakatala Hill, a spur running to the south-east from Doddabetra, or middle range of mountains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coonoor, and 9 miles from Ootacamand, is 6100 feet above sea-level, well sheltered, partially exposed to the monsoons. Population about 2000. Wellington is the principal military sanitarium of Madras, with a handsome range of barracks, built in 1857. The climate is most salubrious, temperate, and invigorating. In the cold months the days are clear and bracing. The mornings are always refreshing ; and if the character and time of the setting in of the south-west monsoon be regular, the months of the middle part of the year are pleasant and healthy. The station is planted throughout with numerous ornamental trees, which afford shelter and add to its beauty. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly, particularly oranges, peaches, the wild gooseberry, red and white raspberry, brazil-cherry, limes and citrons. The station contains Cantonment magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Wellington Barracks (3 miles from Coonoor) are finest in India, and are worth a visit.

Yadapally—Village with post office [m.].

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—A Native State or feudatory kingdom, roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, which takes its name from its capital, Haidarabad City. The form of the territory, inclusive of the Haidarabad Assigned Districts, known as Berar, is that of a trapezium. Haidarabad is by far the largest and most important Native State in India. It is bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces, on the west by the Bombay Presidency, and on the south-east by the Madras Presidency. Including Berar, the area is (1891) 100,463 square miles. Population 1443 4120.

COUNTRY.—The Nizam's dominions are situated on the table-land of the Deccan, and averages about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of the valley of the Tapti in the north-west, the country slopes eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. From the extent of the territory, there is much variety of surface. Some parts are mountainous ; others, flat or undulating. There are rich and fertile plains and numerous tracts too barren to be cultivated.

HISTORY.—The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a general of Turkoman descent in the service of the Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1713, he was appointed Subhadar of the Deccan, with the title of *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Regulator of the State), which has since become hereditary in the family. The Mogul Empire was at this time torn by internal dissension and threatened by the rising power of the Marathas. Asaf Jah was able, with little difficulty, to assert his independence,

though he was less successful in repulsing the inroads of Maratha cavalry. At his death in 1748, he was firmly established as an independent sovereign, with Hyderabad for his capital, and a kingdom about as extensive as the present State. The present Nizam (His Highness Assuff Jah Muzuffer-ul-Mimalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah Meer Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur Futteh Jung, G. C. S. I.,) is in point of rank the first Muhammadan ruler in India, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The military force of the Nizam consists of 71 field and 654 other guns, 551 artillery men, 1400 cavalry, and about 13000 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercise a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghats the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The average rainfall during the year is 32 inches. Ophthalmic diseases are prevalent in the sandstone district. The wells in general yield impure, unpalatable water, productive of disease, especially the dracunculus or guineaworm, from which those who use the water from tanks or streams are exempt. The total number of tanks in the State is about 18,500.

PRODUCTS.—Good building stone is found in some parts; coal is worked in a few places; the diamond mines, in former times, yielded some large gems. The principal grain crops are rice, wheat, maize of various kinds, *joar*, *bajra*; of oil-seeds—mustard, sesamum, and castor-oil plants. Melons, cucumbers, gourdes, and some other cucurbitacea are largely grown, and form important articles of diet. The gardens produce onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, coriander, ginger, turmeric, and various kinds of amaranth used as pot-herbs. Tobacco is cultivated, but not to a great extent. Cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane are the more important objects of the agriculturist's care. Fruit of many different kinds is plentiful. Gums are found in the jungles. Horses, for military or general purposes, are not reared in the same number as formerly. Flocks of sheep are everywhere to be seen.

MANUFACTURES.—Among the manufactures of the country may be mentioned the ornamental metal ware of Bidar ; the gold-embroidered cloth (*kanthib*) of Aurangabad, Gulburga, and other towns ; and the excellent paper of different kinds which is made by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Kaghazpur, near the famous fortress of Daulatabad. Cotton spinning factory was established a few years ago at Gulburga.

COMMERCE.—The principal exports are cotton, oil-seeds, hides, and grain ; the imports are salt, timber, European piece goods, and hardware.

PEOPLE.—Excluding Berar, the population in 1891 amounted to 11,537,040, of whom about one-tenth were Muhammadans ; and the remaining were Hindus. Owing to the general distribution of arms among all classes, the people of Haidarabad, as of other Native States, present to the casual observer a more formidable appearance than is borne out, perhaps, by anything in their actual character or disposition. Telugu is generally spoken in the south-east ; Canarese in the south-west ; in the northern and western parts Marathi is commonly used.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness the Nizam. *His Highness's Staff*—Secretary, 2 Aide-de-camps, Surgeon in attendance ; Superintendent of Toshat Khana, Superintendent of Farash Khana, Superintendent of Silah Khana, Superintendent of Stables and Police Guards, Superintendent of Private Purse, Superintendent of Carriages, Pay Master of His Highness Household, Superintendent of Gird Troops, Superintendent of Kitchen ; Prime Minister and His Excellency's staff ; Peshkar ; and 4 Muin-ul-Mahams (Departmental Ministers) one is in charge of the office of Minister, Military, Revenue and Financial Departments ; the other is in charge of the office of Minister of Justice ; the third is in charge of the office of Minister of Police ; and the fourth holds the office of the Minister, Miscellaneous Departments.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—His Highness the Nizam is the head of the Government of the Dominions, and all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction or final orders by the Minister. His Highness also exercises the prerogative of calling for any papers, statements or reports in connection with any matter disposed of, or undergoing investigation by any of the Courts, Departments or other tribunals in his Dominions. Under instructions from His Highness the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers and other State documents for disposal or explanation. From His Highness also emanate all honors and titles of distinction conferred upon deserving officials of the State, lists being periodically submitted to His Highness by the Minister for that purpose.

COUNCIL.—A Council of State has been formed for the purpose of dealing with important questions concerning the welfare of His Highness and the State. The Council meets twice a month at 2 o'clock on Thursdays at any place where His Highness happens to be at the time and deals with important questions and enacts Laws.

The Council of which His Highness is President, is composed of eight of the Chief Nobles of the State, including the Minister.

The following Secretariats are under the Prime Minister :—

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|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Political and Finance. | } | 6. Daftar Mulki. |
| 2. Home and Railway. | | 7. Public Works. |
| 3. Revenue Department. | | 8. Regular Troops. |
| 4. Judicial and Police. | | 9. Irregular Troops. |
| 5. English Office. | | |

The Secretaries of these Departments either see and transact business with the Minister at stated intervals, or submit their papers for perusal and orders in office boxes which are returned when their contents have been disposed of. The Minister, subject to the control of His Highness, exercises complete supervision over the Financial and General Administration of all the Departments of the State.

The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.—The head of the District administration is the Subadar or Commissioner. The dominions are divided into four divisions, each of which is controlled by a Subadar. The Revenue, Police, Municipalities and District Public Works are in the Subadar's charge, and he has one Revenue and one Judicial Assistant. The Subadar of Western Division has no control over the civil jurisdiction of the division, a special District Judge with Munsiffs and Mir Munsiffs having been appointed for civil judicial work. The duties of the Inspector General of Revenue are to advise Government on all Revenue matters, to inspect and report upon Revenue Offices, and to make tours in the Districts with the view of suggesting any necessary improvements to Government in the Revenue administration.

TALUKDARS.—The 16 Districts, into which the dominions are divided, are each in charge of a Talukdar, who corresponds to the Deputy Commissioners in Berar or the Punjab. The Talukdar is vested with extensive powers (subject to the control of the Subadar) in Revenue, Civil and Criminal matters. Each Talukdar has one Judicial Assistant. In the Western Division, however, the Talukdars exercise no control in civil cases. Each Talukdar is assisted by a Second Talukdar, whose office corresponds to that of a first-class Assistant Commissioner. He usually has his head-quarters in the most important taluka in the district, and disposes of Revenue, Police and Civil cases under the order of the Talukdar. The Third Talukdar has charge of the Treasury and resides at the head-quarters of the District, where he assists the Talukdar in Revenue and Judicial work, and has also the control of the Irregular Troops stationed in the district.

TAHSILDARS.—Each Tahsil or Taluka is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is responsible for the collection of the Revenue instalments in his Tahsil, and is also in charge of the Tahsil Treasury. He is also vested with Civil and Criminal powers to a limited extent, except in the Western Division.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue of the Nizam's Dominions, Berar excluded, may be stated at 3 crores, inclusive of receipts from all sources. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal, who is independ-

ent in his internal administration so long as he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 115,000.

The land revenue is still collected in kind in some parts of the country ; the rate for irrigated crops being half to the Government and half to the cultivator. The Government has a mint and currency of its own. The rupee, called the *halli sicca*, is rather smaller than the British rupee. Education has made some progress.

DIVISIONS.—The State is divided into four divisions called the Eastern, the Western, the Northern, and the Southern divisions. The first comprises the Districts of Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul; the second comprises the Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, and Nander ; the third comprises the Districts of Mehdak, Indur, Bidar, Yalgandaj, and Sirpur Tandur ; and the fourth comprises the Districts of Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagur, and Naldrug (all of which see separately). For certain administrative purposes, Haiderabad is regarded as constituting a District by itself, with an area of 2 miles, and a population of 392,700 souls.

AURANGABAD.

AURANGABAD.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Population about 32,000. District head-quarters are at Aurangabad town, about 300 miles from Haiderabad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *Taluks*. *Administrative Staff*—Subedar with an Assistant, Civil and Sessions Judge, 3 Talukdars, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Civil Judge, Educational Inspector with a Deputy, Head Master High School, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Post offices, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants. For further information regarding Aurangabad town see Aurangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajanta (Adjunta) or Indhyadri, also known as *Satmaln* and *Chandor*,—Hill ranges at the south-west extremity of Berar, running into the Nizam's Dominions, and skirting the Bombay District of Khandesh. They support the northern side of the great table-land of the Deccan, and form the watershed of the feeders of the Godavari and Tapti rivers. With their spurs and continuation, known as the Satmala range, they cover the whole of the Basim and Wun Districts, and the southern half of Buldana District, in Berar, rising into peaks of over 2000 feet in height. One of their passes contains the famous rock temples of Ajanta described in the following article.

Ajanta (or Nizambad).—A village and ravine celebrated for its cave temples, situated at the head of one of the passes (*ghats*) that lead down from the Ajanta or Indhyadri Hills on their south-west face, and near to the Berar and Khandesh frontiers ; 220 miles north-east of Bombay, 55 miles north-north-east of Aurangabad, and 24 miles north of the field of Assaye. Four miles north-north-west of the town, are the caves to which it gives name. The best route for visiting these striking memorials of Buddhism is from Pachora station (G. I. P. Railway) to Fardapur (30 miles by bullock cart , where there is a traveller's rest-

house. A bridle-path leads from Fardapur to the ravine of Lenapur ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles), in which the caves lie. Another route from Ahmednagar via Aurangabad, also from Jalna. These Buddhist caves are 29 in number, carved in the amygdaloidal trap, and are among the best specimens of cave architecture in India. Post office.

Ambar (*Ambad*).—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the centre of the *taluk*, in an undulating plain, and surrounded on three sides by the low hills, 17 miles from Jalna. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a Hindu prince, named Amba, who, wearied of the cares of Government in his own State in Northern India, is said to have taken up his abode in a small cave to the east of the town, which he founded and named after himself. The site of the cave is now occupied by a handsome temple. The town once enjoyed great prosperity, of which it retains but a remnant now. Principal trade, cotton and grain. Population about 4000. Contains no buildings of any interest. There is a small fort in the eastern quarter, in which the *tahsildar* resides and holds his court. Weekly market, held on Thursdays. An annual fair, lasting ten days, is held in connection with the temple at the cave, which is visited by several thousand people. Post office.

Aurangabad.—Town and *taluk*, also military station, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the Kaum river, a small perennial stream which takes its rise in the neighbouring hills, and a tributary of the Godavari. The river Kaum separates the city from the cantonment. Distance from Ahmednagar 68 miles, and from the Nandgaon railway station, 56 miles by Tonga road. Aurangabad is the thriving city, which was first named Kirkee, and was founded in 1610 by Malik Ambar. Town population about 20,000. The trade of the place has, however, revived considerably of late years, and a large traffic in wheat, cotton, and in manufactured goods and hardware, is now carried on. Aurangabad contains the ruins of many buildings, among which is a palace built by Aurangzeb. The most interesting building is the tomb of his daughter, which resembles the Taj at Agra. Eight miles from Aurangabad is the fortress of Daulatabad, which can be seen by an order from the Subha of Aurangabad. Six miles from Daulatabad is Roza, which contains the tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb, a Mahomedan college and masjid. The caves of Aurangabad situated in the Sichel range of hills are about 2 miles to the north of the city. A mile to the west of the town are situated the cantonments, for a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry; population 9000. The coin is Halli Sicca currency. Good grapes, peaches, English figs and oranges can be had here when in season. The town contains an English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post and Telegraph Offices, Travellers' bungalow, Police Office, a Mess House, an Anglo-Vernacular School, a Telugu Mission School, a Shop for the sale of English goods. From Aurangabad Ajanta caves, 54 miles; and Ellora caves, 14 miles.

Baizpur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhokardan.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Gandapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Jalna.—Town and cantonment also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Kundalika stream, opposite the town of Kadirabad, 38 miles from Aurangabad. Population 7,000. A British cantonment occupied by a regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent, is situated on a gentle declivity to the east of the town, at an elevation of 1652 feet above the sea, in an arid tract of country. Population 10,000. The only public buildings of note are the *sarai*, a stone-built rest-house, and a mosque. There are 3 Hindu temples. The only manufactures carried on in Jalna now are those of cotton cloths, gold and silver lace. A fort, erected in 1725, now occupied by a *tahsildar's* guard, stands in the east quarter of the town. In the fort is a remarkable well, the sides of which are excavated into galleries and chambers. The gardens of Jalna, to the north of the fort, are celebrated in the Dekhan, and the fruit is sent in large quantities to Hyderabad, Bombay, and other distant places. Half a mile to the west of Jalna is the Moti Talao, an immense tank, supplying the town with water. The coin used is British and Halli Sicca. Jalna contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, post and telegraph offices, travellers' bungalow, and two churches, one of which belongs to the Free Church Mission, and has a school attached to it. Old Jalna city is in ruins. Jalna is about 15 miles from Devilgam Rajah, where a *jatra* is held annually in honour of Balajee at the Dassarah festival. The chaplain from Aurangabad makes a visit periodically.

Kadirabad.—Town situated opposite Jalna, on the Kundalika stream. It is a town of recent growth, and has a considerable trade in English manufactured goods and country produce. Station of a Hakim.

Kanad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 40 miles from Aurangabad. Kanad was formerly the capital of the extensive provinces of the same name, is now a city in ruins. Tahsildar's court and post office.

Khuldabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, contains courts of a Munsiff and Tahsildar. Post office.

Paithan (Pattan).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Godavari river, about 30 miles south of Aurangabad town. Population 12,000. Paithan is one of the oldest cities in the Deccan, but no authentic record exists regarding its foundation. The town contains a number of Hindu temples, some of which are decorated with exquisitely carved wood-work. The silk looms of Paithan were once famous throughout the Deccan; and their productions fetched fabulous prices. Some exceedingly good work is still turned out; but the demand having decreased of late years, the out-turn is small. A remarkable sect of religious mendicants, known as Manbhais, was founded at Paithan by Khrishna Bhat, the spiritual adviser of a Raja who ruled at Paithan about the middle of the 14th century A. D. Station of a Tahsildar, Munsiff, and a Hakim. Post office.

Roza.—Moghal village, about 16 miles from Aurangabad, and 44

miles from Chalissgaon railway station. To see all the caves in one day it would be well to go down the *ghat* in the morning and put up in Kylas Cave for the day. An *oorus* (a fair) is held here annually on the 7th February, at which thousands of persons assemble. Mausoleums of the Saints Muntajibuddin Zar Zari Baksh and Burhanuddin Ghuriban Nawaz will repay a visit. Stone chains, hewn out of solid rock, are suspended in one of the tombs. Wild ducks and small game plentiful.

Sillur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court.

Torodah—Village with post office.

B E E D :

Beed (*Bhir*).—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,487 square miles. Population 562,000. District head-quarters are at Beed town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers. For further information regarding Beed town *see* Beed.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amba Jogai.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a celebrated temple, and post office. Station of Hakim.

Ashti.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Beed.—Town and *taluk*, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains schools, post and telegraph offices.

Gevrai—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kej—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Manjalegaon.—Village with post office.

Nekenoor.—Village with post office.

Pathrur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Patodah—Village with post office.

B E D A R .

BEDAR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 488 square miles. Population about 800,000. District head-quarters are at Bedar town, 75 miles from Haidrabad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim and Assistant Engineer. For further information regarding Bedar town *see* Bedar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Algol.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Aurad.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhalki.—Village with post office.

Bedar (Bidar).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the right bank of the Manjera, 75 miles from Haidrabad. Bedar was once the capital of the Bahmani Muhammandan dynasty. The ruins of the fort and many large tombs are worth visiting. The place is noted for the metalware to which it has given its name. Tahsildar's court and post office.

Digwat.—Village with post office.

Janwada.—Village with post office.

Jukul.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimungi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Kohir.—Village with post office.

Narainkhed.—Village with post office.

Nillanga.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Rajura.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Udagir.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Walandl.—Village with post office.

GULBURGA.

GULBURGA (Kulburga).—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Division. Area, 4,011 square miles. Population 64,000. District head-quarters are at Gulburga town, 138 miles from Haiderabad town by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar, Revenue, and Judicial Assistants to Subedar, 3 Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Deputy Inspector, Head Master High School, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, with 5 Assistants and 3 Sub-Assistants, Hakim, Superintendent of Customs, and Executive Engineer with 3 Assistants. For further information regarding Gulburga town see Gulburga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andola.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Chincholl.—Village and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Station of Tahsildar and Hakim. Post office.

Chipatur.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gulburga. Post office.

Dharur.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Wadi.

Gadwal.—Village with post office.

Gangapur Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from sacred Gangapur village. Bullock carts and ponies are always available.

Gulburga (Kulburga).—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway station; situated on an undulating plain, which presents a somewhat dreary expanse of black soil, distant 90 miles from Raichur. Besides the usual District Staff, there is also a Hakim. Gulburga (the original capital of the Deccan) contains the central jail, the post office, the old ruined fort, dak bungalow, large

cotton mill, and the Muhammadan tombs. An *oorus* is held annually in November in honour of a Muhammadan saint—Bundal Nawaz here.

Gurmatkal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Hallikhed.—Village with post office.

Humnabad.—Village with post office.

Jewargi.—Village with post office.

Kaliani.—Village with post office.

Korangal.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar.

Kosgi.—Village with post office.

Kotpalli.—Village with post office.

Mahagaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Martur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gulburga.

Mulkaid Gate.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Wadi.

Nalwar.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gulburga.

Nawandgi.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Wadi.

Savalji.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Gulburga.

Seram.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Tahsildar, 24 miles from Wadi. Station of Hakim, and post office. Seram is an historical town situated on the bank of the river Seram—an old palace and other ruin buildings, and a fort worth seeing. A granite pillar-monolith, about 48 feet, stands on a raised platform. This town is said to be constructed on 3,000 wells 3,000 Hindu temples, and 3,000 houses, all of which are said to be under-ground. There is a subterranean passage which requires exploring to unearth the supposed treasure which abounds in the vault.

Shahabad.—Village and railway station [R.], 17 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for British troops. Lime-stone quarrying is carried on extensively. Large quantities of the stone are exported. Dispensary and post office.

Tandur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Wadi. Post office.

Wadi.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 23 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for troops *en route* to and from Bombay, Madras, and Secunderabad. Dharmasala or *sarai* close by. Post office.

HAIDERABAD.

HAIDERABAD (*The city of Hyder*).—A District in the Native State of the same name, also chief city and capital of the Nizam's territory, and railway station; situated on the right bank of the river Musi, which is here between 400 and 500 feet wide, and is crossed by three bridges in the immediate vicinity of the city. It stands at a height of about 1,700 feet above sea-level, and is distant 532 miles from Madras, 491 from Bombay, and 1584 miles from Calcutta. Haiderabad was founded in 1589 by Kutab Shah Muhammad Kuli, who removed the seat of Government from Golconda on account of its want of water. The city is about 6 miles in circumference, with a stone wall, flanked with bastions, encircling it. It has no ditch. The scenery around Haiderabad is very picturesque, the country being undulating and hilly, and dotted with

numerous granite peaks and isolated rocks. Of the latter a pile to the north of the city, springing to the height of about fifty feet from the plain, is the most remarkable. It is styled Tipu's Look-out. A flight of steps is built on one side of the rock, from the summit of which a view of the country for miles may be attained, terminating in the direction of the west with the gloomy old fort of Golconda, with the massive tombs of the Kutub Shahi Kings in the foreground. Close by is a peak styled the Black Rock, from the summit of which there is a delightful view of the city of Haiderabad, and the great cantonment of Secunderabad with the noble Hussain Sagar lake between the two. Viewed from here Haiderabad appears to occupy the middle of a gently undulating plain, bounded on all sides with rock summit. Approached from the west the city presents a most striking appearance. The tapering minarets of the Char Minar and the lofty domes and massive building of the Mecca Masjid are visible long before the rest of the buildings which comprise the city are discernible. The gardens and pleasure houses of the Nizam and the court nobles which meet the gaze on all sides give a most picturesque effect to the view.

The city, which is very regularly built, contains thirteen gates, viz., the Chadarghaut, Delhi, Afzul, Champa, Char Mahal, Purana Pul, Dudhni, Aliabad Chaklipur, Ghaziband, Mir Jumla, Yakatpur, and Dandpur. The main roads run from east to west and north to south, radiating from the Char Minar (Four Minarets), which is about the most central portion of the city. The streets are lined with lofty houses and spacious bazars, the most notable of the latter being the cloth bazar, a handsome row of buildings facing an ornamental garden containing fountains and cisterns, the arms bazar, where weapons of all kinds and of most curious design may be purchased, and the markets in the Chauk.

The street architecture is not imposing, and there are few buildings with any pretensions to architectural merit. Perhaps there is no city in India with a population so varied or so warlike. Every man goes about armed with a weapon of some kind, while the military classes are literally armed to the teeth. Here may be seen the Arab, the Sidi, the Rohilla, the Pathan, the Maratha, the Turk, the Sikh, Persians Bokhariots, Parsis, Madrasis, and others.

The places worthy of notice in the city are the Nizam's Palace, Minister's Palace, Shamsu-l-Umrao's Baradari, the Char Minar, the Char Caman, Char Suka hanz, (cistern of four roads) The Purana avaliar (old Palace) The Ashurkhana, Mecca Masjid, the Public and Nawab's gardens, and the magnificent race stand (Mulkupet). The meet is held annually in November.

Haiderabad is a great Muhammadan stronghold, and contains several mosques. As the chief city of the State and seat of the Government, all departments connected with the administration of the State are located here; the principal of these are as follow.

JUDICIAL.—High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and 3 Puisne Judges; Suburban Court, Small Cause Court, City Magistrate's Court, Darul Kaza Court, and Arab's Court.

EDUCATIONAL.—Director of Public Instructions, Inspector of Schools, Nizam's College, Madrasa-i-Alya, Oriental College, Collegiate School, City High School, Mufeed-ul-Anam School, Mahboob College, and Mahomedan College.

COMMERCIAL.—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, the Haiderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. (Head office Chudderghat).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Medical, Railway, Printing, Stamp, Military Public Works, Ecclesiastical, etc.

SOCIETIES.—The Youngmen's Improvement Society (Chudderghat) and the Society of Saint Vincent De Paul.

CLUBS AND HOTELS.—His Highness the Nizam's Club ; the Haiderabad Club ; His Highness the Nizam's Volunteer Club; and a couple of small Hotels at Chudderghat.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES.—The Somasundram Library and Reading Room ; the Albert Reading Room and Library ; and the Mahomedan Library. The Haiderabad Museum is also an object of interest.

SUBURBS.—The suburbs of the city, which are seven in number, cover an area of about eight and a quarter square miles, or nearly four times as great as that occupied by the city itself. The names of suburbs are as follows.—Afzul Ganj, Chadarghat, Nampalli, Sarurnagar, Yakutpura, Jahanamah, and Karwan.

Afzul Ganj, which adjoins the city on the north, is a suburb of comparatively modern origin, most of the small upper storied houses which line its principal street having been erected in the reign of the Nizam after whom it is named, who also built the fine masjid near the bridge, for one of his wives, at a cost of one lac of rupees. The only building of note besides the masjid in this suburb is the hospital which adjoins it.

Adjoining Afzulganj is the Begum bazar, the chief grain market of Haiderabad.

The Filkhana or Elephant quarters are just beyond the Begam Bazar. Here may be seen rows of these large animals picketed out in the open air. It has been calculated that Haiderabad contains upwards of 500 elephants, more than any other city in India. Many belong to private individuals, as elephant riding is a favourite method of locomotion in the city, and all State visits are paid in this manner.

The Cavalry Lines are situated opposite the elephant quarters. The men have good barracks and accommodation for their horses. Gosha Mahal is a military suburb adjoining Chadarghat on the west. Sultan Abu-l-Hussain laid out a pleasure garden with cisterns and fountains and built a residence here for his Zenana. The place is now used for troop lines, the Infantry and Artillery of the Nizam's Regular Troops being stationed here. This is the place which is said to have been connected with Golconda by an underground tunnel.

Asafnagar.—A small village beyond the Gosha Mahal troop lines on the road to Golconda. There are some fine gardens here and a large

tank. The largest of the gardens belongs to a wealthy Hindu banker whose family has for many years been associated with the Government in financial matters.

Jahanamah.—This suburb is situated to the south-west. It contains the beautiful gardens and palace of Nawab Bashir-u-daula. The gardens, which were laid out many years since, are unsurpassed in Haiderabad. The palace and the detached bungalows about the grounds contain great numbers of the most ingenious mechanical toys, majority of which were collected by the Nawab Shamsu-l-umrao who died in 1877. The gardens also contain a large collection of birds.

Nampalli.—This suburb, which is but a small one, lies to the north of the city. The railway station, which is sometimes termed Nampalli, is situated in it. It is chiefly remarkable for the great number of burial places it contains; indeed the ground to the south-west of the station is literally one vast Necropolis. Mussalman tombs of every design, with and without domes, some standing in the midst of beautiful gardens, others crumbling to dust by the roadside, are to be seen. The road leading in the direction of Asafnagar is lined for a considerable distance with these mementos of bygone generations. The most noteworthy is the tomb of Naru-d-din Shaha Kadri, close to the railway station. He was the spiritual adviser of the late Nizam. The anniversary of the Saiyad's death is celebrated by an *urus* or festival, which is attended by His Highness and many of the city nobles.

The Residency.—The residency is situated a mile and a half to the north of the city, about the centre of the suburb. The building is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Musi, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. The following are the principal buildings at Chadarghat :—

Hiderabad Railway Station.	Government Telegraph Office.
The Residency Mansion and Garden.	Branch Bank of Madras.
St. George's Church and Schools.	Public Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms, combined in one building.
Methodist Episcopal Church.	College of "All Saints" (Catholic).
Cutwall's Choultry (with clock-tower).	Christ's Church (for Protestant Native Christians).
Post Office.	Wesleyan Chapel.
Anglo-Vernacular School (with clock-tower).	Theatre Royal (supported by Chudderghat community).
Police Office, Thuggee Office, Court House, Residents's Court, Judicial Department and Residency Offices.	The Haiderabad College and Schools.
Medical School and Dispensary.	Travellers' bungalow.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aler—Village and railway station, [R] 48 miles from Haiderabad. Jaghir of Nawab Byram Jung is 3 miles north where there is a "Hindu temple of Parasnath." Dharamsalla.

Bhowangir.—Town and railway station, [R], 35 miles from

Haiderabad. Population 4000. An annual fair is held in honour of a shepherd named "Bhonadu," hence the origin of the town. The old ruins, guns, the palace, &c., are worth seeing. The shrine of a Mahomedan Saint "*Shah Jamal Bahar*," it is said, was buried alive is hard by.

Bibinagar.—A small town and railway station, 27 miles from Haiderabad. Small game available.

Bolaram.—Military cantonment and head-quarters of the Haiderabad Contingent Troops; situated 6 miles north of Secunderabad. The place is healthy. Several kinds of English vegetables and fruits thrive well. The British Resident remains in this station for about four months in the year. The palatial European Cavalry Barracks, double stoned, deserve notice. A Protestant Church, 2 Catholic Chapels (Irish and Goa), and 2 Schools (1 for boys and 1 for girls). The Band of the Infantry Regiment plays in the garden once a week. Coins—British and Halli Sicca. Post office.

Fatehnagar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Haiderabad.

Ghanapur.—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Haiderabad. Good shooting obtainable in the adjacent hills and tanks. Country wild, but rather picturesque. The railway runs through fairly wooded hills.

Ghatkesar.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Haiderabad.

Golconda.—Fortress and ruined city, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Haiderabad. Originally it was a large and powerful kingdom of the Deccan. The mausolea of the ancient kings are well worth a visit. Golconda fort is now used as the Nizam's treasury and also as the State prison. The famous diamonds of Golconda were not found here, but merely polished and cut, being found at Partial, near the south-eastern frontier of the Nizam's territory.

Moula Ali.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haiderabad.

Raghunathpalli.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Haiderabad.

Raighar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Haiderabad.

Sarunagar.—This is a small and pleasantly situated suburb about four miles south-east of the city. The Nizam and some of the city nobles have pleasantly laid out gardens and handsome residences, and frequently reside here for a few days in the hot weather, when the heat in the city is so great as to be unbearable. The Nizam's preserves are in the immediate vicinity.

Secunderabad.—A British military cantonment and railway station, 6 miles north-east of Haiderabad city. Population 75000. Secunderabad which is named after the Nizam Sikander Jah, is the largest military station in India, and forms the head-quarters of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force, which constitutes a division of the Madras Army. The water supply from wells is not abundant. Immediately to the south-west of the cantonment is a large artificial reservoir or tank, known as the Hussain Sagar, about 13 miles in circumference.

The parade ground of Secunderabad is of great extent, upon which a force of seven or eight thousand troops can be manœuvred with ease. To the right of it are the public rooms, to which members are elected by ballot. The rooms contain a theatre and library, &c., as well as dining and luncheon saloons. Close by is the cemetery, containing the graves of many officers who have died here. The following are the principal buildings at Secunderabad :—Railway Station, Court House, St. John's Church, Brigade Orphanage and English School, Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library and Reading Room (all combined in one building) Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles' Club, Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 434), Travellers' Public Bungalow, Post Office near the Railway Station, Band Stand, S. P. G. Bible Depôt, Tamil Mission Chapel, (American Baptist), Mission School for Native Christian children, Workshop for European and East Indian women, under the superintendence of a Committee of ladies, Cutwall Police Choultry, Grant Police Nakah*or Tannah, with a clock-tower attached to it, Mahboob College, Mahomedan College, Albert Reading Room, " Deccan Times," Printing Press, for News Papers, Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery, Theosophical Society, the Railway Tennis Club, the Students Literary Union, the Anjuman Islam, Alms House, Civil Dispensary and Masonic Lodges.

Tirumalcherry.—Military station and an entrenched camp, 3 miles north-east of Secunderabad. It contains the barracks of the European regiments of the subsidiary Force as also of the Horse Field and Heavy Artillery. The camp is well supplied with water from wells, and has a commissariat store and bakery. The military prison here is popularly called Windsor Castle, from its high tower and castellated look. The European Hospital and a handsome white building are also worth a visit here.

Wangapalli—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Haiderabad.

INDUR.

INDUR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. The administrative head-quarters are at Indur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement with eleven Assistants, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent Forest Department, Hakim, Executive Engineer, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adlur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Arinur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Aula.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Balkundah.—Village with post office.

Banaswada.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bichkunda.—Village with post office.

Biloli.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bimgal.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

- Bodhan.**—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.
Edlabad.—Village with post office.
Ellaredipet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Honhan.—Village with post office.
Kamareddipet.—Village with post office.
Madanur.—Village with post office.
Madhol.—Village with post office.
Mekkhed.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.
Narsapur.—Village with post office.
Nirmal.—Fortified town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the old Secunderabad—Nagpur road. Station of a Tahsildar, Hakim, and post office [m.]. The fortifications are now in ruins.
Rajurah Manikgarh.—Village with post office.

KHAMMAM.

KHAMMAM.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 9,778 square miles. Population about 700,000. Head-quarters are at Khammam town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar with a Revenue Assistant and also a Judicial Assistant, 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Educational Inspector (Eastern and Northern Divisions) with a Deputy, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

- Ambal.**—Village with post office [m.].
Bonakalu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Dornakal.
Chintakani.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Dornakal.
Chintalapalli.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Warangal.
Chinterigal.—Village with post office.
Chiriyal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Dornakal.—Village and railway junction station [W. & R.], for Singareni coal fields, and for Yellandu ; 53 miles from Warangal. Post office.
Ellandalapadur.—Village with post office.
Garia.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Dornakal.
Hanamkundah.—The head-quarters of all Nizam's district officers, is 4 miles to the north-east of Kazipet. The town is about 1,050 feet above sea-level. Population 10,000. The " jail birds " manufacture coarse cloth, towels, carpets, &c. The surrounding country is undulating with granite hills. This is a great commercial city—the exports being carpets, grain, hemp, hides, timber, oil-seeds, &c. The whole town will repay a visit. Iron are obtainable at *Mupavaram* about 7 *koss* distant.

Tradition says the "famous Damascus steel" was manufactured here by a "Persian Mahomedan." Station of a Hakim and post office.

Jangaon—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Haiderabad.

Jintral—Village with post office.

Kallur—Village with post office.

Handikunda—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Kasamudram—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Warangal.

Kazipet—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Warangal. This place takes its name from a large tomb close by, a picturesque place with immense rocks. On one rock "two horns" like boulders about 120 feet high are seen on approaching the station. Many tanks about the place. Water fowl are obtained. Warangal, is 7 miles further.

Khammameet—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Dornakal.

Kodar—Village with post office.

Maderali—Village with post office.

Madira—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Dornakal.

Manukota—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Dornakal.

Mudhara—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Nekonda—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Warangal.

Nellikuddur—Village with post office.

Pakhal—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office. There is a large lake or tank, situated close to Pakhal village.

Paluncha—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Papatapalli—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Dornakal.

Singareni—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Dornakal. Coal mines, 9 miles.

Warangal—Ancient town and head-quarters of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar. Post office. Population 3,500. This is the capital of Telingana, founded in A. D. 400. This place is noted for carpets.

Wardannapet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Yellandu—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dornakal.

Yerupalayam—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Dornakal.

LINGASAGUR.

LINGASAGUR—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Population 335,000. District head-quarters are at Lingasagur town, 9 miles from Mudgal, and 56 miles from Raichur.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *Administrative Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Police, and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Elbarga—Village with post office.

Gangavati—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Station of Tahsildar and Hakim, and post office.

Gurgunta—Village with post office.

Hanamsagar—Village with post office.

Kanakgeri—Village with post office.

Rotargiri—Village with post office.

Kuppal—Village with post office.

Kustagi—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingasapur—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Malnur—Village with post office.

Mudgal—Town and fort with 3500 inhabitants. A small Roman Catholic colony and post office.

Oopat—Village with post office.

Shahpur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Shorapur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 22 miles from Yadagiri railway station. Station of a Hakim and post office. Noted for its copper and brassware.

Sindhur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sirwar—Village with post office.

Tawargirah—Village with post office.

MEHDAK.

MEHDAK—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 1,779 square miles. Population about 300,000. District head-quarters are at Mehdak town.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 5 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar with 2 Assistants (1 revenue and 1 judicial), 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Inspector, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andole—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Daulatabad—Town and fort, 10 miles north-west from Aurangabad, and 28 miles north-west of Haiderabad. Population 2,000. The fortress, also known by the name of Deogiri, has from remote antiquity been the stronghold of the rulers of the Deccan. On the summit of the rock is a small platform, on which are mounted a cannon and flagstaff. A short distance outside the ditch is a minaret 210 feet high, said to have been erected in commemoration of the first conquest of the place by the Muhammadans in 1294. The minaret is in good preservation, and from its summit a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. Close to the minaret are the ruins of an extensive Jain temple. Near the temple are the ruins of the Chini Mahal (China Palace), where Sultan Ab-ul-Hasan, better known as King Tanashah, the last of the Golconda sovereigns, was kept a State prisoner by Aurangzeb. At present there is a force of about 100 military police stationed there.

Good grapes, peaches, English figs, and oranges can be had here when in season.

Ellora (*Elura or Verul*).—Village 13 miles from Aurangabad, and 7 miles from Daulatabad. Population about 1,000. The village is partly walled, and contains a Muhammadan shrine famed throughout the Deccan for its marvellous healing powers. Ellora is famous for its rock-caves and temples. These contain, besides the symbols of Sanskrit mythology and statues of the Hindu deities, several Jain and Buddhist objects of worship. The caves extend along the face of the hill for a mile and a quarter. They are divided into three distinct series, the Buddhist, the Brahmanical, and the Jain, and are arranged almost chronologically.

Most of the caves have got distinguishing names from the local Brahmans ; but it may be quite as convenient, for the sake of reference, to number them from south to north, beginning with the Buddhist caves, of which there are twelve, and passing through the Brahmanical series, of which seventeen are below the brow of the scarp, and a large number of smaller ones above, and ending with the Jain ones, of which there are five at the extreme north. There are also some cells and a colossal Jain image on the north side of the same spur in which is the Indra Sabha. The chief building, called the Kailas—a perfect Dravidian temple, complete in all its parts—is said as one of the most wonderful interesting monuments of architectural art in India. A Brahmin guide shows the caves ; and a fee of one anna per head is paid to the Nizam's peon.

Fardapur.—Village 4 miles from Ajanta pass. Travellers' bungalow for visitors to Ajanta caves.

Kalabgar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingampalli—Village with post office.

Mehdak.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Manghera. Population 7,000. Mehdak is built on the northern and eastern sides of a high hill which was at one time strongly fortified. The fortification consisted of two lines of wall, one at the base and the other around the summit of the hill. Contains the usual district staff and post office.

Merchal—Village with post office.

Pattancheru—Village and station of Hakim. Post office.

Ramayampet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sadaseopet—Village with post office.

Singareddipet—Village and station of a Hakim. Post office.

Tekmal—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NAGAR KARNUL.

NAGAR KARNUL—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5573 square miles. Population 550,000. District head-quarters are at Nagar Karnul.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Taluks*. *District*

Staff—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, and Superintendent of Police.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amirabad—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Contains hospital and post office.

Devarkadra—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar.

Farrucknagar—Village with post office.

Ibrahimpatam—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Jarcharla—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kalwokarti—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kayalkunda—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Mahbubnagar—Village with post office. Station of Assistant Engineer.

Maisaram—Village situated 10 miles south of Haiderabad city. The head-quarters of a regiment of the Nizam's infantry. Maisaram is chiefly remarkable as containing the ruins of some Hindu temples which were destroyed by Aurangzeb after the capture of Golconda, and from the materials of the largest of which a handsome mosque was constructed. Pieces of black polished basalt, which formed portions of the supports of the doorway of the temple, were removed to the Mecca Masjid at Haiderabad. Post office.

Makhtal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagar Karnul—Town and head-quarters of the District. Besides the usual district offices, it contains Naib Tahsildar's court and post office.

Narayanpet—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, Munsiff's court, hospital and post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth (especially *saris* or *Loogdas*).

Pargi—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

NALDURG.

NALDURG.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 3,997 square miles. Population 540,000. District head-quarters are at Dharaseo town.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Police, and 2 Assistant Engineers.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alaud—Village with post office.

Ansa—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhom—Village with post office.

Dharaseo—Fortified town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 12 miles from Tuljapur. Good tank, hospital, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhoki.—Village with post office.

Ermalia.—Village with post office.

Heeroli.—Village with post office.

Kolam.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Latur.—Village and station of a Hakim. Post office [m. s. t.].

Naldurg.—Fortified and chief town of the District of the same name. Population 3,500. Contains the usual district offices and post office.

Nimbalah.—Village with post office.

Parinda.—Town and *taluk*, also old fortress in Naldurg District ; situated on the frontier of Ahmednagar District. The greater portion of the town is now in ruins, but the fortifications are in good order. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office.

Tooljapur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, about 30 miles from Madha railway station. A celebrated temple to goddess Tukai is the principal object here. There is a large fair held annually in Ashvin (October) in honour of the goddess Tukai attended by 10,000 persons. Hospital and post office.

Wasi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NALGUNDA.

NALGUNDA.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,131 square miles. Population 500,000. District head-quarters are at Nalgunda town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhongir.—Village with post office.

Devalpalli.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar.

Dewarkundah.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Miryalgudah.—Village with post office.

Nalgundah.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Ramannapet.—Village with post office.

Sooriapet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Vemalkunda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here.

Wadapalli.—Village with post office.

NANDER.

NANDER.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,122 square miles. Population 760,000. District head-quarters are at Nander town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Civil Judge, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Supervisor.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ardapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhaisa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Deglur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of Hakim and post office.

Madgaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Madhar.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Munsiff's court, and post office.

Markheli.—Village with post office.

Madhole.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Madnur.—Village with post office.

Mukher.—Village with post office.

Nander.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Godavari river, 145 miles from Haiderabad city, and 45 miles from Hingoli. Population 14,500. School and post office.

Omri.—Village with post office.

Sadbad.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Wadhonall.—Village with post office.

PARBANI.

PARBANI.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,334 square miles. Population 585,000. District head-quarters are at Parbani town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Talukas*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aunda.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Basmathnagar.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Gangakhed.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Hingoli (Ingoli).—Town situated on the route from Haiderabad to Akola, 80 miles from the latter, and 28 miles from Bassim. Population 15,000. Hingoli is one of the stations of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force. It is about 20 miles from the Berar frontier. It is a great cotton mart. Travellers' bungalow, church, hospital, Victoria garden, post and telegraph offices. Fourteen miles to the south-west, in the village of Hundah, are the ruins of a huge temple dedicated to Mahadeo.

Jithur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here. Post office.

Jolah.—Village with post office.

Kalamnuri.—Village with post office.

Manwat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Parbani.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the Dis-

trict of the same name ; situated 45 miles from Hingoli. The usual District and Sub-divisional staff, and post office [m. s. t.].

Partur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Fatheri—Village with post office.

RAICHUR.

RAICHUR.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 2,328 square miles. Population 316,000. District head-quarters are at Raichur town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alpur.—Village and head-quarters of Talukdar. It is also a station of Hakim and post office.

Biswapur—Village with post office.

Chiksagar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Raichur.

Deodrug—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Diggaon—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Ergirah—Village with post office.

Krishna.—Railway station, situated on the banks of the river of the same name, 16 miles from Raichur. Hindu travellers frequently break journey at this station in order that they may bathe in the river, which is considered sacred. A good Dharamsala near to the station. Post office [m. s.].

Manvi—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Matmari—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Raichur.

Raichur.—Old town and fort, also railway junction station [R.], of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways ; and head-quarters of the *Taluk* and District of the same name ; situated in the south-west corner of the Nizam's Dominions, nearly midway between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, 60 miles from Lingsagar. Population 16,000. The railway station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town. The fort presents a picturesque appearance ; the citadel, protected by a double line of fortification, rises 290 feet about the plain. A short distance from the west gate of the fortress are the remains of a strongly built palace, now utilized as a jail. The town stands to the east of the fort. It is well built, and traversed by good streets. Raichur is famous for its glazed pottery and slippers. The fort contains several pieces of artillery, one of which is 27 feet in length. Tahsildar's court, police station, dharamsala (Chuttram), and post office [m. s. t.].

Raichur Cantonment.—Railway station and head-quarters of an Infantry Regiment of the Haiderabad Contingent with a gradually increasing bazar ; distant 6 miles from Raichur railway station.

Saldapur Road—Railway station, 28 miles from Raichur.

Tungabhadra—Railway station, 17 miles from Raichur.

Yadagiri.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated close to the Bhima river, 43 miles from Raichur, and 22 miles from Shorapur. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office.

SIRPUR TANDUR.

SIRPUR TANDUR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5,022 square miles. Population 215,000. District head-quarters are at Sirpur Tandur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Amaldar, Tahsildar, and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Edlabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hakim.

Rajura Manakgarh—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Superintendent of Customs and post office.

Sirpur Tandur—Head-quarters town of the *taluk*, and chief village of the District of the same name.

YALGANDAL.

YALGANDAL.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. District head-quarters are at Yalgandal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chinnur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of Hakim and post office.

Jagtiyal—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Hakim and post office.

Jimikunta—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimnagar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Laksettipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Mahadeopur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Manthani—Village with post office.

Siddipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Sirsillah—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sultanabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

SALEM.

SALEM.—District in the Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot; on the east by Trichinopoly, and by South and North Arcot; on the south by portions of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; and on the west by Coimbatore and Mysore. Area, 7,529

square miles: Population 1,962,591. The administrative head-quarters are at Salem town, 206 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are rice and *ragi*, the latter being almost exclusively the food of the labouring class. *Ragi* grows to perfection in the Balaghat. *Kambu* or spiked millet is about the same as in the Talaghat; but gram, though remarkably fine is an uncertain crop, and yields little more than half as much as the other staple grains.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The chief industry of the District is weaving, which is carried on in almost every large town or village. The weavers of Salem and Razipur are especially noted. Carpets of great beauty and superior workmanship are made in the Salem jail. In Salem town there are several cutlers whose wares are famed for temper and finish throughout India. Sugar, cotton, hides, indigo, saltpetre, salt, grains, areca-nut, coir, jungle produce, coffee, clothes, etc., pass freely in and out of the District.

CLIMATE.—On the lower hill ranges, fever prevails for a great part of the year. Strangers, especially if they drink the water, are most liable to attack, though the anæmic faces and enlarged spleens of the acclimatized population show that they have by no means an immunity from the scourge. In the plains, during the rainy season, large tracts are liable to a peculiarly weakening sort of fever, which in some years causes considerable mortality. Cholera rages through the District at times. Cattle disease is rarely absent, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease being the most common forms.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Salem, Namakal, Tiruchengode, Atur, Tirupatur, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Uttankarai, and Kristnagiri. Revenue 26½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and District Magistrate, Sub-Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 2 Deputy Collectors (Treasury and general duties), Munsiffs' and Tahsildar's courts, a Benche of 7 Honorary Magistrates, Forest Officer, Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Telegraph Master, 3 Supervisors, Head Master Salem College, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Salem town see Salem.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamankotta.—Village 35 miles from Salem. Nearest railway station. Mallapuram, 12 miles by foot path through jungle. Post office [m.].

Anchittal-durgam—Hill fort in Salem District. Notable for its gallant defence. The village of Anchittai in the vicinity is 8 miles from the nearest Mysore boundary.

Ariyanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Salem.

Atur.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the trunk road from Salem to Cuddalore, and on the Vasishthanathi river. Population 8500. Head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and of the forest, Public Works, and police departments; has a charitable dispensary, travellers' bungalow, two schools, and weekly market. Cart-making,

iron-smelting, and the manufacture of indigo (four factories, being at work) form the chief industries. The water of the river has a bad reputation. A large fort and post office [m. s. t.] Trade in grain.

Baddireddipalli—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Salem.

Bagalur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Barugur—Village with post office [m.].

Berigai—Village with post office [m.].

Denkanikota—Town in Hosur *taluk*, Salem District. Population 4500. Situated 94 miles north of Salem, and 16 miles south of Hosur town. The head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, the forest overseer, and Inspector of Police. Trade in grain. The water-supply is good. Fever is very prevalent. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmapuri—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 42 miles by road north of Salem. Population 7500. It contains the subordinate, judicial, and magisterial courts, police station, school, and dispensary. The town is healthy, and the water-supply abundant. Post office [m. s.].

Harur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hosur—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; 18 miles from Mullur. Population 6000. The head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate; tahsildar's and munsif's courts; police station; Anglo-vernacular and girls' school. Four miles to the south is Mattakeri, a remount depôt from which all the cavalry and artillery in the Madras Presidency are supplied. Post office [m. s. t.].

Indur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jagadevi—Village with post office [m.].

Jakkasamudram—Village with post office [m.].

Jalarpet—A Zamindari village, and railway junction station [R.], 70 miles from Salem, and 5 miles from Tirupatur. Population 800. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jawadi—A range of mountains in Tirupatur *taluk*, extending over an area of 344 square miles, with 143 villages. Population 18000. The greater part of the hills is inhabited by Malailis, a hill tribe, who style themselves Vellalars and Pachai Vellalars. The climate of the range and its valleys is unhealthy, and unsuited to Europeans.

Kadatur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadiampati—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Salem.

Kagankarai—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Salem.

Kalipaty—Village with post office [m.].

Kallavi—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Salem. Post office [m. s.].

Kalrayan—Mountain range in Salem District, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. Inhabited almost exclusively by Malayalis. Population 6000. The principal part of the group is in the middle of Atur *taluk*. This portion is divided into the Piriya and Ohinna (big and little) Kalrayan. There is a great temple to Kari Raman on the Periya Kalrayan.

Kapilamalal—Village with post office [m.].

Karimangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Kaveripatam.—Town and fort in Krishnagiri *taluk*, situated on the right bank of the Penner. Population 4,000. Considerable trade in oil-seeds, grain, woven goods and cattle. Post office [m. s. t.].

Keelamangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Ketandapatti.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Salem. Post office [m.].

Kollamallal.—Mountain range lying in the Atur and Namakal *Taluks*. Estimated area, 180 square miles; 13 *nads* or hill divisions, with 12,000 inhabitants (Malayalis or hillmen). General elevation from 2500 to 3500 feet; highest point in the range, 4,663 feet above sea-level. They bear an evil reputation at certain seasons for malarious fever of a deadly type. Forest produce—Sandal-wood black-wood, and other valuable timbers, fire-wood, and charcoal.

Kotandipatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Madras-Bangalore road, 18 miles from Rayakota. Population 5,000. It consists of two portions, Old and New Krishnagiri. The latter known as Daulatabad. Both portions are clean, and well laid out in broad streets. To the north towers the *durgam* or fortified hill, rising almost perpendicularly, 800 feet over the town. The fortifications are said to have been built by Jagadeva Rao, but most probably are due to Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. Dilapidated ramparts, reservoirs, and ruined barracks now alone mark the former purpose of the site. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kunnathur—Village with post office [m.].

Mallapuram.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Salem. Post office [m.].

Marandahally—Village with post office [m.].

Matigiri.—Village with post office [m.].

McDonald's Choultry—Railway station, 13 miles from Salem.

Melagiri.—Mountain range occupying the south and south-east of Hosur *taluk*. Average elevation, about 3,500 feet; highest point, Ponasiheta, 4969 feet. The hills are inhabited by Malayali hillmen, and are thickly covered with bamboo. There are also some sandal-wood forests. Water is bad and scarce, and the whole tract is very malarious, fever of severe type being common.

Moothookoondapally.—Village with post office [m.].

Morappur.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Salem.

Mullur—Village with post office [m.].

Namageripetai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Namakal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Deputy Collector, 27 miles from Sankaridurg railway station. It is built at the foot of a fortified rock (the *Durgam*), which rises 300 feet above the plain, and is very difficult of access. Namakal is held in much honour by Hindus. Local tradition marks it as the abode of Vishnu. Population 5,500. The weavers of Namakal

form a numerous community. Civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nunjai-Idayar—Village with post office [m.].

Omalar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachamalai—Mountain range in Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. Average height above sea-level, 2,000 feet; length of range, about 20 miles.

Pachur—Village with post office [m.].

Palakod—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paramatti—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Paundamangalam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pauparaputty—Village with with post office [m.].

Pennagaram—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Puthupetai—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapurm—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rasipur.—Town, situated at the entrance of the valley east of the Salem—Namakal road. Population 8,000 The station of a Sub-magistrate. Principal industries—silk-weaving, brass work, iron smelting, and sugar-boiling.

Rayakotta—Village in Krishnagiri taluk. Population 1,200. North of the town stands the *durgam* (hill fort) Rayakotai, one of the Baramahal fortress, until recently occupied by troops. The remains of the fort still exist, as does also the European cemetery at the foot of the hill. Post office [m. s.].

Salem (Selam).—West central *Taluk*, also chief town of the *taluk*, municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population 67,800, mostly Hindus. The town is straggling and extensive, being about 3 miles long and 2 miles broad. The river Tirumanimutar divides the native town into two quarters. The Europeans live in a suburb named Hastampatti. The railway station lies in another suburb, Suramangalam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. On the eastern side is Salem proper, where most of the merchants and officials live; on the south is Gugai, the weaving quarter. The western side comprises the fort (now no longer existing) and Shevapett, the latter named from a fair held there on Thursdays. Adjacent to the fort are most of the public buildings. The *mahal* in the fort was originally the palace or residence of one of the tributary chiefs of Salem. Salem is a busy trading place, with a considerable weaving industry. The town is clean, and well cared for. The town is prettily situated, 900 feet above sea-level, in a long valley with the Shevaroy Hills towering above. These hills are only 6 miles distant, and the ascent to the plateau is only 7 miles. This is the most convenient station for travellers proceeding to Yercaud or the Shevaroy Hills. The journey to the foot of the Ghaut can be made in carriages and the ascent either by pony or palanquin. Post [m. s.] and telegraph offices.

Sankaridrug—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Salem. Population 1,500. The village is situated at the foot of the Durgam

or Durg, a square mass of gneiss rising 1,000 feet above the plain, and 2,345 feet above sea-level, completely terraced with fortifications, while half-way up, like a pearl set in emeralds, a white mosque nestles amongst the rich foliage which still covers part of the hill. On the summit is a small plateau, with a good supply of water stored in the rock. Viewed from below, the hill is a source of interest to the geologist, from the very fine specimens of granite veins piercing the gneiss, which have been exposed in the course of ages. The fortifications on the summit show traces of European engineering. Sub-magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sellipollem—Village with post office [m.].

Sendamangalam—Town in Namakal *taluk*. Population 13,000. A considerable amount of iron is smelted here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shevapet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shevaroy.—Hill range in Salem District. The hills occupy a total area of 151·67 square miles, with a plateau of about 20 square miles; a high plateau (Yercaud) on the southern portion of the eastern block of about 10 square miles; and plateaux (Puliyur and Nagalur) on the east and west sides of the Green Hills. The last-named form the western portion of the Shevaroy, and are separated from the eastern portion by the valley of the Vanniar. Average elevation, 4,500 feet; highest point in the Green Hills, 4510 feet above the sea. The total population of the hills is about 12,000. The native inhabitants of the plateau and slopes consist of Vellalars or Malayalis.

Three regular *ghats* or passes lead to the table-lands—(1) of Salem *ghat*, on the south, which commences at the fifth milestone from Salem, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is the favourite *ghat* pass, as coolies are more easily obtained; it is in some parts very steep: (2) the Ahtur *ghat* commences at the Shevaroy Hills station on the Madras Railway south-west line; the distance by it to Yercaud is about 11 miles: (3) the Mallapuram *ghat* on the north; distance from Mallapuram station on the Madras Railway south-west line to Yercaud, about 19 miles. This *ghat* is of easy gradient for the first 9 miles, but very steep in its ascent to the Nagalur plateau. Besides these well-known *ghats*, the hills are accessible by footpaths from many other points.

The vegetation does not differ materially from that of other hill ranges of Southern India. The base of the Shevaroy mountains is covered with the common forms of vegetation found in the adjoining low country. The middle region is clothed with a zone of bamboo jungle, which ascends to a height of about 3,000 feet, where it abruptly terminates. Teak, blackwood, and sandal-wood are also found, in favourable situations, up to this elevation. The teak, in a stunted form, is met with on the mountain plateau at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted for gardening operations. Among imported plants which thrive readily may be mentioned the pear, loquat, peach, apple, guava, strawberry, plantain, citron, orange, lime, lemon, and Brazil cherry. The Australian acacias, eucalyptus, and the casuarina grow; the silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*) flourishes. Cinchona

has been introduced, and is thriving. The number of coffee plantations is nearly 300. The tea-plant grows luxuriantly. Oranges are common, especially the Seville and sweet varieties. The lemon, lime, and shaddock succeed equally well.

The principal localities on the Shevaroy are Yercaud, the Green Hills, Nagalur, Puliur, Pattipati, Maramangalam, and the Talasholay spur. A small detachment of police from Salem District is stationed on the hills. A Deputy *tahsildar* resides at Yercaud, and the Salem *munsif* visits the place once every three months to decide suits. There are European residents at Yercaud, and visitors resort to the station for the hot weather and holidays; accommodation is scarce. Church, post office, dispensary, reading-room, club, and hotel.

The Green Hills are higher than any other portion of the range, and vary from 4,500 to 5,400 feet above sea-level. They differ much in appearance from any other portion of the Shevaroy. The Shevaroy range possesses a very equable climate. Partaking as it does of both monsoons, the rainfall is considerable, being an annual average of from 65 to 70 inches, or double that of the rainfall on the surrounding plains. The moisture of the air is tolerably constant during the year. A malarious type of fever occasionally prevails, but it is chiefly confined to the planters and others who live in, or visit, the jungles at the lower elevations. It is not improbable that some forms of disease, which are aggravated by the climate of the Nilgiris, may be treated with benefit on the Shevaroy, such as rheumatism, affections of the liver, bowel complaints, etc. Monumental remains are common, and consist of cairns or cromlechs, much resembling those found on the Nilgiris.

Shoolagiri—Village with post office [m.].

Singarapetai.—Village with post office [m.].

Suramangalam.—Suburb of Salem town, and railway station, 4 miles from Salem. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tenkaraikotti—Village with 300 inhabitants. A mud fort, commanding one of the entrances to the Baramahal, gave this village some importance in the Mysore wars.

Thadavoor—Village with post office [m.].

Thally—Village with post office [m.].

Thammapatti—Town in Atur *Taluk*, situated at the foot of the Kollamallai Hills, on the river Swathanati. Population 3,600. Iron-smelting industry.

Thathingarpet.—Town in Namakal *taluk*. Population 4,000. Manufacture of white cloth similar to that of Namakal. Post office [m.]

Thinnapatty.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Salem.

Thoramangalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruchengol.—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 7 miles from Sankaridrug, at the foot of a huge rock, some 1,200 feet above the plain, and 1,903 feet above sea-level, on the summit of which is a temple of some repute. Population 6,000. There is an important temple in the town. The chief trade is weaving. The making of sandal-wood balls forms an important item in the local industries. *Tahsildar's* court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumanal Muttar (‘*the River of the Pearl Necklace*).—River in Salem District; rising in the Shevaroy Hills, it flows past the town of Salem, south through Tiruchengod and Namakal *taluks*, into the Cauveri. A valuable source of irrigation.

Tirupatur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 5 miles from Jalarpet railway station. Population 15,000. Tirupatur is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the District, and contains the usual sub-divisional offices, Munsiff's court, hospital, 2 Christian missions, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. It is one of the most important towns in the District, and the centre of a network of roads. A brisk trade in grain and hides is carried on here. The tank is one of the largest in the District.

Uttankarai.—Head-quarters town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated about 24 miles south of Jalarpet railway station. Population 1400. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Valapadi—Village with post office [m.].

Vaniyambadi.—Municipal town, railway station, and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 9 miles from Jalarpet. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vellar (Vasishthanadi).—River of the Madras Presidency, formed by the streams of the Tinunda and Kalrayan hills in Salem District. It flows through the Atur pass into the plain of South Arcot, and across the latter District into the sea at Porto Novo; total length about 135 miles. A little above Vriddachalam, it receives the waters of the Manimuktar (or Manimuktanadi), which also rise in the Kalrayan hills.

Velur—Village with post office [m.].

Vepanapalli—Village with post office [m].

Yedapady—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yelagiri.—Hill tract in Salem District; average elevation above sea-level, 3500 feet; highest point, 4437 feet. There are 7 Malayali villages, with a population of about 1,000, cultivating wheat and millet. Fever is not so prevalent here as on the other hills of Salem.

Yercaud.—Sanitarium and town in Salem *Taluk*. The principal and oldest station in the Shevaroy Hills, 4828 feet above sea-level, and the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate and other civil officers. There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates. Population 1,600. There are about 70 or 80 permanent European and Eurasian residents, but in the hot weather this number is greatly increased by visitors from Madras and Salem. Good hotels, church, 2 chapels, a Dissenters' meeting-house, a dispensary, and other conveniences for visitors. The European houses are surrounded by flourishing coffee-gardens. The distance from Salem is 14 miles, and from Shevaroy hill-station, on the south-west line of the Madras Railway, 12 miles. This railway station is 3 miles from the foot of the hills. The climate is mild and pleasant. At a certain season of the year, fever of a mild type prevails. The scenery about Yercaud, and the views of the plains and the neighbouring ranges, are of great variety and beauty. Post office [m. s. t.].

Yethapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

TANJORE.

TANJORE. (*Tanjavar*).—District in the Madras Presidency. Tanjore forms a portion of the Southern Karnatic. It is bounded on the north by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by Madura District; and on the west by Madura, and Trichinopoly Districts and by the State of Pudukota. Area, 3709 square miles. Population 2,228,114. The administrative headquarters are at Tanjore city, 217 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop of the District is rice, and it is raised almost by artificial irrigation. The dry crops are chiefly, *waragu*, *kelvaragu* or *ragi*, *kambu*, *keviru* or *dal*. Green crops are common in Tanjore, and are grown chiefly in backyards of houses and on river margins. The green crops generally raised are onions, radishes, sweet potatoes, and the various kinds of greens of which those most prized are coriander and fenugreek. A very small quantity of cotton is also grown. Plantain and betel-vine gardens abound in the delta, where sugar-cane, and tobacco are also cultivated. Cocoa-nut palms and mango trees are abundant all over the District, except in the south-west, where, owing to the dryness and the laterile soil, few trees flourish.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The manufactures for which Tanjore District is celebrated are metal wares, silk cloth, carpets and pith-work. The chief articles of import are cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and metals from Europe; and timber and areca-nuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Rice is by far the most important article of export, alike by sea and land. By sea, it is exported almost wholly to Ceylon; inland to Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The rainfall, as elsewhere on the Coromandel coast, varies considerably from year to year. The south-west monsoon sets in June, and continues more or less till September; but the rain-falls only at long intervals, and rarely for two hours continuously. The north-east monsoon sets in in October or November, and continues more or less till January. The rains during this part of the year are more continuous and on the whole, more copious. The District enjoys some rain in nearly every month; but it is heaviest from August to December inclusive, and lightest in March. The hottest season of the year is from March to May. After this period, the freshes in the rivers, and the occasional showers of the south-west monsoon, tend to keep the atmosphere to some extent cool. Storms and cyclones are of frequent occurrence on the coast; but Falk's Bay, which bounds the District on the south, affords protection to the shipping during bad weather. None of the diseases can be regarded as endemic. The diseases most common are fevers, small-pox, and cholera, all more or less epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kumbhakonam, Nannilam, Negapatam, Tanjore, Mayavaram, Tirutturaipandi, Mannargudi, Puttukota, and Shiyali. Revenue about 75 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with a Sub-Collector, 2 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, 2 Deputy Com-

missioners Revenue Settlement with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Session's Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, 8 Honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer, Principal Provincial College, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon, Political Agent for Karikal, British Consular for Karikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For Further information regarding Tanjore town see Tanjore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adalkamangalam—Village 3 miles from Tiruvalur railway station. Post office [m.].

Adichapuram.—Village 16 miles from Nidamangalam. Post office [m.].

Adirampatanam (*Adrampet*).—Village and sea-port, 36 miles from Tanjore. The population is largely engaged in sea-fisheries and salt manufacture. The sea-trade is chiefly with Ceylon. Customs and salt stations. Nearest railway station Nidamangalam, 32 miles *via* Mannargudi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ammachatrani—Village with post office [m.].

Ammanichuttrum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ammapet—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Anaikarai-Chatram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Antandavapuram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Mayavaram. Post office [m.].

Arantangi—Tract and fortress, which in the early history of the Province played a conspicuous part. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arasalar (*Arasalaiar*, 'The Pipal-leaf River').—An estuary of the Cauveri in Tanjore District. It branches from the right bank of the main stream, and after flowing nearly due east for 40 miles through a rich plain, falls into the sea at Karikal.

Ariyalur—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arundangi—Tract and fortress in Tanjore District.

Atchaveram (*Achapuram*).—Village in Tanjore District. The pagoda notable for its defence is in 1749, against the Tanjore army.

Avadayarkoil—Village with post office [m. s.].

Avoor—Village with post office [m.].

Ayyampet—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budalur—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Calimere Point—A low promontory in Tanjore District, forming the most southerly point of the Coromandel Coast. The point ought not to be approached within $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fathoms. A pagoda, called Calimere Pagoda, stands about a mile from the shore, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-north-west of the southern extremity of the point. From this pagoda, the direction of the coast is about north $\frac{1}{2}$ west to Negapatam; distance, 37 miles; all the land in space is low and planted with cocoa-nut trees. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chinniamalpuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Coleroon.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Mayavaram. A fair is held here weekly every Mouday at which cattle, poultry, leather, clothes, grain etc. are sold.

Darasaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Devikota.—Small ruined fort, situated 24 miles north of Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of Coleroon river.

Elathur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Enamgudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganapati-Agraharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Gandharvakota.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Govindacoody.—Village with post office [m.].

Harithwaramangalam.—Village with post office [m.],

Kabistalum.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karuntattamkudi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katumavadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kivalur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Negapatam, Post office [m. s.].

Kodavasal.—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Komal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Konarirajapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Koorchy.—Village with post office [m.].

Koothanallur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Koradacheri.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Kotapatam.—Village with post office [m.].

Koviladi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kulikarai.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Tanjore.

Kumbhakonam.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality, and railway station [R.], situated in the richest tract of the Cauveri delta, 24 miles from Tanjore city. Population 54,000, mostly Hindus, of whom nearly 20 per cent are Brahmans. Formerly the capital of the Chola Kingdom, it is one of most ancient and sacred towns in the Presidency. In addition to a number of Hindu temples, for the most part in good repair and well endowed, it contains a Government College, civil and criminal courts, and a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, etc. Being much frequented by visitors and pilgrims, a brisk trade is carried on. There are 20 hotels for Natives and 8 chattrams. A Mahamohan tank is one of the principal objects here. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuttalam.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Tanjore. In this neighbourhood are temples to which there is much resort. Clothes for Native women are manufactured here. Two rest and 3 refreshment houses, and post office [m. s. t.].

Madukarai.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manalmedu.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manamalkudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mannargudi.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 20 miles from Tanjore town. Population about 20,000. There is a fine pagoda with a popular car festival ; and the town is the chief seat of the Wesleyan Mission in the District. Active trade in cloth of local manufacture and metal ware. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, dispensary, with a lying in ward and a midwifery class. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Nidamangalam, 9 miles.

Mariyamankoil—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mayavaram (*Correctly Mayuram ' a peacock '*).—Town, municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the bank of the Cauveri, 19 miles from Kumbhakonam. Population 23,000. The town 3 miles distant is a place of pilgrimage. There are here a Siva and Vishnu temples. The bathing feast takes place annually during the month of November and lasts for about a month during which time about 20,000 persons attend. A fair is held every Monday and Thursday. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, 4 schools, and post office [m. s. t.]. The suburb of Kornad about a mile from the railway station is noted for the manufacture of cloth, known throughout Madras Presidency as Kornad cloth, worn by native women of the better classes.

Melapathi—Village with post office [m.].

Melatur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Minisal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mutupet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagore—Town and port, situated 3 miles north of, and officially included within the Negapatam municipality. The harbour is conveniently situated at the mouth of the river Vellar, and a considerable trade is carried on (in native vessels) in areca-nuts, spices, timber and ponies, with the Straits and Burma. Nagore has a celebrated mosque with a minaret 90 feet high, and is resorted to during its annual festival by Muhammadan pilgrims from all parts of India. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nannilam.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 15 miles north-west of Negapatam. Population about 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Narasingampet.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kumbhakonam. Post office [m. s.].

Narthancoody.—Village with post office [m.].

Natcharkoil—Village with post office [m.].

Negapatam (*Nagai-pattanam, ' Snake town '*).—Town and *taluk*, chief port, also terminus of South Indian Railway [R], and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 48 miles from Tanjore. Population (with Nagore) about 60,000. The town contains the courts and offices of a Sub-judge, a District Munsiff, a Head Assistant Collector and a Tahsildar, and the chief Government salt depôt of Tanjore. There is also a bench of 7 honorary magistrates. Among the principal buildings are a Jesuit College, a Wesleyan mission establishment, and 2 large Hindu temples. There is also a fine dispensary, maintained by

local subscriptions. The port carries on an active trade with Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements. The South Indian Railway Company has here its principal Locomotive Workshops and general stores depôt. Post office [m. s. t.]. Passengers for Penang and Ceylon embark here. Coasting steamers frequently call.

Hidamangalam—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 19 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.]. The Corayar Head close to this village is worth inspecting. Three rivers discharge at the head by means of a sluice which is a fine piece of masonry.

Oothocodu—Village with post office [m.].

Papanasam (*Removal of Sin*).—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pateeswaram—Village with post office [m.].

Patukotta—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 27 miles south-east of Tanjore town. Population about 5,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, sub-jail, dispensary, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Peralum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Porayar—Suburb of Tranquebar port and town. Post office [m. s.].

Pullabudangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Punbanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Puttur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajagiri—Village with post office [m.].

Rendankatalai—Village with post office [m.].

Saliyamangalam—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Sathubave-Chatrum—Village with post office [m.].

Serangolam—Village with post office [m.].

Shiyali.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Mayavaram. The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, some Hindu temples, and 5 refreshment rooms for Natives. Shiyali is noted for a manufacture of fine korray mats. The Chittray feast is celebrated annually during the month of May. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sholapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Sickinaikenpet—Village with post office [m.].

Sikkil.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Negapatam.

Sunderaperumalkoil.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Tanjore.

Swami Mallai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanjore.—*Taluk* and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway junction station; situated near the head of the delta of the Cauveri river, 37 miles from Trichinopoly town. Population 54,000. As the capital of one of the greatest of the ancient Hindu dynasties of Southern India, and in all ages one of the chief political, literary, and religious centres of the south, the city of Tanjore is full of interesting associations. Its monuments of Hindu

art and early civilisation are of the first importance. The great temple is known throughout the world. The gigantic sacred bull sculptured out of one solid rock is also an admirable object. The fort, which is now almost dismantled, covers a large area. Within it is the chief part of the native town and the palace, which is still occupied by the family of last Raja. There are some fine halls in the palace, which also contains the large and valuable library that belonged to the Raja. Tanjore is famous for its artistic manufactures, including silk carpets, jewellery, *repousse* work, copper ware, and curious models in pith and other materials. The South Indian Railway connects Tanjore city with Negapatam on the east and Trichinopoly on the west. There are four large temples here, which draws crowds of worshippers during festivals. There are 4 Chuttrums and 50 refreshment houses for Natives. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thalanayar—Village with post office [m.].

Tirucadayur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirucuttupallee—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tirumalaivasal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumalayapatnam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumangalacoody—Village with post office [m.].

Tirunagaswaram.—Town in Kumbhakonum *taluk*. Population about 6,000. One of the principal seats of weaving industry in the District. Post office [m.].

Tirupanandal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupundi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tirupuvanam.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruturaipundi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvadamarudur (*Madhyarjunam*).—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Kumbhakonam. Containing, with its suburbs a population of 3,000 persons. There are three chuttrums and three refreshment houses for Natives. The temple is dedicated to Mahalingasawmy. Two festivals take place annually during the month of December or January, and during April or May to which a large number of people resort. The feast on each occasion lasts for one week. There is a Sub-magistrate's office, a Sub-Registrar's office, a Police station and a Local Fund Dispensary at this place, also a palace in which one of the descendants of the Tanjore Royal family resides. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvadi.—Sacred town in Tanjore *Taluk*; situated on the river Cauveri, 7 miles north of Tanjore city. Population 9,000. Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvalur.—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Tanjore. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. The pagoda is of great extent and is ornamented by a large tank. The traveller who is interested by Hindu temples will be repaid for making a halt here of a few hours.

Tiruvengadu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tiruvesaloor—Village with post office [m.].

Titachery—Village with post office [m.].

Titte—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Tanjore.

Tranquebar (*Tarangambadi*).—Sea-port town in Mayavaram *taluk*; situated 22 miles north of Negapatam. Population with the native suburb of Poraija, 6500. Tranquebar is now within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registrar is stationed here. Tranquebar is a mission station. The place is healthy. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Urttanad-Chatram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vailankanni—Village with post office [m.].

Vaithisvarankoil—Village and railway station, 9½ miles from Mayavaram. Post office [m. s.]. The temple of this place is dedicated to Vaithisvarsawmy, Thyanayagee, and Moothoocomerasawmy, and to it monthly at the feast of Kirthicay a large crowd of worshippers is invariably drawn.

Valangaman—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk*. Population about 8000. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam—Village and head-quarters station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam-Vadakusetti—Town in Tanjore *taluk*, situated 7 miles from Tanjore city. Population about 8000. The quartz crystals (pebbles) found here are made into spectacles, of which the Natives think highly.

Vallipalayam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Valloothoor—Village with post office [m.].

Vedaranium—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Veppathur—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk*; population about 6000. Post office [m. s.].

Vittar—River in Tanjore District, branching from the Vennar, an affluent of the Cauveri; about 6 miles north-west of Tanjore city, and falling into the sea near the port of Nagar.

TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY.—District occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the Indian Peninsula. Bounded on the north and north-east by the Madura District; on the south and south-east by the Gulf of Mannar; and on the west by the Southern Ghats. Area, 5,387 square miles; population 1,916,095. Administrative head-quarters are at Palamcottah, 445 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Tinnevelly is a fertile District, and ordinarily enjoys good season. The chief agricultural products are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*, *kambu*, and pulses. Garden produce chiefly plantains. Drugs and narcotics—chiefly tobacco and coffee. The palmyra palm flourishes in the almost rainless tracts of red sandy soil to the south.

COMMERCE.—The principal exports are cotton, coffee, jaggery, chillies, etc. Sheep, horses, cows, and poultry are also sent to Ceylon. The

coast is interesting on account of the pearl and shank (shell) fisheries. The pearl fishery is very ancient.

LANGUAGES.—The principal language is Tamil. The only other languages which are spoken by any considerable number of persons are—Telugu, Kanarese, Gujarathi, Hindustani and Fatnal.

CLIMATE.—Tinnevelly, lying immediately under the Southern Ghats, receives very little of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, though parts of it are watered by streams which rise in the hills. The rainfall on the hills dividing Tinnevelly from Travancore is probably 200 inches a year. The climate in the north is very similar to that of Madura, but there is a considerable difference towards the centre, and along the fertile banks of the Tambraparni. The northern monsoon seldom reaches these quarters before the end of November, and generally is not so heavy as in the Central Karnatic. In common seasons, the rains are over about the end of December. . . . This District has one peculiarity of climate, which is that a fall of rain is always expected late in January, sufficient to raise the rivers and replenish the tanks. The hottest month is April. Kuttalam is the sanitarium of the District. Tinnevelly is not reckoned unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Tinnevelly, Orapedaram, Tenkarai, Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Srivilliputtur, Satur, and Sankaranainarkoil. Revenue, 40 lakhs ; the total cost of all officials and police about 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors ; District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Tinnevelly town *see* Tinnevelly.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoll.—Village with well-known temple of Shiva, and a pass (called on the British side Shenkotai) which connects Tinnevelly District with Travancore State, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Ariankavu road, is less used. The temple lies in an exceedingly wild part of the hills.

Alvarkurchi.—Town situated on the right bank of the Tambraparni river, 19 miles south-east of Tinnevelly town. Population 6,000. Post office [m.].

Alvartirunagari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambasamudram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 9,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arumuganeri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aulankulam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Autoor.—Village situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s.].

Christianagaram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chokampati.—Estate in Tinnevely District. Formerly of considerable importance, but now split up into 18 sub-holdings. Chief town of the Estate with 6,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus.

Courtallum (*Kuttalam*).—Village in Tenkasi *taluk*, and the sanitarium of the District from June to October, 36 miles from Tinnevely. Population about 1,500. Although only 450 feet above sea-level, Courtallum receives the south-west monsoon through an opening in the Ghats, and possesses the climate and flora of a much higher elevation. The scenery is greatly admired, and the water falls are considered sacred by the Natives. The smallest cascade is 100 feet high, and below it is a beautiful bathing-pool and pagoda. There are several bungalows occupied for a few months every year by European officials and their families from Palamcoitta and Trivandrum. Courtallum is much visited by Hindu pilgrims. Post office [m.].

Elavarasanandal.—Group of agricultural hamlets in the District. Population about 15,000.

Ellarampuni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Etaiyapuram.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ettiapuram.—Zamindari or estate in Otapidaram *taluk*. Population about 130,000, dwelling in 349 villages. Revenue of the Zamindar, Rs. 287,810; *peshkash*; or tribute to Government Rs. 88,820. Chief manufacture, toddy. The tenantry are well-to-do.

Gangaikondan.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tinnevely. Choultry and post office [m. s.].

Idaiyangudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadambur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Maniyachi. Post office [m. s.].

Kadayam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadianallur.—Town in Tenkasi *taluk*. Population 2,000. A trading town on the road to Travancore, by the Achenkoil Pass. Police station, and post office [m.].

Kalakad.—Town in the Nanguneri *taluk*. Population 7,000. Police station, weekly fair on Thursday, and post office [m. s.].

Kalugumalai—Village with post office [m.].

Karaichutu.—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 6,000. Considerable trade in palm-sugar (jaggery) and rice.

Karivalamvandanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Karungalam—Village with post office [m.].

Kayalpattam.—Town and port in Tenkarai *Taluk*, 18 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 12,000. The sea-borne trade, chiefly in pearls and precious stones; rice and cocoa-nuts from Ceylon, timber and areca-nuts from Travancore, and palmyra jaggeri. Large salt manufacture. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kayatar.—Village with post office [m.].

Khansapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Koilpatti.—Revenue free village and railway station, 13 miles

from Satur. Population 1,500. Weekly market on Monday. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulasekharapatnam.—Town and seaport in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 15,000. One of the trade centres of the District. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulattur—Village with post office [m.].

Kulladakurichi.—Town in Ambasamudram *taluk*. Population about 12,000. It is a wealthy trading and agricultural town, situated on the river Tambraparni. The town derives its importance from the rich rice lands about it. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy and intelligent Brahman landowners. Post office [m. s.].

Kumarapuram.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Tuticorin.

Kurukalpatty.—Village with post office [m.].

Madavarvilagam.—Town in Sriyilliputur *taluk*; population about 1200. It is a suburb of Sriyilliputur town, and contains a fine pagoda and a tower dedicated to Siva.

Manapad—Village with post office [m.].

Manapad Point.—Promontory in Tenkarai *taluk*, about 30 miles south of Tuticorin. A high sandy promontory, based on rock, jutting boldly into the sea, and having a small white-washed church on its summit, visible in clear weather for 12 or 13 miles. The breakers extend 3 or 4 miles to the north-east of this Point, and about 1 mile to the south-east. The port of Kulasekharapatanam may be known by the ruins of a large church half buried in sand, and the mouth of a small river, too shallow for internal navigation, opening into the bay to the north of Manapad Point.

A dangerous shoal has its nearest part 5 miles south-west from Manapad Point. A depth of 12 fathoms is found all round this extensive shoal. It extends east-north-east, and west-south-west 10 miles, having an average breadth of one mile. From its centre, a tongue projects in a northerly direction.

Maniachi—Village and railway junction station, 18 miles from Tinnevely. Post office [m.].

Manoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Megnanapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Melapalaiyam.—Town situated 3 miles from Tinnevely town. Population about 7,000. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mudalur—Village with post office [m.].

Murappanad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nachiarkovil (*also called Sriyilliputur*).—Town in the Sriyilliputur *taluk*; population about 1,300. There is a fine pagoda here.

Nagalapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Nanguneri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 4,500. It has a richly endowed temple. Weekly fair. Sub-magistrate's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nazareth—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Otapidaram.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name.

Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Padukkapathu—Village with post office [m.].

Palamcotta (*Palamkottah*).—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk* and head-quarters of the Collector, and municipality, with a church, jail, telegraph and post office [m. s.]; situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Tinnevelly, and 1 mile from the Tambraparni river. Population about 20,000. The fort is now dismantled and the garrison removed. Palamcotta is considered healthy. Most of the civil officers of the District reside at Palamcotta. Anglo-vernacular school, and a school for boys under the care of the Church Mission Society; also a boarding-school for poor christian boys and girls, and a training school for christian girls.

Panagudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pannikulam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Papagudi—Village with post office [m.].

Papanasham (*Removal of Sin*).—Village, situated about 6 miles west of Ambasamudram, and 24 miles to the west of Tinnevelly. Noted as a place of pilgrimage, and for the falls of the Tambraparni river. The cataract is only 80 feet high, but the body of water is very great. The pagoda is much venerated. The fish here are fed by the Brahmans, and come up for food when called. There is a large cotton spinning mill.

Pasuvanthanai—Village with post office [m.].

Parungalam—Village with post office [m.].

Petai.—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk*. Population 8,000. Post office [m. s.].

Piranoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pudukotai—Village with post office [m.].

Puliangudi.—Town in Sankaranain *taluk*; situated on the old Madura road. Population about 6,400. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Puthiamputhur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Puthukudi—Village with post office [m.].

Radhapuram.—Town in Nanguneri *taluk*; population 2,500. Head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, and a mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajapalaiyam.—Town in Srivilliputtur *taluk*; population 12,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sankaranainarkoil.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Vasudevanullur. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Satankulam.—Town in Tenkara *taluk*. Population 5500. Important agricultural town, with wealthy inhabitants, engaged in money lending. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satur.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the north bank of Vaipar river, 55 miles north of Tinnevelly town. Population about 2,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Ten miles to the west is located an important zenana mission. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sawyerpuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sedanganullur—Village with post office [m.].

Seitur—Village with post office [m.].

Settur.—Town and Zamindari in Srivilliputtur *taluk* with 6,500 inhabitants. The Zamindar is of the Marwar caste. The Zamindar pays annually a peshkash or fixed revenue of Rs. 12,540. The rental amounts to Rs. 36,240. Post office [m.].

Shermadevi—Town in Ambasamudram *taluk*, situated on the Tambraparni river, 12 miles west of Tinnevelly. At present residence of the Head Assistant Collector of the District. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singampatti—Village with post office [m.].

Sirutandanallur—Trading town in Tenkarai *taluk*, situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river. Population about 6000.

Sivagiri—Town in Sankaranainarkoil *taluk*, and the head-quarters of the Zamindari of the same name, which pays peshkash (revenue) to Government of Rs. 54,580. Population about 14000. The cattle here are of a superior breed. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sivakasi—Town in Satur *taluk*, 12 miles from Srivilliputtur. Population about 10,000. Active trade with Travancore, chiefly in tobacco. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Srivaikuntham—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*, 24 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 8000. The fort is occupied by a caste of Sudras called Kottai-Vellalars. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. There is also a fine temple, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Srivilliputtur (*otherwise called Nachiarcoil*).—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Satur railway station. Population 18000. Munsiff, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar hold their courts here. There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates. Temple, with an annual car procession attended by about 10,000 people. The centre of the local traffic of the *taluk*. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surandi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Suvisashapooram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tachanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Tambraparni—River in Tinnevelly District ; rising in the Western Ghats. It runs in a south-easterly direction to Shermadevi, then north-east between Tinnevelly and Palamcotah, then again south and east to the sea ; total length, about 70 miles. The District of Tinnevelly is largely dependent on this supply of water, the distribution of which is regulated by eight anicuts across the bed of the river. Near its source rises another stream of the same name, sometimes called the Western Tambraparni, which flows westward into Travancore.

Tataparai—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Tuticorin.

Tenkarai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Tambraparni river, about 20 miles south-west of Tuticorin, and about the same distance south-east of Tinnevelly town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's court.

Tenkasi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 25 miles north-west of Tinnevely town, on the Tinnevely-Quilon road. Population 12,000. The place derives its name (the southern Benares) from its great sanctity. It possesses a fine and much revered temple on the main road to Travancore, and is a busy centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thenthiruparai—Village with post office [m.].

Tinnevely—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Tinnevely District, and chief town of the District of the same name ; and municipality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the left bank of the Tambraparni river, and the terminus station of the Tinnevely branch of the South Indian Railway. It is the largest town in the District to which it gives its name ; but the administrative head-quarters are on the other side of the river at Palamcotta, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The great Siva temple, and the Hindu College are the most important objects here. Tinnevely is notable as an active centre of Protestant missions in South India. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruchendur (*Trichendoor*).—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*, situated on the coast, 18 miles south of Tuticorin. Population about 8000. The town contains a wealthy and much frequented temple (with interesting inscription), built out into the sea. Annual cattle fair, and post office [m. s. t.].

Trikarangudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tulukapati.—Village with post office [m.].

Tuticorin (*Tuttukudi*).—Town, municipality, seaport, and terminus of South Indian Railway, 443 miles from Madras by rail. Population 27,000. The appearance of the place and of its neighbourhood is very unattractive. In parts, the subsoil is so shallow that no trees or plants will grow, and elsewhere there is nothing but heavy sand with palmyra-palms and a few bushes. During the south-west monsoon, the dust is intolerable. Although the total rainfall is scanty, any heavy shower used formerly to cause much inconvenience from want of drainage. The water-supply is derived from the Tambraparni river, being brought from a reservoir 4 miles distant through open channels and masonry conduits, and stored in dipping-wells and tanks. It gets polluted on the way, and the supply sometimes fails. The local wells are all salt. Tuticorin is a commercial town, exporting large quantities of cotton, coffee, corn, cattle, etc. In the value of its foreign trade, Tuticorin stands second in the Madras Presidency, and sixth in all India. There are several European merchants and steam cotton presses here. The Madras Pearl Fisheries are controlled from this port. The anchorage is 5 miles from the shore. There is a weekly steamer hence to Colombo. Small schooners sail twice or thrice a week from Tuticorin to Ceylon, whence a passage may be had in a small steamer to the coast opposite Rameswaram ; and the temple at the latter place may thence be visited in a boat, or a boat may be hired at Tuticorin to go to Rameswaram direct. It is, however, often impossible to land at Rameswaram on account of the surf. The temples there are, however, well worth seeing. The town possesses Muffis' and Sub-magistrate's courts, also a bench of

8 honorary magistrates; Bank of Madras, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. There are several catholic churches, a convent of European nuns, and 4 rest-houses.

Vadakangulam—Village with post office [m.].

Vadaku Valliyur—Town in Nanguneri taluk, situated about 8 miles south of Nanguneri. Population about 6000. It is the largest village in the taluk, with a fine tank well supplied from mountain sources. Juice station, and place of pilgrimage.

Vagalkulam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaippar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Valloor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vasudevanallur—Town situated on the Madura-Travancore road. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Veerakaralam—Village with post office [m.].

Veeravanallur—Town situated about 5 miles east of Ambasamudram. Population 13,000. Large weaving trade. Post office [m.].

Villatikulam—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, Post office. [m. s. t.].

Virudupati—Town and railway station, 71 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 6000. It is an active trading centre. There are several presses of cotton here, and this commodity is sent hence to the coast for shipment. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianarayanam—Town situated about 10 miles south-east of Nanguneri. Population about 5,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Watrap—Town situated in a fertile valley on the Madura boundary, about 6 miles north of Srivilliputtur. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

TRAVANCORE STATE.

TRAVANCORE (*Anantasayanam*).—A Native State in the Madras Presidency. It is on the south-western coast of India, extending from Cape Comorin to Cochin. It formed the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala. Bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin; on the east by the British District of Madura and Tinnevely; on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 6,730 square miles, containing 3719 towns and villages. Population (1891) 2,557,736. About four-fifths of the population speak Malayalam, and one-fifth Tamil. Revenue, Rs. 6,666,000. Expenditure about 56,000. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, to which it pays a tribute of Rs. 800,000 a year. Trivandrum is the chief town and the residence of the Maharaja about 100 miles from Tinnevely by road.

COUNTRY.—Travancore is the most picturesque portion of South India. The Western Ghats, which in some points are more than 8,000 feet in height, are mostly covered with forest. The undulating tract between them and the sea contains numerous villages, palmyra and cocconut palm groves, and rice fields. The rivers spread themselves out near the sea into lakes or lagoons, connected here and there by canals, and forming a line of smooth water nearly the whole length of the coast.

HISTORY.—There is no correct account of the early history of Travancore. The tradition is that the whole Malayalam coast was reclaimed from the sea by Parasurama, and colonized by certain Brahmans, known as Namburis, whose rule, after lasting for a considerable time, came to an end in 68 B. C. The Brahmans then elected Kshattriya chief to rule for periods of 12 years. This system lasted for 4 centuries. The last and greatest of this rulers Cheraman Perumal (Deputy of the Chera Kings) divided his dominion among his vassals, the eldest of whom received the southern portion, of which Tiruvankodu was the capital. The State has since had a succession of princes. Tipu Sulatn invaded Travancore; but was driven out with the aid of the English, with whom a treaty had been formed. In 1809, 30,000 Nairs rose in rebellion against the English; but they were soon subdued and the country has since enjoyed unbroken peace.

MINES.—There are no important mines. Iron is abundant. Alum, sulphur, lignite, and plumbago exist, but are not worked.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, vine, pepper, and cardamoms, are the chief products. The jack tree is very useful both for its fruit and timber. Tapioca is also extensively cultivated.

TRADE, &c.—The exports are chiefly products of the cocoa-nut palm, pepper, areca-nuts, timber, cardamoms, coffee, ginger. The imports are cloth, tobacco, rice, cotton and copper.

EDUCATION.—Education is liberally supported. The Trivandrum High School and College contain about 1,700 pupils. There is also a Girl's school at Trivandrum, superintended by an English lady, with 70 pupils. There are 24 district schools, 244 Government vernacular schools, and 440 aided schools. The total attendance of pupils amounts to 36,000. By far the largest number of schools belong to the Church, to London and Roman Catholic Missions. The attendance in them is about 16,000. There is a special school for the education of the children of *tamburans* or chiefs.

CLIMATE.—Every variety of climate and temperature is found in the State. The climate of the lower country is much the same as that of Malabar; and is influenced in the same way by the long seaboard and the heavy south-west monsoon. From March to the beginning of May it is hot. From June to September is the wet season. October to February is the cold season. The most characteristic endemic is the disease known as 'Cochin leg;' and fevers are prevalent in some of the inland tracts.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanch Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharajah of Travancore. Dewan, with his Private Secretary, Hoozoor Deputy Peishcar with a secretary, Manager, Head Sirkar Vakil, Hoozoor Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Peravagay Sheristedar, Treasurer, Devaswam Sheristedar, Superintendent of Unjel, Mint Superintendent, and Director of Vernacular Education.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.—British Resident with an Assistant, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and Residency Surgeon.

Comarin—Village near the cape of the same name. Population about 2500. The bathing festival is continued in honour of Durga, the virgin goddess after whom the place is named.

Erniäl—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 20,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices. The London Missionary Society has a school here.

Gudalur—Pass in Travancore State; crossed by the road from Madura to Travancore. The village Gudalur lies near the Pass.

Iviker (or Aibika).—Town situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Aibika which navigable only by small craft. Export trade in timber, spices and lac. Distance from Quilon town, 5 miles.

Kanjarpalli.—Trading town on the main road from Kotayam to Madura, through Pirmaid and Gudalur; situated at the foot of the *ghat* or pass, and inhabited chiefly by Muhammadan traders. Population about 2,000.

Kayangalam.—Seaport on the backwater of the same name, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kiliyar.—River in Travancore State.

Kistnapur.—Town with 4,000 residents. Contains a palace and a large square fort in good repair to the west. A canal leads to Kayenkalam.

Kolachel.—Town and seaport in the southern-most corner of India. Containing about 5,000 inhabitants. A place of yearly increasing importance. Trade in coffee.

Kotar.—Town and port with population about 8,000. Contains an ancient pagoda with an important inscription. A Sub-magistrate and a Munsiff are stationed here. A good school, a catholic church, and a weaving colony are the only other features of Kotar. The port is now little frequented.

Kotaraikaral.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Kotayam.—Town situated on the bank of a small river running into the great Cochin backwater. The town contains the magistrate and civil courts, high class school, several churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. The centre of the Syrian Christian community, who form the majority of the population. Their churches are very old and interesting. The Syrian bishop resides here.

Martandam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mavalikara.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 25 miles north of Quilon, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast. Population about 5,000. It has a large and regular fort, built of red stone and mud, about 2 miles in circumference, with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. In centre of the fort stands an ancient pagoda. On the east side are several buildings used as public offices; on the south is a spacious kotaram where some members of the present Rajah's family reside. The Syrian Christians have church here.

Minachal.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and school.

Muattapalai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and the other usual public offices.

Nagercoil.—Town and a suburb of Kotar also the head-quarters of the District of the same name, with courts and other Government offices. It is also the centre of a large christian population. The London Mission Society has a school and printing-press here. Nagercoil publishes the only newspaper in the State ; and has a reputation for fine lace work, done by the Mission converts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Neyatankarai.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pambai.—River in Travancore State, a rapid mountain stream, with rocky bed and high banks in its upper course from the Western Ghats. In the plains it becomes a fine navigable river ; and, with the waters of the Achenkoil, which joins it about 15 miles from its mouth ; it enters the great backwater at Aleppy. Length, 90 miles.

Paravur.—Chief town of the District of the same name. Population about 4,000. It is a busy trading place and contains Judge's court, and the usual district staff. Post office [m.].

Peermaad.—Hill station in Travancore State ; the centre of the northern coffee country of Travancore, with a growing European community ; average elevation, 3,000 feet. Round the station are numerous coffee gardens. Fairly constructed roads communicate with Aleppy and Trivandrum on the west, and Madura on the east. Post office [m. s. t.].

Periar—Town with post office [m.].

Periar (*Periyar*).—The most important river in Travancore State. It flows first north, and afterwards west, a total distance of 142 miles, falling into the sea near Kodungalur.

Porakad.—Town with about 3,500 inhabitants. The remains of the Portuguese fort still stand.

Puthanapuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk*. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Quilon.—Town, and port, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 14,000. It is the fourth largest town, and the military head-quarters of Travancore State. It contains the courts of the Divisional Peshkar, District Judge, also other subordinate courts, and post office [m. s.]. It is connected, by a road over the Ariankavu Pass with Tinnevely and Palamcottah.

Shenkotta.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the main road from Trivandrum and the South Travancore ports, across the Ghats, to Tinnevely, from which place it is distant about 40 miles. Several coffee estates have been opened in the neighbourhood of Shenkotta, which is an important centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school. Population 8,000.

Sheraingil.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

Shertally—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taingapatam.—Town in Travancore State, situated on the coast

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 divisions—Northern, Quilon, Padmanabhaputram and Trivandram. The Judicial establishment consists of 18 Munsiff's courts, 60 Criminal and five *Zila* courts (Trivandram, Nagercoil, Quilon, Aleppy and Paravur) all controlled by a *sadar* or High Court (consisting 5 Judges) at the capital. The State has no distinct organized police force, as far as the supervising and controlling agency is concerned ; the *Diwan peshkars* or Divisional officers, the Tahsildars, (31 in number) and Sub-magistrates are the police functionaries. There are 4 jails, two at the capital, Trivandram, one at Quilon, and the fourth at Aleppy. The military force of the State consists of about 1,400 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery men, with four guns. The chief is entitled to receive the salute of 19 guns. According to Malabar custom, the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoil.—Village, pass, and well-known temple in Chenganur *taluk*. The pass, called on the British side Shenkotai, connects Tinnevely District with Travancore, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Ariankavu road, is less used. The shrine is sacred to Shasta, one of the manifestations of Siva. It lies in an exceedingly wild parts of the hills.

Achenkoil (Kallakadeva).—River rises at the foot of the Achenkoil Pass, and, after a north-westerly course for 70 miles, joins the Pambaiyar.

Agastya-malai.—Mountain peak, 6,200 feet above the sea in the Agustiswaram *taluk*. Formerly an important astronomical station. The Tambraparni river has its source on this hill. The bounadry between Travancore State and Tinnevely District runs over the hill.

Agustiswaram.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 97 square miles ; population about 80,000.

Alengad.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 208 square miles ; population about 70,000.

Aleppy.—Chief port and second largest town in Travancore State ; situated on the coast 33 miles from Cochin, 55 miles from Quilon, and 464 miles from Madras. Aleppy is a depôt for the products of the Travancore forests, and is the seat of two coir matting manufactories. Safe roadstead all the year round. The export trade consists chiefly of vegetable produce, coffee, cardamoms, ginger, pepper, cocoa-nuts, coir and fish. Excellent anchorage always available. The light-house, 85 feet high, bears a revolving white light, visible 18 miles out at sea. The general health is good. Among the public buildings are the Maharaja's palace, the Zila and Munsiff's courts, hospital, school, travellers' bungalow, custom's office, Protestant church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Alwaye.—Town, situated on the river Alwaye (Bryar), 20 miles from Cochin. The Portuguese and Dutch selected it as the sanitarium of Cochin and such it is still considered. Population about 3,000.

Ambalapulai.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 121 square miles; population about 95,000.

Ambulapali.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. A canal connects it with Aleppy, and a great annual festival, held here in April, attracts some local trade. The town contains Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Population 3,000.

Anaimudi (*Anamudi*).—A plateau in the upper ranges of the Anamalai Hills, 7,000 feet above the sea-level, and enjoying a climate similar to that of Ootacamund. The plateau is uninhabited, except for occasional visits from ibex hunters or the wild hill tribe of Puliya's. This jungle tribe sell to the people of the plains great quantities of honey. Between Anaimudi and the next plateau lies an extensive grassy plain watered by several streams.

Anjengo (*Attinga, Anjutenga*: 'Five cocoa-nut trees').—Town enclosed within the territory of Travancore State, but under the jurisdiction of Malabar District of Madras; situated 72 miles from Cape Comarin, on a strip of sandy soil on the coast of the Arabian Sea. An extensive back-water stretches behind the town. Population about 3,000. It is the station of a Sub-Magistrate. The water-supply is scanty and indifferent in quality. Old fort (now a ruin), and post office [m. s. t.].

Anjinad.—A tract now dependent on Travancore State, comprising a valley and hill range; area, 231 square miles. The hills form a part of the Palani Mountains, and are divided into two ranges, the higher having an average elevation of 7,500 feet above sea-level. Coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations are cultivated on these hills.

Ariankavu (*Areankail*).—Village, pass, and shrine, in Travancore State; situated in a circular valley about a mile from the head of the pass. Since European capital has been directed to coffee cultivation in Assembu, the importance of this pass, which is one of the principal lines of road from Tinnevely to Trivandrum and Quilon, has much increased.

Ariapad—Shrine of great sanctity in Travancore State. The building itself is notable, while the spacious rest-houses etc. attached, make it much frequented. The great annual gathering is in April.

Ashambo—Village with post office [m. s.].

Cardamom Hills—Range of hills in Travancore State. Average height, from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. The hills are divided into the "Margari Alum" and 'Kunni Alum' groups, both very sparsely populated, and unhealthy. The Kunni Alum enjoys a rather better climate than the Margari Alum. With the exception of a few small coffee estates on the southern slopes, the hills possess no other economic value.

Changanacherry—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Colachel—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Comorin (*Kumari*).—Headland in the State of Travancore, the extreme southern point of India. From Cape Comorin the chain of the Western Ghats runs northwards.

Comarin—Village near the cape of the same name. Population about 2500. The bathing festival is continued in honour of Durga, the virgin goddess after whom the place is named.

Erniäl—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 20,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices. The London Missionary Society has a school here.

Gudalur—Pass in Travancore State ; crossed by the road from Madura to Travancore. The village Gudalur lies near the Pass.

Iviker (or Aibika).—Town situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Aibika which navigable only by small craft. Export trade in timber, spices and lac. Distance from Quilon town, 5 miles.

Kanjarpall.—Trading town on the main road from Kotayam to Madura, through Pirmaid and Gudalur ; situated at the foot of the *ghat* or pass, and inhabited chiefly by Muhammadan traders. Population about 2,000.

Kayangalam.—Seaport on the backwater of the same name, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kiliyar.—River in Travancore State.

Kistnapur.—Town with 4,000 residents. Contains a palace and a large square fort in good repair to the west. A canal leads to Kayenkalam.

Kolachel.—Town and seaport in the southern-most corner of India. Containing about 5,000 inhabitants. A place of yearly increasing importance. Trade in coffee.

Kotar.—Town and port with population about 8,000. Contains an ancient pagoda with an important inscription. A Sub-magistrate and a Munsiff are stationed here. A good school, a catholic church, and a weaving colony are the only other features of Kotar. The port is now little frequented.

Kotaraikaral.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Kotayam.—Town situated on the bank of a small river running into the great Cochin backwater. The town contains the magistrate and civil courts, high class school, several churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. The centre of the Syrian Christian community, who form the majority of the population. Their churches are very old and interesting. The Syrian bishop resides here.

Martandam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mavalikara.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 25 miles north of Quilon, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast. Population about 5,000. It has a large and regular fort, built of red stone and mud, about 2 miles in circumference, with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. In centre of the fort stands an ancient pagoda. On the east side are several buildings used as public offices ; on the south is a spacious kotaram where some members of the present Rajah's family reside. The Syrian Christians have church here.

Minachal.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and school.

Kuattapalai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and the other usual public offices.

Nagercoil.—Town and a suburb of Kotar also the head-quarters of the District of the same name, with courts and other Government offices. It is also the centre of a large christian population. The London Mission Society has a school and printing-press here. Nagercoil publishes the only newspaper in the State ; and has a reputation for fine lace work, done by the Mission converts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Neyatankarai.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pambai.—River in Travancore State, a rapid mountain stream, with rocky bed and high banks in its upper course from the Western Ghats. In the plains it becomes a fine navigable river ; and, with the waters of the Achenkoil, which joins it about 15 miles from its mouth ; it enters the great backwater at Aleppy. Length, 90 miles.

Paravur.—Chief town of the District of the same name. Population about 4,000. It is a busy trading place and contains Judge's court, and the usual district staff. Post office [m.].

Peermaad.—Hill station in Travancore State ; the centre of the northern coffee country of Travancore, with a growing European community ; average elevation, 3,000 feet. Round the station are numerous coffee gardens. Fairly constructed roads communicate with Aleppy and Trivandrum on the west, and Madura on the east. Post office [m. s. t.].

Periar—Town with post office [m.].

Periar (*Periyar*).—The most important river in Travancore State. It flows first north, and afterwards west, a total distance of 142 miles, falling into the sea near Kodungalur.

Porakad.—Town with about 3,500 inhabitants. The remains of the Portuguese fort still stand.

Puthanapuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk*. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Quilon.—Town, and port, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 14,000. It is the fourth largest town, and the military head-quarters of Travancore State. It contains the courts of the Divisional Peshkar, District Judge, also other subordinate courts, and post office [m. s.]. It is connected, by a road over the Ariankavu Pass with Tinnevely and Palamcottah.

Shenkotta.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the main road from Trivandrum and the South Travancore ports, across the Ghats, to Tinnevely, from which place it is distant about 40 miles. Several coffee estates have been opened in the neighbourhood of Shenkotta, which is an important centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school. Population 8,000.

Sheraingil.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

Shertally—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taingapatam.—Town in Travancore State, situated on the coast

at the mouth of the river of the same name. The population here and in the neighbourhood comprises many native christians of the Syrian Church.

Tekady.—Village with post office [m.].

Thovalai.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Tiruvella.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Todupulal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Trivandrum (Tiruvanantapuram).—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also capital of Travancore, and the residence of the Maharaja and his court. The town lies about 2 miles from the sea. Population about 40,000 including the fort, 45,000. The drainage is bad and the ventilation is impeded by closely planted cocoa-nut palms and other dense vegetation. Several fine public buildings, country houses of the Maharaja and princes, most of the European and many of the best native houses, are, however, built on isolated laterite hills or plateaux, which rise from 50 to nearly 200 feet above sea-level; and these enjoy pure air, and command charming views over the surrounding country. The fort and a great part of the crowded native town is on the low level. Within the fort are the palaces of the Maharaja and of the princes and princesses of the ruling family, and the great temple of Padmanabha. These buildings are picturesque. The temple is of great antiquity, and is held in the highest regard. The temple enjoys land revenue of Rs. 75,000 and unlike many temples in Travancore, is more or less independent of the State. The abandonment of the fort as a residence has been often pressed on successive Maharajas for sanitary reasons, but without effect, owing to old associations and Brahmanical influences. The frequent religious ceremonies required of Travancore princes, which can only be performed with efficacy at the shrine of Padmanabha, will probably long necessitate the usual residence of the Maharaja in the immediate neighbourhood of the temple. A mint, which coins hardly any thing but copper, and a few other offices are still kept up in the fort, but most of the public offices have been moved to better situations. Trivandrum is the head-quarters of the British Resident, an officer who is the medium of communication between the Madras Government and the Maharaja, and who is consulted and entitled to advise on questions of importance affecting the administration. The military cantonment in which are the arsenal, hospital, and offices of the Nair brigade, with the houses of several European officers and others is well suited north of the town. The large establishments of the Diwan, who, next to the Maharaja is the head of the administration, with the *sadr* court, and other departments, are accommodated in a handsome range of buildings of classic style. The town contains a medical school, and is liberally supplied with hospitals, which are under the general superintendence of the Darbar physician a European officer. They consist of a civil or general hospital, a charity hospital to which is attached a small-pox hospital, lunatic asylum, lying-in-hospital, and jail hospital, besides 4

dispensaries. The Maharaja's College is a commodious and handsome building. The Observatory, and the Napier Museum, are also worth visiting. The Travancore State Gazette in English and Malayalam, is published weekly at Trivandrum. Post [m. s.] and telegraph offices.

Vaikon.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and police station.

Verapoli.—Town in Travancore State ; situated 9 miles from Cochin ; the seat of Carmelite mission and of the Vicar-Apostolic.

Vilavankod.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Yettumanur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

TRICHINOPOLY.

TRICHINOPOLY.—District in the Madras Presidency ; bounded on the north-west and north by Salem, on the north and north-east by South Arcot, on the east and south-east by Tanjore, on the south by the Pudukottā State, and Madura, and on the west by Coimbatore. Area, 3,631 square miles. Population 1372717 souls. The principal language of the District is Tamil. Telugu is spoken by 1,50,000 and Kanarese by 30,000 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Trichinopoly, 251 miles from Madras by rail.

MINERALS.—The chief minerals of economic value are building-stone and stone useful for road metalling, including gneiss, limestone, and laterite. Pottery materials, including pipe-clay, gypsum, etc., are common ; but the gypsum is generally impure. Common salt effloresces from the soil in many parts, and is collected by the poor for household use. The cretaceous rocks contain ferruginous nodules, which were formerly smelted when fuel was more abundant. One or two villages in the north of Musiri *taluk* are the only places where iron is now manufactured. Copper-ores are found in small quantities. A shell marble is found in Perambalur *taluk*, of which the tops of tables, paper-weights, and similar ornaments are made.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, *cholum*, *ragi*, *kambu*, considered the staple food of the District ; *varagu dal*, horsegram, *ulundu*, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, cocoa-nut, plantain, areca-nut, and chillies. There are two main varieties of rice in the District, known as *kar* and *pishanam* or *samba*. The former is an inferior description of grain, consumed as a rule by the poor.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.—The most important local industries are weaving and the manufacture of cigars. The latter is almost entirely confined to Trichinopoly city, whence a large number of cigars are sent to all parts of India. The tobacco used is chiefly imported from Dindigal, that of local growth being coarse and inferior. The gold-smiths of Trichinopoly also are of considerable repute. Trichinopoly city is the principal seat of trade ; but there are numerous fairs all over the District,

held, as a rule, weekly, for the sale of grain, cattle, etc. The principal exports are grain of all kinds, especially rice; the imports, tobacco and salt.

CLIMATE.—Trichinopoly is one of the hottest and driest Districts in the Madras Presidency, though free from extremes of heat and cold. In the high unirrigated parts there is much sun-glare and reflected and radiated heat, and at times hot winds with clouds of dust. At certain seasons the atmosphere is very sultry and enervating. Both monsoons are felt, but the heaviest rainfall is brought by the north-east monsoon. The climate is equable and it is probably for this reason not unfavourable to the health of either Natives or Europeans.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *taluks* of Trichinopoly, Musiri, Udaiyarpalayam, Perambalur, and Kulitalai. Revenue about 20 lakhs. **District Staff.**—Collector and Magistrate, Head Assistant Collector, 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent Central Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Political Agent at Pudukotta, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Trichinopoly town see Trichinopoly.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

- Ayampalayam.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Cannanore.**—Village with post office [m.], 14 miles from Tellicherry.
- Chettikulam.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Chintamanipatti.**—Village with post office [m. t.].
- Coleroon (Kolladam).**—The northern mouth of the Cauvery river in the Madras Presidency, which leaves the main channel at the upper end of the island of Srirangam, about 10 miles west of Trichinopoly. After a north-easterly course of about 94 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal at Atchavaram, 3½ miles from Porto Novo. For the greater part of its length the Coleroon forms the boundary between the Districts of Trichinopoly and South Arcot on the left, and Tanjore on the right bank.
- Elamanur.**—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Trichinopoly. Visitors to the upper anicut of the Cauveri alight here. Post office [m.].
- Erakudi.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Gangaikandapur (Ganga-kanda-puram).**—Town and temple, situated about 6 miles to the east of Jaiamkondu Solapuram; connected with Udaiyar-palayam by the Chellambaram road, and 1 mile distant from the great Trunk Road, running from Tanjore to South Arcot. The village is purely agricultural. Close to the village is one of the most remarkable but least known temples in Southern India. The building consists of one large enclosure, measuring 584 feet by 372. This was evidently once well fortified by a stone wall, with batteries at each corner. The *vimana* in the centre of the courtyard is a very conspicuous building, and strikes the eyes from a great distance. The ruins

of 6 *gopuras*, or gate pyramids surmount different parts of the building. Tradition says that the village was once one of the principal seats of the Chola Kings. Northward from its side runs an embankment 16 miles long, provided with several substantial sluices, and of great strength, which in former times must have formed one of the largest reservoirs in India. This tank was filled partly by a channel from the Coleroon river, upwards of 60 miles in length, which enters it at its southern end; and partly by a smaller channel from the Vellar, which entered it on the north. Traces of both these channels still remain. This village was formerly wealthy and flourishing capital of a small monarchy.

Iluppur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Irungalur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jambukeshwaram (*a title of Siva*).—A famous temple in Srirangam island, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the great Srirangam temple, but rivalling the latter in architectural beauty and interest, and probably exceeding it in antiquity.

Jayankondacholapuram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kariamanikam.—Village with post office [m.].

Katapalle.—Village with post office [m.].

Kattalai.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Katuputur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kilpaluvur.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m.].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Kovilpatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnarayapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Kullitalai.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the bank of the river Cauveri, 20 miles from Trichinopoly fort. Population under 2,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurumbalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalapet.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m. s.].

Lalgudi.—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manachanallor.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manaparai.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Trichinopoly. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Marungapuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Muckanamalaipatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Mukomboo.—Village with post office [m.].

Musiri.—Town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Cauveri river, 25 miles from Trichinopoly town.

and almost exactly opposite to Kulitalai railway station of the South Indian Railway. A considerable amount of traffic from the Sub-division is carried on at this station. Assistant Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, a dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nungavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Padalur—Village with post office [m.].

Perambalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated almost in the centre of the *taluk*, on the old road from Trichinopoly to Madras. Population about 3,500. The water-supply is indifferent. Post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market.

Pettavathalai.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Polalur—Village with post office [m.].

Pullampadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Puthanatham—Village with post office [m.].

Ranjangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Srirangam.—Town and municipality, situated 2 miles north of Trichinopoly city, and almost in the centre of the island of Srirangam, formed by the bifurcation of the Cauveri into two branches at a point about 11 miles west of Trichinopoly. Population about 20,000. The southern branch of the river retains the name of Cauveri, while the northern channel is known as the Coleroon. In his retirement at Srirangam, the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja worked out his system of the Vishnute religion, which he preached through the length and breadth of Southern India. He died at Srirangam about the middle of the 11th century. The town chiefly owes its fame to its great temple dedicated to Vishnu. The temple and the town are indeed almost contemporaneous, the greater portion of the houses having been built inside the temple walls. District Munsiff's court, a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. Annual festival in December or January.

Thathampettaipaloor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Therumanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thirumalaivadi—Village with post office [m.].

Thiruvanaikoil—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thogamalai—Village with post office [m.].

Thottayam—Village with post office [m.].

Thuvarankurichi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruyerumbur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Trichinopoly (*The city of the three-headed Rakshasa*)—Chief town of the *taluk*; also the administrative head-quarters and principal town of the District of the same name, and a garrison town and municipality, with 2 railway stations; situated on the right bank of the river Cauveri, 56 miles from the sea. Trichinopoly is a place of much historic interest, having been the scene of many well-known sieges, etc. The city consists of the fort, situated about a mile south of the river; the military cantonment and 17 villages and hamlets, which are included in the municipal limits. Of these, the best known is Uraiyur, which is the oldest

part of the city, and was at one time the capital of the Chola kingdom. The fort has been dismantled, but this part of the town is still known as 'the Fort.' The rock of Trichinopoly is nearly 500 feet high, and is ascended by steps. A splendid view is obtainable from the top. Trichinopoly is well known for its cigars, and for its peculiar and beautiful silver and gold jewellery. The city contains, besides military hospitals, a municipal hospital, a meteorological observatory, the central and district jails. There are several Catholic churches, two of which are large and important. The Lutherans, the Wesleyans, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have missions. Another college called St. Josephs, affiliated with Madras University was opened on the 18th January 1883. Population 91,000. Travellers' bungalow, club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Turaiyur—Town in Musiri *taluk*, situated about 25 miles north of Trichinopoly town. Population 7000. There is a large tank with a curious half-ruined three-storied building in its centre. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Udayarpalayam—North eastern *taluk* of Trichinopoly District, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 19 miles from Kilpaluvur. Population 6000. An agricultural and market town, with Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Uppiliapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Vaiyampati—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Valady—Village with post office [m.].

Vathalaigudalur—Village with post office [m.].

TRICHINOPOLY AGENCY.

Pudukotta—Native State in Madras Presidency, entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Area 1101 square miles. Population 305,000, almost entirely agricultural, and dwelling in 1 town and 596 villages. The country is for the most part a flat plain, interspersed with small rocky hills some of which are crowned by old forts. In the south-west, hills and jungles are found, but elsewhere the State is well cultivated. There are 3000 tanks, some of considerable size. Products—rice and dry grains. Iron-ore is found in places, but is not worked. Silk-weaving is carried on. Manufactures of cloths, blankets, and mats. The gross revenue of the State is 6 lakhs, but the alienations of land revenue are extensive. The net revenue is about 3 lakhs. The Raja has received a *sanad* granting the right of adoption. He exercises independent jurisdiction, but is considered as an ally subject to the advice of the British Government. He maintains a military force of 126 infantry, 21 cavalry, and about 3300 militia; besides armed servants and watchmen. The succession follows the law of primogeniture. Pudukotta, the chief town of the State. Population 16000. The town is unusually clean, airy, and well-built. It contains Raja's College, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The present Ruling Chief,—Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur.

VIZAGAPATAM.

VIZAGAPATAM (Visakhapatam).—District on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal. It forms a portion of the north maritime province of the Madras Presidency, historically known as the Northern Sircars. It is bounded on the north by the District of Ganjam and the Central Provinces; on the east by Ganjam and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and Godavari District; and on the west by the Central Provinces. It consists of 14 Zamindaris, 37 Proprietary Estates, and 3 Government *Taluks*. Area (including the Jaipur and Vizianagram *Zamindaris*, which are also under British administration), 17,242 square miles. Population (1891) 2,802,992 souls. In size and population, Vizagapatam ranks first among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. The administrative head-quarters are at Vizagapatam town, 380 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The maritime plain and some of the valleys in the uplands are very fertile. The principal 'wet' crops are rice, and sugarcane; the chief 'drug' crops, indigo, cotton, *ragi*, *jum*, *korra*, and gingelly oil-seed. The staple product of the District is rice.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures in the District worthy of notice are cotton cloth and the beautiful fancy wares of Vizagapatam town. A special cloth called *panjam* is manufactured at the villages of Anakapalle, Paikaroumeta, Nakkapilli, and Tuni, and other minor villages adjacent to them; and a profitable trade in this commodity is carried on. Cloth woven at Vizagapatam and Chicacole, is in much request throughout Southern India. Table-cloths, towels, and *jungaris* are also manufactured in the District. The town of Vizagapatam is celebrated for ornamental articles made of ivory, buffalo-horn, porcupine quills, and silver. Work-boxes, chess-boards, card-cases, and many varieties of articles of *vertu* for the drawing-room are made out of these materials, and are reckoned among the purest of the native manufactures in India.

CLIMATE.—From the conformation of the District it naturally follows that there are great varieties of climate. Along the coast, the air is soft and relaxing, the prevailing winds being south-easterly. Land-winds are very early experienced. A few miles inland, the climate becomes dryer and hotter, like that of the more Southern Districts. Above the *ghats*, the nights are generally cool, and in the cold weather even a fire is agreeable. The monsoon is very heavy, and the climate then malarious. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever. Both Cholera and small-pox are very prevalent. *Beri-beri* is endemic in the plains, especially where the country is damp and swampy. Leprosy and elephantiasis are common near the coast. But on the whole, Vizagapatam is a favourite District being easily accessible by sea, and generally favourable to the European constitution.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *taluks* of Golconda, Sarvasiddhi, and Palkonda. The total revenue of the District is 23 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with principal, Senior, Special, Head, and 3 Assistant, Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forest with an Assistant, Deputy Commissioner

Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of District jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of sea customs, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Vizagapatam town see Vizagapatam.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aganampoody.—Village 11 miles from Vizagapatam. Post office [m. s.].

Anakapalle.—Town and municipality, situated on the Saradanadi river, and the great trunk road, 20 miles from Vizagapatam; also connected by road, with Pudimadaka, which serves as its port. A rising town of recent growth, and an agricultural centre with an export trade in molasses and a little cotton. Population about 14,000. Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Anantagiri.—Village, situated 3,111 feet above the sea, on the crest of the Galikonda Hills, which here form the boundary between the Vizianagram and Panchipenta domains. Population about 300. Coffee estate.

Andhra.—Estate in Vizagapatam District. Population 8,000, inhabiting into 50 villages; area, 3080 acres. This estate is all that to day represents the great Dravidian Division of Andhra. It was assessed at the Permanent Settlement at Rs. 1380. The ancestor of the present proprietor obtained the estate from the Jaipur chief.

Annamarazpet.—Village with large pagoda. Endowment, Rs. 3,630, derived from land.

Appekonda (Appikonda).—Village on the sea-coast with 500 inhabitants. Remarkable for its sacred shrine of Siva as Someswardu, where ceremonies for the removal of calamitous stellar conjunctions are supposed to have peculiar efficacy. Numerous pagodas, which once existed in the neighbourhood, have long been buried under sand-drifts.

Aruku.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Balighatiam (Ballighattam).—Village near which is a shrine of Siva as Brahmeswarudu, of peculiar sanctity. The Swami, or idol, contrary to usual custom, faces west instead of east. The river Panderu or Varahanadi, which washes the rock on which the temple stands, flows for some distance from south to north. This combination of directions is particularly auspicious in Hindu estimation, and the shrine, under the name of *Uttara Vahini*, is held in great veneration. On the river bank is a small bed of pulverized shale, which, from its resemblance to ashes, is declared by the priests to be the site of a sacrifice performed by Balichakravarti.

Bhegapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaya.—Pass, leading from Parvatipur to Jaipur. The head of the pass rises to 3,000 feet above the sea.

Bimlipatam.—Zamindari in Vizagapatam District, Area, 211 square miles, comprising 119 villages. Population about 110,000.

Bimlipatam.—Town, municipality, and port; situated on the

coast 18 miles north-east of Vizagapatam, 465 miles from Madras, and 454 miles from Calcutta. Population 9,000. As the chief port in the District, Bimlipatam enjoys a large trade. Though an open roadstead, the port is somewhat protected by the Upada and sugar-loaf head-lands; and good anchorage, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, can be obtained 2 miles off shore. Tradition derives the name from Bhima, one of the Pandu princes, who is said to have founded the town. Subordinate magistrate's court, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, a branch of Madras Bank, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bissemkatak.—Town in Jaipur Estate with population about 2,000 principally retainers and servants of Tad Raja, the feudatory at the head of the military force of Jaipur. The only building of any importance is the Raja's fort, an erection of mud. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Bobbili.—An estate or Zamindari in the Vizagapatam District, north of Vizianagram. Area, 227 square miles, containing 178 villages with 140,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus. Revenue Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of this Rs. 89,770 are paid to Government as tribute or peshkash. Bobbili, the chief town of the Estate, is situated about 70 miles north-west of Vizagapatam. A fortified enclosure in the centre of the town surrounds the temple and the residence of the chief. Population 15,000. Sub-magistrate's court, a sub-registrar's office, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Zamindar—Raja Venkatesvetachalapathi Ranga Rao, a Velama.

Budunuru.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bundare.—Village in Vizagapatam District. This is one of the chief Kandh villages, and was formerly a stronghold of the practice of human sacrifice known as Meriah or Junna.

Chantapilli (Santapilly).—Village, situated 5 miles north-east of Konada point and hamlet. Population 600. On the summit of a small hill stands the ' Santapilly ' light-house, to warn shipping especially vessels making the port of Bimlipatam, off the rocks. The light-house is distant about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles bearing south-east half-east. The light is visible 14 miles to seaward.

Chinna-Waltair.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chipurupalle.—Estate in Vizagapatam District, consisting of one village, assessed at Rs. 3810 per annum. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chittavalsa.—Town, situated on the road from Bimlipatam to Vizianagram and Chicacole. The Chittiyalasa and Gosthani rivers being here bridged. Population about 2,000. Large jute factory, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chittivalasa.—River in Vizagapatam District, rising at the foot of the Golconda Hill, and, after a south-easterly course of 58 miles, flowing into the sea at Bimlipatam.

Chodavaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dasmantpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Devarapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhamuku.—Village with post office [m.].

Dimili—Village with post office [m.].

Dolphin's Nose.—Promontory in Vizagapatam District. Elevation above the sea, 1500 feet. The southern point of Vizagapatam harbour, forming, with the ruined castle on it, a conspicuous land-mark to mariners.

Gajapatinagar.—Town and an important mart for hill produce. Population 2,200. The town contains Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Galkonda (or *Galiparvat* 'Windy Hill').—Range of hills in Vizagapatam District; averaging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, about 45 miles from the sea. The two highest peaks reach a height of 5345 and 5287 feet respectively. The shape of the range is that of a double crescent joined by a narrow saddle. The place is unhealthy. The land is the property of the Raja of Vizianagram, who has a coffee estate here.

Ganapuram.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s.].

Golugonda (*Golconda*).—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Gudari—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaganathraj-Chuttram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaipur (*Jayapuram*).—Zamindari or tributary estate in Vizagapatam District. Area, 9337 square miles. Population 615,000. Peshkash, Rs. 16,000. The greater part of the Zamindari lies on a tableland. A group of hills rises to the height of 5,000 feet. Large tracts are held by chiefs and semi-independent Khonds. Human sacrifices formerly prevailed among the Khonds. They believed that their cultivation would not prosper unless such offerings were made to the Earth Goddess. In 1845, a Special Agent for the suppression of human sacrifices was appointed. This Agency was abolished in 1861. A belief in witchcraft, characteristic of forests and lonely tracts, still prevails. Jaipur *zamindari* may be divided into two parts. The larger part, directly under the Raja and within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent, lies on the so-called Jaipur plateau; the other part, consisting of the *taluks* of Gunapur and Rayagada, is administered by the Senior Assistant Collector, whose head-quarters are at Parvatipur. Jaipur, the chief town of the zamindari of the same name, and the residence of the Raja is situated 7 miles north of the northern wall of the plateau of the Vizagapatam Hills. It has neither trade nor manufactures. The palace of the Raja and some temples are the only buildings of note. A Mission has lately been commenced at this place. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruling Chief—Maharaja Ramachandra Deo, a Kshatriya.

Jami—Town situated on the Gosthani river. Population 5,000. Indigo factory.

Kanity—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kannada—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimkota—Town 25 miles west of Vizagapatam town. Population 7000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kistnadevipeta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kondakerla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koppaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Koraput.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotapad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kottavalsa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuppili.—Town and sea-port with 2000 inhabitants. Salt station and post office [m. s.].

Kurupam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kylasa (Kailasa).—Hill in Vizagapatam District, 8 miles from Vizagapatam town ; highest point, 1758 feet above sea-level. This hill was suggested at one time as a sanitarium for Bengal ; and with that view a kind of hotel and one or two houses were built, the Raja of Vizianagram assisting the project with much liberality. It is easy of access, and the climate is said to be bracing and invigorating.

Lakshmpur.—Ghat or pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from the low country *via* Parvatipur into Jaipur ; height about 3000 feet above sea-level.

Madugula.—Estate and town situated at the foot of the *ghats*, which separate the low country from Jaipur, about 300 feet above sea-level. It is the chief town of an ancient hill zamindari lying partly above and partly below the *ghats*, paying a peshkash (tribute) of Rs. 30,100 to Government. The estate is partly under the ' Agency administration ' of Jaipur. Post office [m. s.].

Malkanagiri.—Town with a ruined mud fort and post office [m. s.].

Merange.—Village with post office [m.].

Mrutinjayanagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mulagapaka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nakkapilli.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narsapatanam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimgiri (Nyamgiri).—Range of mountains in the Jaipur country ; Vizagapatam District—rising to a height of 5,000 feet, and running parallel to the main chain of the Eastern Ghats, from which it is separated by valleys not a quarter of a mile in width. The Vamsadhara river rises in this range.

Nowrangapur.—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m. s.].

Paderoo.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Padmanabham.—Village, situated near the port of Bimlipatam. Population about 600. A place of religious and historic interest, containing a large endowed Hindu temple of much local celebrity and marking the scene of a decisive battle.

Padva.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palakonda.—Town situated on the Languliya river, near the Ganjam frontier, and connected with the coast and Parvatipur by good

roads. Population about 1200. Sub-magistrate's court, good school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Panchipenta.—Hill pass or *ghat* in Vizagapatam District ; by which the road crosses from Salur to Jaipur. The crest of the pass is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The village of Panchipenta containing about 1,000 inhabitants, is the capital of an ancient Zamindari, a feudatory of Jaipur, and ' Count of the Southern Marches'. The estate pays a fixed revenue of Rs. 26,960.

Pandur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paruvada—Village with post office [m.].

Parvatipur.—Town and head-quarters of the Senior Assistant Agent, with Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A centre of trade between the hills and the plains, being at the junction of three roads from Palkonda, Jaipur, and Vizianagram. Population about 1,200. Parvatipur is the centre of the Belgam Zamindari.

Pentakota.—Fishing village in Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Penugale—Village with post office [m.].

Pigeon Island.—Island off the coast of Vizagapatam District, about 7 leagues eastward of Wattada. It lies low, and is not discernible from a distance.

Pottanghi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Pudimadaka—Village with post office [m.].

Puluparti—Village with post office [m.].

Raiga—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rajam.—Village with Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramabudrapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramagiri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rayagudda.—Kandh village in Jaipur Zamindari, 33 miles north-west of Parvatipur. Population 2,000. Sub-magistrate's station, with thriving trade. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rayavalasa.—Pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from Kasipur to Jaipur by the abandoned sanitarium of Galikonda. Crest of the pass, 2,850 feet above the sea. The Maharaja of Vizianagram has a coffee estate here.

Salur.—Town with 12,000 inhabitants. Sub-magistrate's court, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarvasiddhi.—*Taluk* of Vizagapatam District. Head-quarters are at Yelamanchili.

Seetanagram—Village with post office [m.].

Sharadundi.—River, rises in the Madgula hills ; and flowing south-west past Anakapolli and Kasimkota, enters the sea at Wattada. Length, 45 miles.

Siller.—River in Vizagapatam District ; flows east, then north to Umada, where it turns west, and finally south-west, and joins the Saveri at Moat about 20 miles at the junction of the latter stream with the Godavary. Length, 150 miles.

Singapur.—Town in Jaipur State, situated 21 miles west of Bissenr Katak, on the Banjara route to Nagpur. Population about 1200. Post office [m. s.].

Sinhachalam (*Sinha 'lion'*).—Temple situated on a hill, 6 miles north-west of Vizagapatam town. The shrine is dedicated to the Lion incarnation of Vishnu, and is held in great veneration. It bears an inscription dated 1526, recording the visit of the hero Krishna Raya. About 200 years ago, it was endowed by the Pusapatis. It is now in the charge of the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Maharaja has built and endowed a choultry (native inn) for pilgrims.

Siripuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Sitampetta.—Pass, being one of the principal roads from Vizagapatam into Ganjam, and the usual route into Jaipur. The road is practicable for wheeled traffic.

Sitarampuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Stringavarapukota.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 6,000. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Subbaveram.—Village with post office [m.].

Tallapalem.—Village with post office [m.].

Tatiparthi.—Hill pass leading across the Eastern Ghats, from Vizagapatam District to Jaipur Zamindari. The pass is better known as Minamalur Ghat. Connects the town of Madgole with Jaipur in the Agency tract of the District. The village of Tatiparthi is at the foot of the pass, and that of Minamalur at the top.

Tulasi Dungari.—Hill range in Vizagapatam District, stretching into the State of Bastar. These hills, which separate the Ramgiri from the Malkangiri Zamindaris, have an average height of over 3,000 feet above sea-level. The highest peak (Tulasi) is 3928 feet.

Upmaka.—Village in Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 2,500. There is a very ancient temple here, which contains no idol or likeness of any living thing, though the conch and discus of Vishnu are figured on a stone. The yearly marriage festival of the god attracts great numbers of pilgrims in the month of March. Numerous marriages are celebrated here throughout the year.

Uppinavalsa.—Village with post office [m.].

Vratla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Varahanadi (or *Panderu*).—River in Vizagapatam District. After a south-easterly course of 45 miles from its source in the Eastern Ghats, it enters the sea with the Sharadanadi at Wattada.

Viraghattam.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viravali.—Zamindari *taluk* and station of a Sub-magistrate. Head-quarters are at Madugula.

Vizagapatam.—Zamindari *taluk* of Vizagapatam District, also chief town, municipality, sea-port, and head-quarters of a military division in the District of the same name, 180 miles from Masulipatam. Population about 35,000. Vizagapatam is traditionally said to have

been founded by an Andhra king, Kulattanga Chola, about the middle of the 14th century. The town is situated in a small bay, the south extremity of which is bounded by a promontory known as the Dolphin's Nose, and its northern extremity by the suburb of Waltair. To the west lies a large swamp, which is being reclaimed by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the town. The town or fort, as it is called, is separated from the Dolphin's Nose by a small river, which forms a bar where it enters the sea, but is passable for vessels of 300 tons during spring-tides.

As a sea port, Vizagapatam is gradually increasing in business. The trade is chiefly carried by country vessels and the British India Steam Navigation Company steamers. The special industries of the town are the manufacture of native cloth, and ornamental articles made of buffalo and deer horn, ivory, porcupine quills, sandal-wood, and silver. Work-boxes, desks, chess-boards, and a variety of articles both useful and ornamental, are turned out with great taste. Within the fort are the European infantry veteran company barraeks, arsenal, sessions court-house and other public buildings. There is also an excellent hospital and dispensary; poor-house, and a lunatic asylum. Residence of Roman Catholic Bishops, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianagram (*Vijaya-nagaram* 'City of Vijaya' name of its founder).—One of the most ancient and extensive Zamindari in India, included in Vizagapatam District. Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1252 villages with 900,000 inhabitants. The Zamindari is divided for revenue purposes into 11 *taluks*, and the system of administration is based on the Government practice in adjoining tracts. Revenue nearly 12 lakhs. The population is almost entirely Telugu Hindu. The estate is well supplied with roads, schools, and hospitals, in which matters the Vizianagram Raj will compare favourably with any part of India.

Vizianagram, the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated 17 miles from Bimlipatam. Population about 24,000. It is the residence of the Maharaja, (Zamindar—The Hon. His Highness Maharajah Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajupati Raj, K. C. I. E., a Kshatriya), a military cantonment, the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, and a municipality. Vizianagram is a well-built town, contains a fine market, town-hall, and other public institutions, the gift of the late Maharaja. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry is stationed here. At the distance of one mile from the cantonment are the fort and town, and lying midway is a large tank. The fort is entirely occupied by the palace and buildings of the Maharaja. The climate is generally salubrious. A small church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Waddadi—Village with post offices [m. s. t.].

Waltair.—Town and the European suburb of Vizagapatam, situated 3 miles north of the town. Although only 230 feet above sea-level, it is remarkable for its healthy climate, and all the European officers, civil and military, live here. The garrison consists of 1 Native Infantry regiment. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wondragudda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Yellamanchill.—Village and head-quarters of Sarvasiddhi taluk. Population about 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Lieutenant-Governorship of British India. The Provinces are bounded on the north by the Himalayas, Oudh and Nepal; on the east by Behar; on the south by Rewar, Bundelkhand and Gwalior; on the west by Rajputana and the Punjab. They form a semi-circle around Oudh. Area, 83,285 square miles. Population 34,254,254; about one-eighth are Muhammadans, nearly all the rest are Hindus. The North-West Provinces are rather less in size than Bengal, and they rank third in density of population. The administrative capital and principal seat of the Lieutenant-Governor is at Allahabad, 564 miles from Calcutta by rail.

In 1833, the Bengal Presidency was divided into the Lower Provinces, and the Upper or North-West Provinces. The North-West Provinces have 3 natural divisions—(1) the Himalaya districts; (2) the rich plains north of the Jumna and the Ganges; (3) the tracts south of the Jumna.

CLIMATE.—The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than that of Bengal. The rainfall is not large; and it is from the end of June to the beginning of October, the rain coming from the east.

PRODUCTS.—In the hills iron is found, and the valleys and slopes are often very fertile, and valuable for tea plantations. The tea grown in the Himalayas is said to be the best in the world. Grain, opium, oil-seeds, sugar, cotton, and indigo are the principal vegetable productions. Wheat is the chief food-grain. Saltpetre is collected in some quantities.

LANGUAGES.—Hindi and Urdu are the prevailing languages. Hindi is derived mainly from Sanskrit; Urdu from Arabic. Hindi is spoken by the Hindus, especially in the south-east. Urdu is more common in the large towns than in the villages.

RELIGION.—Hinduism and Muhammadanism are the prevalent religions.

INDUSTRY.—The people are almost wholly engaged in agriculture. Indigo is manufactured in many districts; weaving, pottery, and some kinds of ornamental work are carried on in towns.

COMMERCE.—Shawls and other woollen fabrics are brought from Cashmere; camels, horses, mules, salt, antimony, fine-woollen and cotton goods, asafoetida, and dried fruits from countries west of the Indus; salt and fancy goods from Rajputana; and calicoes from Calcutta. The principal exports are cotton and indigo, which are sent by water to Calcutta.

RAILWAYS.—The East Indian Railway runs south of the Ganges; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connects the principal districts north of the Ganges. A line from Agra extends to Rajputana.

REVENUE.—The revenue amounts to about 6 crores of rupees annually; and is chiefly derived from land, abkari, and stamps. The land tax is

generally paid to Government by villages—not by separate individuals. The expenditure is nearly one crore.

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief governing power rests with the Lieutenant-Governor, whose Secretariat staff consists of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Junior Secretary (in charge of Finance), and three Under-Secretaries. The administration of the Department of Public Works is under the charge of the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), who is Secretary in the Public Works Department, and of the Chief Engineer for Canals, who is Secretary in the Irrigation Branch.

There is a Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, which consists of a President (the Lieutenant-Governor), 9 members, and a Secretary to the Council. The suprema administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges.

The following are the officers at the head-quarters of Government in addition to those already mentioned above :—

Senior Member, Board of Revenue.	Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Junior Member, ditto.	Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Joint Secretary ditto.	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.
Junior Secretary ditto.	Director of Public Instruction.
Legal Remembrancer to Govt.	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.	Sanitary Commissioner.
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.	Accountant-General.
Assistant ditto.	Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
Postmaster-General.	Superintendent, Government Press,
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Curator of Government Books, and Superintendent of Emigration.
Inspector-General of Police.	Meteorological Reporter to Govt.
First Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Municipal Supervising Engineer.
Second Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	

Next in degree come the Commissioners of Divisions, of which there are eleven in the Lieutenant-Governorship. The Commissioner is the direct channel of communication between the District officer and the head of the Government and the Board of Revenue. He also hears appeals from the Collectors and their subordinates in rent and revenue cases, and is invested with large executive and police powers. A Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces has six or seven Districts subordinate to him. Each District is administered by a District officer, styled Magistrate and Collector in the North-Western Provinces. The District officer is the direct representative of the Executive Government in all departments, and is ordinarily a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the District and the collec-

tion of its revenue, but there is no branch of the administration with which he is not concerned. He is head of the police; is responsible for the work of the District treasury; superintends the excise and the collection of the revenue from stamps. He is required to interest himself in all matters in which Government has any concern, and to look after sanitation, road, and arboriculture. He also hears criminal and revenue appeals from the subordinate courts; he has always the power, and in some parts of the Province is expected, to take a share in the criminal work of the District. To aid him in performing these and other duties, he has a staff of assistants, of whom one at least is usually a covenanted officer. At each *tahsil* or Sub-divisional head-quarters is a *tahsildar*, invested usually with both magisterial and revenue powers, who has a large staff of subordinates, and is to the *tahsil* very much what the District officer is to the District. His duties are equally multifarious.

DIVISIONS.—The divisions are seven in number: towards the centre, Allahabad; eastward, Benares and Gorakhpur; westward Agra and Meerut; north-east of the Ganges, Rohilkhand and Kumaun. The divisions contain 37 districts. 1. Meerut comprising the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh; 2. Agra, comprising Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, and Etah; 3. Rohilkhand, comprising Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit; 4. Allahabad, comprising Cawnpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur; 5. Benares, comprising Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia; 6. Gorakhpur, comprising Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh; and 7. Kumaun, comprising Kumaun, Garhwal, and Tarai; all of which see separately.

AGRA.

AGRA.—District in the Division of the same name; and is bounded on the north by Muttra, Etah; on the south by Dholpur and Gwalior States; on the east by Mainpuri and Etawah; and on the west by the Bhartpur State. Area, 1,845 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1196 villages. Population 1,003,796. District head-quarters are at the city of Agra, 279 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The crops are divided into the *kharif* or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *kharif* crops consist of *bajra*, *jour*, *moth*, and other food grains and cotton. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, poppy, and vegetables are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Agra. There are, however, several indigo factories and two cotton screws in the rural parts, besides the usual village manufactures of pottery and coarse cloth. Large quantities of stone are quarried in the south-west of the District, and exported by the Jumna, after being dressed and carved at Agra. The system of communication is excellent. Large cattle-markets are held at Sultanpur, Kandharpur, Jarra, and Shamsabad. The chief commercial fair is that of Batesar, on the right bank of the Jumna, at which about 150,000 persons attend the Bathing Festival, and a great trade is transacted in horses, camels and cattle.

CLIMATE.—Agra District, from its proximity to the sandy deserts on the west, is very dry, and suffers from greater extremes of temperature than the country farther east. Though cold in winter and exceedingly hot in summer, the climate is not considered unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Itimadpur, Firozabad, Bah Pinahat, Fatehabad, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, and Khairagarh. Revenue, 23 lakhs; total cost of officials and police of all kinds, nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Commissioner; District and Sessions Judge (who has also jurisdiction in Muttra); Agent of the Bank of Bengal; Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, with a Deputy Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner; Superintendent of Post Offices; Judge of the Court of Small Causes; Sub-Judge; Munsiff; Superintendent Central Prison and District Jail; Superintendent of Police with an Assistant; Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Medical School; Chaplain; Executive Engineer; and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Agra town see Agra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achnera.—Village and railway junction station, 17 miles from Agra. Post office [m. s.].

Agra (Akbarabad).—Chief city and *tahsil* of Agra District, also railway junction station [R.], situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, 279 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur. It is the second city in size and importance in the North Western Provinces, and is also a well-built and handsome town. The city itself is remarkable for the comfort and solidity of its domestic architecture. Municipal area, 10 square miles. Population about 168,662 including cantonments and the suburbs of Tajgang and Shahganj. In population Agra is somewhat larger than Allahabad; but in character and produce it is like Allahabad and Benares. Agra is a great grain mart, whence traders to the south and west draw their supplies; and it is a centre where the sugar or other produce of Rohilkhand and the north converges, before being finally dispersed to the places of consumptions. It has also a large manufacture of shoes, pipe stems, and gold lace. Chief imports—sugar, tobacco, grain, salt, and cotton; while the exports consist of cotton carpets, gold lace, and wrought stone from quarries of Fatehpur Sikri, and the Bandroli hills. *Remarkable Buildings.*—Most of the magnificent Mughal buildings, which render Agra so interesting in the eye of the traveller, are situated within the limits of Akbar's fort (built in 1566). The "Taj Mahal" which ranks first in the world for purely decorative workmanship; the splendid Juma Masjid or Great Mosque; the Fort, in which lie the palace buildings, the Diwan-i-am (Hall of public Audience) is on one side, and behind it are two smaller enclosures, the one containing the Diwan-i-khas, (Hall of Private Audience) and the other the harem; the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) stands to the north of the Diwan-i-am; the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, a small village, 5 miles from the cantonment; the tomb of Itimad-ud-dowla, (a fantastic combination of Hindu and Mughal architecture); and Futtehpore Sikri, the favourite

residence of the Emperor Akbar, about 25 miles from Agra on the Jaypore road. Amongst the modern buildings may be mentioned the Government College on the Drummond Road, the Central Prison, Metcalfe Hall, and the Judge's court. The Catholic Mission and Orphanage is also of interest for its relative antiquity.

Banks.—Besides the Bengal Bank there are two other banks, the Uncovenanted, and the Agra, both situated in cantonments not far from the Club.

Public Gardens.—The cantonment or public gardens are a pleasant breathing space, containing a band-stand and a large tank; near the latter lies Jahangir's stone-bath removed from the Fort many years ago. Opposite the gardens is the Agra residence of Maharaja Sindhia.

The railway station is in the Fort near the river Jumna. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station, and also in most parts of the city. Travellers' bungalows, Dak bungalows, and 4 Hotels for Europeans in the cantonment. Dhuramsalas and Sarais for Natives in the town. Post and telegraph offices.

Agra Canal—An important irrigation work, available also for navigation in Delhi, Gurgaon, Muttra, and Agra Districts, and Bhartpur State. The canal receives its supply from the Jumna river at Okla, about 10 miles below Delhi, and finally joins the Utangan river about 20 miles below Agra.

Agra Cantonment—Railway station, 1 mile from the Agra Fort station. This station is for the military cantonment, where there are large barracks for European troops. There is also an admirable club here.

Aharan—Village with post office [m.].

Anwalkhera—Village with post office [m.].

Bah.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars's court, and post office [m. s.].

Barhan—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Batesar.—Town lying on the right bank of the river Jumna, 35 miles south-east of Agra. Great religious and commercial fair on last day of Kartik, which attracts 150,000 persons. Pilgrims bathe in the Jumna. From 4,000 to 7,000 horses, are exposed for sale, besides 3,000 camels, and 10,000 cattle. Sales take place for 2 or 3 days before and after the religious festival. The horses come chiefly from Punjab and Upper Doab, Kabul, and Rajputana. They are purchased for cavalry, and police purposes, and also by private persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Belanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandai.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Agra.

Biehpuri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Doki—Village with post office [m. s.].

Fatehabad.—*Tahsil*, town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 21 miles south-east of Agra city. Population about 5,000. The town was originally named Zafarnagar, and was changed to Fatehabad by Aurangzeb after his victory over his brother Dara. The Emperor built a mosque here, as well as a *sarai*, now the

tahsiti, and a tank, which has now nearly silted up. He also planted a large grove to the south-east of the town, which still remains in tolerable preservation. The town has but little trade; small bi-weekly market. It contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, boys and girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur Sikri.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, also municipality, and former capital of Mughal Empire, situated 12 miles from Achnera, and 11 miles from Bhurtpore railway stations. Population about 7,000. Founded by the Emperor Akbar in 1750 with a view to its establishment as the permanent seat of the Mughal court; and enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir. It chiefly consists of a vast expanse of ruins, enclosed by a high stone-wall, some 5 miles in circuit. The great mosque is approached by a magnificent gateway, known as the Buland Darwaza, which surmounts a splendid flight of steps, and gives access to the Dargah or sacred quadrangle a courtyard some 500 feet square, surrounded by a lofty cloister and a range of cells for Fakirs or pilgrims. North of the Dargah stand the houses of Abul Fazl and his brother Faizi, now used as a boys' school. Eastward is the principal palace, containing the apartments of Akbar's chief wife. A lofty and richly-carved gate gives access to a terrace paved with sandstone flags, and formerly enclosed by a colonnade. On this terrace stand, among other noble buildings, the so called houses of Birbal and of the 'Christian lady.' Birbal's palace, which modern antiquaries assign with greater probability to his daughter, is noticeable for its massive materials and the lavish minuteness of its detail. 'The christian lady's house' belonged, to Bibi Mariama, a Portuguese wife of Akbar. Among the other architectural Master-pieces the Diwan-i-khas and the Diwan-i-am or Council Chamber and Hall of Judgment, especially attract the attention of visitors. The Elephant Gate contains two massive figures of the animals from which it derives its name; but their heads were removed by the Muhammadan bigotry of Aurangzeb. Close by towers the Hiran minar, a pile some 70 feet in height, covered with enamelled imitations of elephants' tusks, which are commonly believed by the populace to consist of solid ivory. Numerous other splendid buildings, dating back in every case to the reign of Akbar, or of his son Jahangir, stand in various parts of the city. Fatehpur Sikri has little modern importance, and its architectural remains, which attract many tourists from Agra, are its chief claim to attention.

The modern town of Fatehpur lies to the south-west of the ruins and palaces, and the village of Sikri to the north-east, but both are within the old boundary wall built by Akbar, which had a circumference of about 7 miles. The public buildings comprise a *tahsildar's* office, police station, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a dak bungalow, in part of the old palace, formerly Akbar's record office; while other portions of the palace buildings are available for occupation by visitors on permission given by Collector. Fatehpur Sikri is mentioned in the *Aini Akbari* as among the principal places in the Mughal Empire in 1596; although it had

then ceased for ten years to be the capital, and as celebrated for its hair-weaving, silk-spinning, and stone-carving, which 'clever workmen chisel so skilfully as no turner could do with wood.' Its grand *sarai* was the rendezvous of merchants from all the then known parts of the globe, European countries being largely represented. But at the present day, the weaving of a few coarse and cheap cotton carpets, and the fashioning of rude millstones, are the only manufactures of the place, while its trade has dwindled down into the import of a few insignificant items, mainly for local consumption.

Firozabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Agra. Population about 17,000. It contains numerous ruins of handsome buildings and appears to have been in former times an important centre. It is now a small trading town, with a considerable agricultural population. Tahsildar's court, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, police station, encamping-ground, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Himatpur—Village with post office [m.].

Iradatnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Itimadpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Jumna, 4 miles from Tundla railway station. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Itimad-ud-daula.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagner—Village with post office [m.].

Jaitpur—Village with post office [m.].

Jarki—Village with post office [m.].

Kachaura—Village with post office [m.].

Kagaraul—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kakulia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karouli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairagarh.—South-western *tahsil* of Agra District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Utangan river, 18 miles from Agra city. Population about 1500. Besides being the head-quarters of the *tahsil*, the village has a police station, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khandauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malpura—Village with post office [m.].

Mandakur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mania.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Narki—Village with post office [m.].

Panahat.—Town situated about a mile from the left bank of the river Chambal, 33 miles south-east of Agra city, and 14 miles from Bah. Population about 6,000. The town contains a police station, school, 3 fine Hindu temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. The old fort commands an extensive view, and is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Raiba.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Agra.

Rukutta—Village with post office [m.].

Saiyan—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Shamsabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandra.—Village situated 5 miles north-west of Agra city, on the Muttra road. Population about 2,000. Founded by Sikandar Lodi of Jaunpur, who built a palace here in 1495, but now chiefly noticeable as containing the tomb of Akbar. There is an asylum for the orphans maintained by the Church Mission Society. Post office [m. s.].

Tundla.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 16 miles from Agra. Population 1600. Post office [m. s.].

ALIGARH.

ALIGARH.—The southernmost District of Meerut Division, and is bounded on the north by Bulandshahr District, on the south by Muttra District, on the east by Etah, and on the west by the river Jumna and Muttra District. Area, 1,952 square miles. Population 1,043,172. District head-quarters are at Aligarh town, 312 miles from Allahabad.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton and indigo are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal articles of export from Aligarh are grain, cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, and saltpetre. The imports consist of sugar, rice, Manchester goods, spices, metals, tobacco, timber, and manufactured articles generally.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Aligarh is that of the Doab plain generally. The year is divided into—the rainy season, from June till October; the cool season, from October till April; and the hot season, from April till June. The only endemic disease prevailing in the District is a malarious fever; but cholera and typhoid fever occur in an epidemic form, especially during years of scarcity.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the peasantry is Hindi, tinged in the south with the Braj dialect, but the better classes speak the Urdu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Atranji, Aligarh, Iglas, Khair, Hathras, and Sikandra Rao. Revenue, 25 lakhs; expenditure, nearly 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Superintendent Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Postal Workshops, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Aligarh town see Aligarh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agsauli.—Village, 7 miles from Sikandrabad railway station. Post office [m.].

Akrabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aligarh (*The high fort*).—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name. The fort and civil station of Aligarh adjoin the large and handsome native city of Koil. The centre of the city is occupied by the high site of an old Dor fortress now crowned by

Sabit Khan's mosque, a conspicuous object from the surrounding plain. Area, 452 acres. Population (with the town of Koil) 60,500. The principal trade is in cotton; for pressing which there are screws, under both European and native management, near the railway station. Manufactures unimportant, except a little pottery. Public buildings—the courts, Anglo-Oriental College, Moti Masjid the Anglo-vernacular schools, jail, church and a dispensary. The Aligarh Institute has a library of 2000 volumes and a public reading-room, furnished with the leading English and vernacular journals. Annual fair in February. The town contains the usual district staff, dak bungalow, hotel, post and telegraph offices.

Atrauli—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Aligarh. Population 15,000. A well-built, clean, and healthy town, with *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in cotton, iron, brass utensils, and local produce.

Barauli—Village with post office [m.].

Barla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beswan—Village with post office [m.].

Bhikampur—Village with post office [m.].

Bijalgarh—Town situated 12 miles from Aligarh and 10 miles from Sikandra. It is an agricultural town, advancing in prosperity. School, ancient fort, and post office [m.].

Budhansi—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaus—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charra—Village with post office [m.].

Dadon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganghiri—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Village with post office [m. t.].

Harduaganj—Town and municipality, also railway station, in the open plain, 8 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Founded by Hardwa or Balaram, brother of Krishna, but containing no remains to justify this mythical antiquity. Fine open bazar lined with good shops, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hathras (Old name Mendu).—South-western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Aligarh. Hathras is a well-built and prosperous trading centre, and ranks second to Cawnpur among the trading centres of the Doab. Population 26,000. The town contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, a large tank, and post office [m. s. t.]. In local industries, the town is noted for the delicacy and excellence of its wood and stone carving.

Hathras Road—Railway junction station [R.], 6 miles from Hathras town.

Muzain.—Town and an unimportant place of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated 8 miles from Sikandra, and 22 miles from Aligarh town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Iglas.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Muttra road, 18 miles from Aligarh town. Population 1,600. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalali.—Agricultural town, 13 miles south-east of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. There is no regular bazar, and no trade. Camping-ground half a mile from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Jatari.—Village with post office [m.].

Jewan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kachaura.—Village with post office [m.].

Kariaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Hazimabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Khair.—Western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road to the Jumna, 14 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulwa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Aligarh.

Lakhnu.—Village with post office [m.].

Lohgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Mursan.—Agricultural and rather neglected town, situated on the Muttra road, 7 miles west of Hathras, and 24 miles south-west of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. Residence of a family of Jat Rajas, whose present representative is Raja Ghansyam Singh, grandson of the late Raja Tikam Singh, c. s. i. Two schools, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Narainpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pali.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Aligarh.

Pilkhana.—Village with post office [m.].

Pora.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Aligarh.

Purdilpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rati-ka-Nagla.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Hathras city.

Salempur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasni.—Town, 14 miles from Aligarh, and 7 miles from Hathras. Population 5,000. Ruins of old fort, Indigo factories, police station, post office [m.], and encamping ground for troops.

Sikandra Rao.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Hathras city railway station. Population 11,000. Sikandra Rao is a squalid, poor-looking town, on a low, badly-drained site. A great swamp spreads eastward, attaining a length of 4 miles during the rains. The town contains Tahsildar's court, police station, mosque, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Somna.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Aligarh town. Population 2,000. Police station, and post office [m.].

Tappal.—Town in Khair *tahsil*, situated on the old high bank of the Jumna (which now flows 4 miles to the west), 32 miles north-west of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. A decaying town, with no trade, bazar of a few poor-looking shops; unmetalled sanday roads; ruins and

neglected buildings. Once a place of some note : remains of large fort, said to be 800 years old ; ruins of another fort, formerly belonging to Begam Samru. School, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Tochigarh—Village with post office [m.].

ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD.—District in the Division of the same name, and is bounded on the north by Partabgarh District in Oudh ; on the east by Jaunpur and Mirzapur ; on the south by the Native State of Rewah ; and on the south-west and west by Banda and Fatehpur. Area, 2,852 square miles. Population 1,548,737. District head-quarters are at Allahabad City, 844 miles from Bombay by rail.

MINERALS.—No minerals are found in the District, except nodular limestone or *kankar*, and the saline earth of the *usar* plains, which is utilized for the manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif*, or autumn crops being rice, pulses, *joar* and *bajra* (millets). The *rabi*, or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, and other grains. Irrigation is carried on by means of wells, tanks, and *jhils*, there being no canals in the District.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Allahabad is not famous for any particular trade or manufacture, but it has long been a mart of considerable general importance ; and since the formation of the railway system of Upper India enormous quantities of goods pass through the town. There is a local trade in gold and silver ornaments ; but Allahabad is rather an exchange mart for the purchase and sale of goods produced at other places, than a depôt for articles manufactured within the city itself. Allahabad produces excellent pottery, and manufactures goods in brass and tin.

CLIMATE.—The general health of the District is good. Though the hot weather lasts from April to November, yet the dry west winds are not so trying here as in the upper country ; and during the rains a cool breeze generally blows from the Ganges or the Jumna.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Allahabad, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchana, Barah, and Meja. Revenue, 29 lakhs. The total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 4½ lakhs. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Assistant Commissioner Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Post offices, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Principal of Muir Central College with 7 Professors and 1 Mathematical Lecturer, Inspector of Schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with 3 Assistants, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 4 Chaplains, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriage, 3 Executive Engineers, and 12 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Allahabad city see Allahabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allahabad (Prayag).—Head-quarters *Tahsil* or Sub-division of Allahabad District, also chief city, municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, on the wedge of land formed by its confluence with the Ganges, and is distant 390 miles from Delhi. Allahabad is the third city of the North-Western Provinces in size, and the first in administrative importance. Allahabad or Prayag is a very ancient city, and is considered one of the most efficacious places in India for bathing. In the Mahabharata the country round Allahabad bears the name of Varanavata, and was the scene of the exile undergone by the famous Pandava brethren. The city or ancient Prayag was built by the Hindus, and is held sacred by them, about 3 miles from the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges rivers (a third river the Saraswati runs underground meeting here both the rivers, and hence it is called Tribeni), which can be seen with advantage from the palace in the fort. The waters of both rivers are easily distinguished by the difference in colour. A great religious fair, known as the Magh Mela, is held in December and January on the plain near the fort, just above the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. It is one of the largest in the Province, being ordinarily visited by about 250,000 persons; but at the great fair held every twelfth year, the *Kumbh Mela*, as many as a million pilgrims are present at one time. The great bathing-day is at the new moon; but pilgrims attend the sacred spot throughout the whole month. The present fort and city were founded by Akbar in 1575 A. D.; but the Aryans possessed a very ancient city here called Prayag. The Hindus now call it Prayag. It is a very sacred place with them, as they believe that Brahma performed his sacrifices of the horse here in memory of his recovering the four Vedas from Shankhasur. In the fort, near Asoka's pillar, steps lead down to an underground Hindu temple. This building, dedicated to Siva, passes as the place where the river Saraswati unites with the Ganges and the Jumna. The damp walls of the chambers afford sufficient proof of its existence for the satisfaction of devotees. The stump of a banyan tree, said to be 15 centuries old and still alive is here the object of worship. The temple contains also the image of a famous saint, named Makunda. The place is very hot in summer, and the roads dusty for the want of good metal which cannot be obtained. The native town consists of a network of narrow streets, intersected by a few main roads. The English quarter is handsomely laid out, with broad, well-watered roads, planted on both sides with trees. The civil station, cantonments, and city stretch for six miles from the point of junction. The Allahabad University was established in 1887, and the Legislative Council dates from the same year. The objects of interest are the Fort, Alfred Park (a fine public garden), Sultan Kushru's Bagh or garden and mausoleum of Prince Kushru (close to the railway station). Two minor mausoleums occupy sites in its neighbourhood. Among noteworthy modern buildings are the Government offices and courts, the European Barracks, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Trinity Church, and the Thornhill and Mayne Memorial, containing the library and museum. The Muir Central College at Allaha-

bad is the chief educational establishment of the North-Western Provinces. The Mayo Memorial and Town Hall completes the list of handsome public buildings. Government House stands in a park-like enclosure on slightly rising ground, and has a central suite of public rooms, with a long curved wing on either side containing the private apartments. There is a free public library, which contained about 8700 volumes; besides an Allahabad Institute, for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people. Allahabad also contains a large hospital under private management, and an Eye hospital, neither of which receives any Government grant. The number of *hakims*, *baidis* or *vaids* and English educated Bengali medical practitioners is remarkably large, owing to the large number of sick who flock to the city. There is also a municipal hospital for contagious diseases.

Banks.—Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and London Bank (Agency), and Uncovenanted Service Bank.

Clubs.—Jubilee Club, Edmonstone Road; N. W. P. Club, Stanley Road.

Hotels.—G. F. Kellner & Co., Refreshment and Retiring Rooms; Great Eastern; Lawrie's; and North-Western.

Sarais.—*Sarais* for Natives in the city (Daraganj). Guides can be obtained. Conveyances available in the city and at the Railway station. Post and telegraph offices at City, Daraganj, Katra, Kydganj, New Cantonment and Fort. The Pioneer, one of the most important newspapers in India, is published here. Allahabad is the railway junction station. Change trains for Calcutta, Jabalpur and Delhi.

There are three places of confinement for prisoners in Allahabad. The Central Jail at Naini, contains all the prisoners from the whole Division who are sentenced for a term of years. The District Jail, in the Allahabad station, takes the short-term prisoners only. In the Magistrate's lock-up, prisoners under trial are confined during inquiry. The worst criminals are sent to the Andamans.

Arail—Municipal village, situated on the high southern bank of the Jumna, at the point of its confluence with Ganges. Population under 1,000. The village is the site of a very old Hindu city, the date of its foundation being lost in antiquity.

Barah—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 5 miles from the Jasra railway station. Population 2,000. It contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baraut—Village with post office [m.].

Bharathganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bharwari—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chail—Village and municipality with post office [m.].

Dando—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daraganj—Suburb of Allahabad city, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, on Akbar's *bandh* or embankment, east of the Allahabad peninsula; distant two miles from Kydganj, the nearest point of the city

proper, and connected with it by the Grand Trunk Road. Population of Daraganj, 14,000. Area, 149 acres. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daranagar—Village with post office [m.].

Ghurpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Handia—North-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 23 miles east-south-east of Allahabad city. Population 2200. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains police station, Angli-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The village market carries on a trade, chiefly in hides, with Mirzapur and Jaunpur.

Hanumanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jasra—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m.].

Jhusi.—Village and municipality, situated opposite the city of Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges. An ancient town traditionally dating from 2,200 B. C. in the Puranic age as the city of Kasi or Pratisthan, and the residence of the first prince of the Lunar dynasty, Pururavas. Population 4,000. It is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and contains police station, and post office [m.].

Kamalpur.—Village, situated near Kara, on the old Mughal Imperial road. Kamal, a Muhammadan saint, with his son and other disciples, lies buried in the neighbourhood. Mausoleums and other ruins stand the surrounding plain.

Kara.—Town in Sirathu *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 42 miles by road north-west of Allahabad city. Population 5,000. An old fort now in ruins, together with a number of tombs, still attests the former magnificence of Kara. Trade in grain, cloth, and paper. The place is still well known for its blankets. Police station, and station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Post office [m. s. t.].

Karali—Village with post office [m.].

Karchana.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 11 miles from Allahabad. Population 1,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Karna.—Town, situated 12 miles south of Allahabad city, and 6 miles west of Karchana town. Population 3,500. A market is held twice a week on Tuesday and Friday. Trade is grain, cotton, hides, cattle, bamboos, and metal vessels. Post office [m.].

Katra.—Village situated on a pass in the lower Kaimur range, on the metalled road between Mirzapur and Rewa, distant from the former 63 miles south-east. The road from Mirzapur rises gradually by successive terraces, and follows the course of the little river Sioti. The summit of the pass has an elevation of 1219 feet above sea-level.

Kheri—Village with post office [m.].

Kohkhiraj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kunwar.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m.].

- Kuraon**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Madarah**—Village with post office [m.].
- Mahgaon**—Village with post office [m.].
- Mahronda**—Village with post office [m.].
- Manauri**—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s.].
- Mandah**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Manjhanpur**.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Mau Alma**.—Town situated in the trans-Gangetic portion of the District, 8 miles north-east of Sorao, and 21 miles north of Allahabad city. Population 9,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].
- Meja**.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also chief village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Meja Road**.—Railway station, 24 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s.].
- Mufti-kepurwa**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Muratganj**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Nainl**.—Village and railway junction station, 5 miles from Allahabad. Contains central jail, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Nara**—Village with post office [m. t.].
- Nawabganj**—Municipal village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Pachimsarira**—Village with post office [m.].
- Phulpur**—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Pipalgaon**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Sarai Akil**.—Town situated 20 miles from Allahabad city. Population 3,000. The town is noted for its colony of Thatheras, whose brass-work and metal ornaments have more than a local reputation. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Sarai-Enait**—Village with post office [m. s.].
- Sarai-Mamrez**—Village with post office [m.].
- Sarsa**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Sayyid-Sarawan**.—Village 15 miles west of Allahabad city, and 2 miles west of the Manauri railway station. Population 3,500. Good Anglo-vernacular school.
- Shahzadpur**.—Town in Sirathu *tahsil*; situated on the banks of the Ganges about a mile north of the Grand Trunk Road, and 6 miles east of Sirathu town. Population 3,600. Station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey. Post office [m. s. t.].
- Shiurajpur**.—Small village and railway station, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 600. Noted for its stone quarries. Rising market; police station, and post office [m.].
- Sikandra**.—Municipal village in Phulpur *tahsil*. Population 2,200. About a mile north-west of the village is the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni's

famous general Sayyid Salār Masaud, at which a fair is held every May, attended by about 50,000 Muhammadan pilgrims. Post office [m. s.].

Singraur.—Village, 18 miles north-west of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. A ruined mound known as the Surya Bhita, a mile north of the town, marks the site of an ancient Sun temple. Station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

Sirathu.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 36 miles west-north-west of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sirsa.—Town in Meja *tahsil*, situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 8 miles north of Meja town. Population 3,600. The market here is the largest in the District except those in Allahabad city. Opium warehouse, police station, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Soraon.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Faizabad road, 13 miles north of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, *tahsili* school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Syed-Sarawan.—Village with post office [m.].

Tikri.—Village in Soraon *tahsil*, situated 4 miles south-south-east of Soraon town, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Allahabad city. Population 2,400. Noted for its temple to Mahadeo, in whose honour a religious fair is held every February.

Umarpur-Niwan.—Village situated 4 miles west of Allahabad city, and adjoining the cantonment. Population 5,000. The village contains the cemetery for European troops.

Utraon.—Village with post office [m.].

AZAMGARH.

AZAMGARH.—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Districts, on the east by Ballia, on the south by Ghazipur, and on the west by Jaunpur and Sultanpur Districts. Area, 21,48 square miles. Population 1,728,625. District head-quarters are at Azamgarh town, 181 miles from Allahabad *via* Jaunpur and Moghal-Sarai railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops being as follow:—*Kharif*—rice, *arhar*, Indian corn; other food crops, sugar-cane and indigo. *Rabi*—wheat, barley, gram, peas, and other food crops.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no local manufactures of importance.

COMMERCE.—Sugar, molasses, indigo, opium, coarse cloths, and fire-wood, constitute the bulk of the exports; the District importing in exchange, grain, English-made cloth and threads, raw cotton, silk, tobacco, salt, hardware, drugs, leather goods, and millstones and stone sugar-presses from Chanar.

CLIMATE.—The District is on the whole a healthy one ; but fever is prevalent during the rains and immediately after them. These begin in normal years in the third week of June and end in September, the first burst coming sometimes from the north-east, sometimes from the north-west. The cool season begins about the middle of October and continues till March, the wind during these months being generally from the west, but sometimes from the east, and then often accompanied with rain. The hot season lasts through April, May, and most of June. Westerly winds blow steadily till the middle of May, when easterly winds set in, and the climate becomes very relaxing.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Tahsils* of Deogaon, Azamgarh, Mahul, Sagri, and Muhammadabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs ; cost of officials and police, Rs. 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with an Assistant, Post Master, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Azamgarh town see Azamgarh.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahraula.—Village situated 18 miles from Shabgunge railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Amila.—Village with post office [m.].

Atraulia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Azamgarh (Nizamabad).—*Tahsil* and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the river Tons, 40 miles from Jaunpur, 44 miles from Ghazipur, and 64 miles from Gorakhpur. Population 20,000. Local centre for trade, *en route* for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Jaunpur. Government offices, jail, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Barda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belariyaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Chriakote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deogaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 28 miles from Azamgarh town on the metalled road to Benares. Population 3500. It contains a Tahsildar's court, police station with a cattle pound, village school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market held twice a week.

Didarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Doharighat.—Town, situated on the bank of the Gogra, at the point where the roads from Ghazipur and Azamgarh to Gorakhpur cross the river. Population 4000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive through traffic to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Great bathing festival on the full moon of the month of Kartik.

Dubari.—Large agricultural village, situated 4 miles south of the river Gogra, and 36 miles north-east of Azamgarh town. Population 8000. Markets for miscellaneous produce are held twice a week.

Gambhirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghosi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Khurhat—Village with post office [m.].

Koilsa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kondrapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kopaganj—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil*, situated on the Gorakhpur and Ghazipur road. Population 6500. Country cloth is woven. Retail markets twice a week. Police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Laganj—Village with post office [m.].

Madhaban—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahul—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m.].

Mau Nathbhanjan.—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Tons river, 14 miles from Muhammadabad town. The place is of greater antiquity than Azamgarh, the District capital, but the date of its settlement has not been ascertained. Population 15,000. Considerable quantities of cloth are made, both for local use and for export chiefly to Western and Central India. The public buildings include a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, a girls' school, a military encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. Daily market.

Mehnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mubarikpur—Town situated 7 miles from Muhammadabad town. Population 14,000. Retail markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and there is also a small manufacture in sugar-refining. Police outpost station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Muhammadabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population 10,000. There are about 300 looms, and a few sugar refineries. Besides the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station, village school, and post-office [m. s. t.]. Markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week in different parts of the town and suburbs.

Nadwa Sarai—Village with post office [m.].

Nizamabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pawai—Village with office [m. s.].

Rani Sarai—Village with post office [m.].

Raunapar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sagri—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai Mir—Municipal town with population 5500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Surajpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Walidpur—Town situated on the Tons river, 12 miles from Azamgarh town. Population 5500. Weaving is carried on at upwards of 225 looms. Market twice a week.

BALLIA.

BALLIA.—District of the Benares Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Gogra river, which separates it from Gorakhpur and Bengal District of Saran ; on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from Shahabad ; and on the west by Azamgarh and Ghazipur. Area, 1,169 square miles. Population 942,465. District head-quarters are at Ballia town, 177 miles from Allahabad *via* Doomraon railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, wheat, barley, and peas, are the principal crops. Cotton is scarcely grown at all in Ballia, but the sugar-cane is a staple product in every village, and large quantities of sugar are annually made in the numerous factories which stud the District. Poppy is grown to a considerable extent.

CLIMATE.—The District is similar to the border Districts of Ghazipur and Azamgarh in point of climate. The extremes of heat and cold are less than in the more Western Districts. The dry west winds are less prevalent, and the rainy season is longer and the rainfall more abundant. To European constitutions the climate is relaxing on the whole, but the Natives of the District are rather above the average for physique and longevity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Tahsils, namely, Ballia, Rasra, and Bansdih. Revenue, 10 lakhs. *District Staff.*—The civil and criminal jurisdiction is in the hands of the Judge of Ghazipur, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Ballia town *see* Ballia].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ballia—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, a little below its confluence with the Lesser Sarju, 14 miles from Doomraon railway station. Population 9000. Besides the District offices, the town contains police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. A great bathing fair, called Dadri, is held in November at the full-moon of Kartick, and attended by about 400,000 persons,

Bansdih—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on a level alluvial plain, 2 miles north-west of the Suraha Lake, and 8 miles south of the Gogra. Population 10,000. Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baragaon—Town lying on the banks of the Little Sarju river, 10 miles west of Ballia town on the Ghazipur road. Population 11,000. An important agricultural centre. Post office [m. s.].

Beriya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bharsar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biria (Baria).—Town 16 miles from Raghunathganj railway

station. It contains a number of sugar-refineries. Weaving looms 350. Market twice a week.

Durjanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Garwar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gharauli—Village with post office [m.].

Haldharpur—Village with post office [m.].

Haldi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maniyar—Town situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, 7 miles from Bansdih town. Population 9000. Its importance is derived from its grain market, which is the largest in the District. The manufactures consist of sugar-refining and cloth-weaving. Post office [m. s.].

Muriyari—Village with post office [m.].

Nagra—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nawanagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pheppna—Village with post office [m.].

Phursa-Tar—Village with office [m.].

Rasra—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name; distant from Ghazipur 28 miles north-east, from Ballia town 21 miles north-west. Population 12,000. Rasra is a thriving, well-laid out town, and is commercially the most important place in Ballia District. A bi-weekly market is held, and a large trade is carried on in cloth, sugar, hides, iron, spices, and Sajji. The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, five large and about twelve small masonry mosques, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ratsar—Village situated on the Garwar-Sikandarpur road. Population 5000. The village contains two sugar factories and a primary school. A large *bazar* is held twice a week. Post office [m.].

Reoti—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 12 miles from Bansdih town. Population 10,000. Reoti is the head-quarters of the Nikumb Rajputs. A little manufacture of country cloth, shoes, and palanquins is carried on, but with this exception Reoti is a mere agricultural centre, with little or no trade. Police station, middle school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sahatwar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*; situated on the Reoti-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town, and 12 miles from Ballia. It is the largest and most populous place in Bansdih *tahsil*, and is the head-quarters of the Kinwar clan of Rajputs, who own more than three-fourths of the town. Population 11,000. The town possesses considerable trade. Police outpost station, middle class school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandarpur—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*; situated 2 miles from the right bank of the Gogra, and 14 miles from Bansdih, and 24 miles from Ballia town. Population 7500. Its former importance is attested by the ruins of a large fort. The local market is famous for its *atar* of roses and other essences, of which there is a considerable export to Bengal. Police station, middle class school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sisotar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*; situated about 2 miles north of Sikandarpur town, and 13 miles from Bansdih. Population 6,000. The

village is the head-quarters of a permanently settled estate owned by a family of Bhuinhars or cultivating Brahmans. Small manufacture of cotton cloth, sugar-refinery, and primary school.

Siwan—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 3 miles south of the Sikandarpur-Bansdih road, 12 miles from Bansdih town. Population 3000. The village contains 15 sugar factories.

Sonbarsa—Village in Ballia *tahsil*, situated 22 miles from Ballia town. Population 9000. Sonbarsa is not a town, but an aggregate of 23 separate villages and hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk*, or estate, the property of the Maharaja of Dumraon. The principal hamlet is Lalganj, in which a large bi-weekly market is held.

Sonwani—Village in Ballia *tahsil*; situated 11 miles from Ballia town. Population 2500. Manufacture of *sindur* (red lead). Bi-weekly market; village school.

Srinagar—Village in Ballia *tahsil*; situated on the Bairia-Reoti road, 24 miles from Ballia town. Srinagar is not a separate village, but an aggregate of eleven hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk* or estate belonging to the Maharaja of Dumraon, and containing a total population in 1891 of 4600 souls.

Sukhpura—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*; situated on the Garwar-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town. Population 4500. Sukhpura is a flourishing village, possessing two sugar factories, and a primary school. There are two rival bazars, which are held twice a week.

Tari Baragaon—Village in Rasra *tahsil*; situated on the Nagra. Azamgarh road, 10 miles from Rasra town. Population 3500. The village contains 6 sugar refineries and 20 looms. Primary school.

Turtipar—Town in Rasra *tahsil*; situated in the north-western corner of the Ballia District, on the right bank of the Gogra, 20 miles from Rasra town. Population 6800. Large trade in grain, timber, tobacco, salt, and brass-ware, for the manufacture of which last the village is noted. Post office [m. s. t.].

BANDA.

BANDA.—District of the Allahabad Division; and is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Jumna; on the west by the river Ken, the District of Hamirpur, and the Native State of Gaurihar; on the south and south-east by the Native States of Panna, Charkhari, and Rewah; and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 3,060 square miles. Population 705,832. District head-quarters are at Banda town, 124 miles from Allahabad *via* Manikpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products consists of wheat, gram, *joar*, *bajra*, cotton, *til*, *arhar*, *alsi*, and *masur*. Oil-seeds are also largely grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Banda, though a poor agricultural District, has little trade. The Banda cotton is sufficiently well known in commerce to be called by its prefix as a trade name. The other principal exports are flax, gram, millets, wheat, and other grains. The chief imports are rice, sugar, and tobacco. Manufactured articles are, for the

most part, sold at the country fairs, none of which, however, are of any great importance. Coarse cotton cloth and copper utensils are made in the District for home use. Polished pebbles, found in the Ken, and cut into knife handles, brooches, seal-rings, and other ornamental articles, are exported in considerable quantities. There are several quarries in the southern hill country, which export durable sandstone for ornamental architecture, and other stone for metalling roads and for railway purposes. Iron is also found, and worked by companies of blacksmiths.

CLIMATE.—The cold season in Banda is less intense than that of the neighbouring Districts, frost being very rare. The hot weather sets in about the middle of March, and the spring crops are cut by April. The atmosphere is distinguished by its clearness, fog and dust being almost unknown. The beautiful phenomenon of the mirage is often observed. On the other hand, this purity of the air contributes to the heat, and many deaths occur from exposure to the sun. The climate is healthy for Natives, but produces fever and ague among Europeans. The only endemic disease is malarial fever, which becomes epidemic from August to November. More than two-thirds of the deaths are due to this cause; of other diseases complaints of the bowels are most fatal. Cattle-disease is occasionally prevalent, but not to any great extent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *tahsils* of Banda, Pailani, Baberu, Kamasin, Mau, Karwi, Badausa, and Girwan. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Banda town *see* Banda.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Atara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Banda. Post office [m.].

Baberu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 24 miles east of Banda town. Population 4,000, principally Bais Rajputs. A town of but little importance. Contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Badausa.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Bagain river, 24 miles from Banda. It consists of three separate villages, with a total population of 3,600. *Tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Principal exports—*ghi*, cotton, grain, and seeds. The celebrated hill fort of Kalinjar is about 18 miles from here.

Bahilpurva.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Banda.

Banda.—*Tahsil*, railway station [R.], municipal town, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 63 miles from Manikpur railway station. It stands on an undulating plain, 1 mile east of the right bank of the Ken river. The town is straggling and ill-built town, but with clean, wide streets, containing 66 mosques, 161 Hindu temples, and 5 Jain temples, some of which possess fair architectural merit; *tahsili* court-house, jail, dispensary, school, church,

club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The cantonments are one mile from the town, on the Fatehpur road.

Bargarh.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Manikpur. Post office [m. s.].

Bisanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Chillatara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chitrakot.—Hill and place of pilgrimage, also railway station, 38 miles from Banda. Round the base of the hill is a terrace upon which pilgrims perform the ceremony of circumambulation (*Pari-krama*). In former times, the hill was more frequented as a place of pilgrimage than any other in Bundelkhand. It is said to have attained its great sanctity in the *Treta-yug*, or the third of the Hindu ages of the world, when it was visited by Rama during his wanderings in the jungles. There are 33 places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills on the banks of the Paisani and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with the ceremonies performed at Chitrakot. Of these places, seven named Kot-Tirth, Diwangana, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Answiya, Gupt Godawari, and Bharat Kup are those most frequented by devout Hindus who go through the ceremonies of bathing, meditation, &c., at each of them. The temple attendants hold the revenues of 39 villages within British territory, besides several others in the adjoining Native States. Two large fairs are held in March, April and October-November, the former at the "Eam Naumi" and the latter at the "Dewali" Hindu festivals. In the middle of every month and on occurrence of eclipses, a small *mela* is held. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dabhaura.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Manikpur.

Dingwahi.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Banda.

Girwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Itawan.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaspura.—Village, 17 miles north of Banda town. Population 2000. Post office [m.].

Kalinjar.—Town and celebrated hill fort in Badausa *tahsil*; situated on a rocky hill, in the extreme south of Banda District, 33 miles south of Banda town. Elevation, 1280 feet. Kalinjar is one of the very ancient forts of Bundelkhand and separate names for it are recorded in each of the three prehistoric periods of Hindu chronology. It is said to have been called Ratnakuta in the *Satya-yug*, Mahagiri in the *Treta*, and Pingaln (the 'brown-yellow' hill) in the *Dwapar-yug*. Kalinjar is still a place of much interest to the antiquary. Seven gateways, leading one to the other, many of them bearing inscriptions, in some cases undecipherable, afford access to the fort from the north. Tanks, caves, temples, tombs, and statues cover the platform on every side. The town or village of Kalinjar, locally called Tarahti, is situated at the foot of the hill. Population 4,000. The inhabitants are principally Brahmans and

Kachhis ; but on occasions of religious fairs and festivals. Baniyas and dealers of every description resort here, as also pilgrims from distant parts of India. A travellers' bungalow for the use of European visitors is situated near the east entrance to the town, which also contains two markets, an Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m.].

Kamasin (or Darsenda).—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 38 miles from Banda town. Population about 2000, consists principally of Thakurs. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kampta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karwi.—Town and railway station, [R], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the river Paisani, 43 miles from Banda. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. There is a large building here known as the Bara, forming the residence of the great and influential family of Narayan Rao, who for nearly 8 months in the mutiny of 1857 assumed the reins of Government. The accumulations of this family constituted the vast treasure which afterwards became so famous as the " Karwi and Banda Prize Money." It was kept in a vault in the Bara. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. Station of a Joint Magistrate and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Magnificent temple and tank, with masonry well attached known as the Ganesh Bagh. Five mosques, and as many Hindu temples. Government dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanna.—Village with post office [m.].

Khurhand.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Banda. Post office [m.].

Majhgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Manikpur.—Village and railway junction station [W], 62 miles from Allahabad, and 63 miles from Banda town. A large traffic in lime is carried on by rail. Small market, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Marka.—Village with post office [m.].

Markundi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Manikpur.

Marpha.—Ruined fort in Banda District. Formerly capital of a Baghel Raja, tributary to the Panna princes. Four gates give access to the fort, and it contains several unpublished inscriptions.

Mataundh.—Town and railway station, situated upon a hill, 12 miles from Banda. Population about 6500. Market on Mondays and Thursdays ; trade in tobacco, salt, grain, cotton, and leather. According to tradition, the scene of a battle between Ohhatar Sal and a Jain Guru. School, police station, and post office [m.].

Mau-Chibu.—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 9 miles from the Bargarh railway station. Population 3500. Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market on Sundays and Fridays.

Murwal.—Village with post office [m.].

Nayagaon.—Town situated on the route from Ajaigarh to Kalinjar,

9 miles north-east of the former, and 6 south-west of the latter. Population 2,000, chiefly Lodhis. The town is picturesquely situated in a fertile well-wooded valley, but the heat in summer is said to be almost un-supportable. Village school.

Oran—Village with post office [m.].

Pahari—Village with post office [m.].

Pailani—Village and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Ken river, 21 miles north of Banda town. The village contains *tahsili*, police station, a mosque, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market held twice a week.

Pangara—Village with post office [m.].

Piprenda—Village with post office [m.].

Raipura—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapur—Commercial town in Mau *tahsil*; situated on the bank of the Jumna, 18 miles north-east of Karwi town. Population 8000. Rajapur is the principal mart for all the produce of the District, especially cotton, which is conveyed by boat to Allahabad, and so up the Ganges to Cawnpur. Several handsome temples. Four annual fairs. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rasan—Village situated at the foot of a rocky hill, crowned by the ruins of an old fort, 30 miles from Banda town. An ancient temple (now disused) stands in the centre of the enclosure. Mounds surround the village, pointed out by tradition as the remains of a large town called Rajbansi. Population 3000. Village school.

Rawli-Kallanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Semri—Village with post office [m.].

Seondha—Ancient and decayed town; situated near the right bank of the Ken river, a short distance to the right of the Banda-Kalinjar road; distant from Banda town, 11 miles south. Population 1500, chiefly Muhammadans. Ruins of a large fort on a neighbouring hill, a temple to Devi Angaleswari crowns another height near the town. Village school, and post office [m.].

Sindhian—Village with post office [m.].

Sitapur.—Town situated a little distance (about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) from the foot of the sacred hill of Chitrakot on the left bank of the Paisani river, five miles from Karwi. Sitapur is named after the goddess Sita, Rama's spouse. The principal street is situated on the bank of the river, and is lined by magnificent temples, all of which are of some antiquity and are held in much veneration throughout India.

Tamla—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Banda.

Tindwari—Village with post office [m. t.].

BAREILLY.

BAREILLY (*Bareli*).—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by the Tarai District; on the east by the District of Pilibhit; on the south by Shahajahanpur and Budaun Districts; and on the west by Budaun and Rampur State. Area, 1,594 square miles

Population 1040,691. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bareilly, 36½ miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur and Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif* staples are rice, cotton, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, and inferior food-grains. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, and pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Bareilly has no manufactures of more than local importance, and very little external trade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is largely influenced by its proximity to the hills, Bareilly city, and all the northern *parganas* lying within the limits of the heavier storms. The rainy season begins a little earlier, and ends a little later, than elsewhere to the south, and the cold weather lasts longer. The atmosphere is damp, the heat moderate, and the hot winds not excessive.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Faridpur, Bareilly, Aonla, Mirganj, Baheri, and Nawabganj. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Post offices, Postmaster, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Central Prison, and Reformatory, Inspector of schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, District Engineer, 8 Honorary and 1 Cantonment Magistrates, [For further information regarding Bareilly town *see* Bareilly].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aonla.—Ancient town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station; situated on a branch of the river Aril, 17 miles from Bareilly. Population about 14,000. The town contains a splendid tomb of Rohilla leader, Ali Muhammad. Aonla is a city of tombs, the relics of the time when it was the capital of Rohilkhand, and the court of a powerful ruler. The two principal streets of the town contain some respectable buildings; several new masonry structures show signs of returning prosperity. The usual sub-divisional buildings and police station, a large *bazar*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Atamara.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bareilly.

Baheri.—*Tahsil* and town, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 31 miles from Bareilly. Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Bareilly (Bans Bareli).—*Tahsil*, and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway junction station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the District, and also of the Rohilkhand Division. Population about 110,000. Bareilly is the most populous city in Rohilkhand, and fifth in the North-West Provinces. It stands at an elevation of 550 feet above sea-level, on the bank of the Ramganga river, 96 miles above its confluence with the Ganges, 450 miles from Allahabad. Good metalled roads connect the city with all the neighbouring centres of trade and population. The city, civil station, and can-

tonments lie on an open plain without walls of fortifications, intersected by a few ravines and patches of broken ground. The cantonments contain lines for a battery of artillery and regiments of European and Native Infantry, besides Native Cavalry. Bareilly is also the head-quarters of Rohilkhand Military District. The ordinary military force includes a regiment each of European and Native Infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery, and a regiment of Native Cavalry, the whole under the command of a Brigadier-General.

The city has little architectural pretension, the chief buildings being of moderate date. The ruins of the ancient fortress may still be seen in the old town. A modern fort of considerable strength overlooks the artillery barracks in the cantonments, and supplies a place of refuge and defence for the station. A third and much older fortification owes its origin to Raja Makarand Rai. The chief mosques are the Mirza Masjid, and the Jama Masjid. The Nawab of Rampur has a palace near the city, which he occupies on his visit to Bareilly, and lends at other times to Europeans of high official position. The other buildings include a church, two jails, lunatic asylum, District offices and railway station (W. & R.). There are nine banks at Bareilly, namely.—Agra Savings Bank, Ld. Agency; Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency; Bank of Upper India, Ld. Agency; Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency; Himalaya Bank Ld. Agency; Mussoori Bank Ld. Agency; Oudh Commercial Bank Ld. Agency; Rohilkand and Kumaon Bank Ld.; and Uncovenanted Service Bank Ld. Most of the private houses are built of mud, and some being of masonry. Some of the new *bazars* particularly Inlisganj are clean and well built. Cotton, grain, and sugar form the chief commercial staples. The manufactures of furniture and upholstery are better and cheaper than elsewhere in Northern India. There is also a Government College, with a Principal and staff of professors, besides high class schools, dak bungalow, club, post and telegraph office [m. s.].

Bhamora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhata.—Village with post office [m.],

Bhojpura—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bilsanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bisharatganj (*Basaratganj*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Aonla. Post office [m.].

Deoraniya—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Atamara. Post office [m.].

Fatehganj, East.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Bareilly. Population about 2500. Bi-weekly market, police station, village school, *sarais*, and post office [m.].

Fatehganj, West.—Village, famous as the scene of a British Victory over the Rohillas in October 1794. A monument marks the burial-place of the Company's troops, and a carved tomb with minarets covers the remains of two Rohilla chiefs. Police station, encamping ground, missionary school, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m.].

Furreedpore—Chief town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the

same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Bareilly. Population 6000. Bi-weekly market. A fine mango grove is situated near the village, a good encamping ground lies to the south, besides the Shahajahanpur road. The public buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional offices, two *sarais* (native inns), school, road bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and several temples.

Gaini—Village with post office [m.].

Hafzganj—Village with post office [m.].

Karor.—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Bareilly, including Bareilly city. Area, 330 square miles. Population 300,000 including Bareilly.

Katra—Village with post office [m.].

Mahmudpur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.].

Mirganj—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the metalled Bareilly and Moradabad road, 21 miles north-west of Bareilly city. The place is a mere village, with a population consisting principally of Pathans. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, police station, elementary school, mud-built *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Outside the village, on the north-west, is an encamping ground for troops, in the neighbourhood of which the market is held twice a week.

Nawab-ganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 23 miles from Bareilly town. Population 4500. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Richha—Village with post office [m.].

Richha Road—Railway station, 27 miles from Bareilly.

Rithaura—Village with post office [m.].

Saithad—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.].

Sarauli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shai—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shergarh—Village with post office [m.].

Sheshgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Tisua—Village and battle-field in Bareilly District ; situated 20 miles south-east of Bareilly on the Fatehgarh road. In 1774, the British troops supporting the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, gained a decisive victory over the Rohillas at this spot. Police station, *sarai*, and bi-weekly market.

Umariya—Village with post office [m.].

BASTI.

BASTI.—District of the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by the territory of Nepal, on the east by the Gorakhpur District, and on the south and west by the Faizabad and Gonda Districts of Oudh. Area, 2,767 square miles. Population 1,785,844. The District head-quarters are situated three miles distant from the town of Basti.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests, the *kharif* and *rabi*. Besides cotton and rice, the *kharif* crops include *joar*, known as *joudhri*, *moth*, etc. The *rabi* crops consists of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, peas, and *dal* or *arhar*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists to a great extent in the exchange of the cotton, cotton-stuffs, and brass of Cawnpur and the Doab Districts for the drugs, iron, copper, timber, and forest produce of Nepal. The largest market in the District is that of Uska Bazar on the Kura. This place is the principal emporium of the Nepal trade in rice and mustard seed, and the seat of fibre manufactures. Basti itself produces sugar, hides, salt-petre, charcoal, and coarse cloths.

CLIMATE.—The District is on the whole an unhealthy one, for the excessive atmosphere humidity and the defective drainage combine to make fevers prevalent. The dampness of the air tempering both summer and winter extremes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Domariaganj, Bansi, Haraia, Basti, and Khalilabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with two Assistants, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, and Post Master. For further information regarding the town of Basti see Basti.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ami.—River of North-West Provinces ; rising from a small lake in Basti District, and flowing in an easterly and south-easterly direction, it falls into the Rapti on its left bank.

Amorha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bansi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the river Rapti, 32 miles from Basti town. Population about 5000. The Local Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree (the supposed abode of a demon, the ghost of a Brahman, who did a former Raja to death and drove the family from their ancestral residence) which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmetalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domariaganj, Bankala, and elsewhere converge upon the town. About a hundred yards north-east of the town stands the small and fort-like, *tahsili*. The other public buildings consist of a police station, *munsif's* court, and post office [m. s. t.], Government school, *sarai* or native inn, staging bungalow, and dispensary. The water-supply of the town is very bad, and the inhabitants suffer much from goitre.

Barahkoni.—Village with post office [m.].

Basti.—Town and *tahsil*, also head-quarters of the District, and railway station ; situated on the river Kuana, 289 miles from Allahabad via Mughal *sarai* and Fyzabad. Population about 6,000. The town

has no commercial importance. It contains jail, Government offices, dispensary, *tahsili*, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Delwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Birdpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biskohar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Captainganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhapiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhapraghat.—Village with post office [m.].

Chillya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dabaulia Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Daldala.—Village with post office [m.].

Debarua.—Village with post office [m.].

Domariaganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Basti. Contains *Tahsildar's* court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dudhara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gaeghat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Haria.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Basti and Faizabad road 17 miles from Basti town. Principal export, grain; and import, cloth. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalwari-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khallabad.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station, 18 miles from Basti town. It contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kothila.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Lotan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maghar.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Basti.

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Minhdawal.—Town in *Khallabad tahsil*; situated 5 miles from the right bank of the river Rapti, and 2 miles from the north shore of the Bakhira Tal, 20 miles from Gorakhpur cantonment, and 29 miles from Basti town. Population 12,000. The square or principal market place is in the centre of the town, and is lined with fairly well-built shops. It is the largest and commercially the most important town in the District. Its trade consists chiefly in the exchange of goods from the Nepal hills for goods in the Ganges plain. The weekly market days are supplemented by three annual religious fairs. The people are well dressed and prosperous in appearance. The town contains a post office [m. s. t.] dispensary, school, and *sarai*, or native inn.

Misrauliya.—Village with post office [m.].

Munderwa.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti. Post office [m.].

Nagar khas.—Village in Basti *tahsil*; situated on the northern bank of the Chandu Tal Lake, 6 miles south west of Basti town. It was the capital of a Gautama principality in the 14th century, and re-

maintained the seat of a line of Gautama Rajas till 1858, when their estates were confiscated for rebellion. Population 2,500.

Nowgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Paikoliya.—Village with post office [m, s.].

Pursrampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudaul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tinich.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti.

Uska.—Town in Basti *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Kura river. A flourishing and rapidly rising town, at which the trade with Nepal is centred. Population about 5500. Post office [m. s. t.].

BENARES.

BENARES.—District in the Division of the same name; bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Jaunpur; on the west and south by Mirzapur; and on the east by Shahabad. Area, 1,009 square miles. Population 921,943. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Benares, 102 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The course of tillage is that common to the whole upper basin of the Ganges. The *kharif* or autumn crops are rice, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, and other common food grains. The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Sugar-cane, Indian corn, indigo, *moth* and hemp are also other staple crops of the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of the District centres almost entirely in the city. A considerable trade passes through from Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti. Two lines of rail-road traverse the District, throughout the greater portion of its length.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Benares is one of the hottest and dampest in the North-West Provinces. No really cold weather diversifies the year as in the upper country beyond Allahabad; and since the hot west winds have lost their force before reaching this District, *tattis* or grass mats fail to perform their function of cooling the air by evaporation. The temperature more nearly resembles that of Lower Bengal than that of the North Western plains in general.

ADMINISTRATION.—Benares is the head-quarters of a Commissioner. The Commissioner of Benares is also Agent for the Viceroy in his official relations with the Maharaja of Benares, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Benares Family Domains. For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Benares and Chandauli. Revenue about 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post master city, and Post master Benares Cantonment. Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Judge of Small Cause Court, Munsif, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Principal Benares College with 3 professors, Head Master Collegiate School, Inspector of Vernacular Schools (Benares Division.) Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, and 11 Honorary

Magistrates. [For further information regarding Benares City see Benares].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anai.—Village with post office [m.].

Babatpur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Benares. Post office [m.].

Baluwa.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Baragaon.—Village 15 miles from Babatpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Benares (Varanasi—Kasi).—City and cantonment, also municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District, and Division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, which flows nearly north and south as it passes before the city. Population 222,400. Benares, commonly called *Kasi* by the Hindus, has been the religious capital of India from beyond historical times. The most generally accepted derivation of the name, *Varanasi*, is from the streams *Varana* (*modern Barna*) and *Asi*. The former, a river of some size on the north and east of the city ; the latter, a rivulet now embraced within its area. Benares is the more sacred city of the Hindus. Its soil, its wells and streams, its temples and inhabitants, every thing in it and around it, are considered holy. The Hindu has the same longing to visit it as the Muhammadan to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. From the earliest period of Aryan colonization a city appears to have existed near the site of the present town. In the sixth century Gautama Buddha fixed upon Benares as the great station for preaching his faith. He took up his residence at Sarnath, where colossal Buddhist remains still lie thickly scattered over the ground. For 800 years it was the head-quarters of Buddhism, and about 4 A. D., it reverted to the ancient faith. Muhammad Ghor took Benares in 1194 A. D., and the various Musalman dynasties continued to hold it for 600 years. It was ceded to the British in 1775.

Benares is the first city of the North-West Provinces in population and importance. It stretches for about 4 miles along the northern bank of the Ganges. The river, more than a third of a mile in breadth, sweeps round like a bay. Temples, mosques, palaces, and buildings of every description rise above a cliff of a hundred feet in height, from the summit of which a multitude of stone *ghats*, of great diversity, descend to the bed of the river. No walls or fortifications enclose the holy city.

The sanctity of Benares extends from the Ganges to the Panch-Kosi road. Whoever dies within this area, is sure of the blessedness of heaven. The people spend a large part of their time praying, bathing, or lounging by the water-side. The *ghats* are crowded with *fakirs* and other ash-besprinkled and almost naked ascetics, practising their devotions and life-long austerities. The city can be approached either by land or water. The streets of Benares are generally crooked, and some are so narrow as not to admit carriages. Many of the houses are built of stone, some of them six stories high. In a few cases a house on one side of a street is, in its upper part, connected with a house on the opposite side.

As the finest view of Benares is obtained from the river Ganges, the banks of which are bordered by *ghats*, or flights of stone steps, descending to the water from the most famous buildings in the city, the traveller will do well to spend some time in a boat, passing along the whole of the river frontage, where, in the morning especially, he will see crowds of the people coming down to bathe in the water of the sacred river. Particulars regarding these Ghats and the buildings near them are given below. The Ghats are here given in succession from the west proceeding down stream.

1. *Ashi Ghat or Ashi Sangam Ghat*—This *ghat* is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. The channel of the Ashi, which here falls into the Ganges, is dry during the cold weather. It is about 40 feet broad. The steps at this *ghat* are a good deal broken. This is the nearest *Ghat* from which to cross to Ramnagar, the palace of the Maharaja of Benares. The Monastery of Tulsi Das, Jagannath temple, and Durga temple are adjacent to this *Ghat*.
2. *Lala Mir Ghat or Bachhraj Ghat*—Here there are two Jain temples, which stand on the bank of the Ganges.
3. *Tulsi Ghat*—At the north end of this *Ghat*, huge masses of the building have fallen, and lie on the river's edge. Kuru Chatr temple is the noteworthy object here.
4. *Rao Sahib Ghat*.—Here there is a huge recumbent image of Bhim, which is said to be annually washed away and restored.
5. *Akrur Ghat*.—There is no noteworthy object here.
6. *Shivala Ghat*.—This is one of the finest and most crowded of the Ghats. Part of it is assigned to the religious ascetics called Gosains. Here stands the fort, which is now called the Khali Mahal, "empty palace" or Prince of Dihli's house, and belongs to Government.
7. *Dandi Ghat*.—This *Ghat* is very large, and is devoted to the staff-bearing ascetics called Dandi Pants.
8. *Hanuman Ghat*.—This is a large *Ghat* and generally crowded.
9. *Smashan or Mashan Ghat*.—The cremation Ground.
10. *Lali Ghat*.—Not important.
11. *Kedar Ghat*.—This *Ghat* is much resorted to by the Bengali and Tailangi population of the city. The top of the temple of Kedar-nath may be seen from the river at this *Ghat*. At the bottom of the *Ghat* is a well called the Gauri Kund, or "well of Gauri" Shiva's wife, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in curing fevers, dysentery, etc.
12. *Charak or Chauki Ghat*.—Here a Mansarovar tank surrounded by 60 shrines, and a Shivala called Maneshvar are the noteworthy objects. This *Ghat* is also the place where serpents are worshipped. Here, under a pippal tree are many idols and figures of snakes. In a street close by, called Kowal, is a figure of Durga with ten arms.
13. *Chatr or Rajah Ghat*.—Here the Chatr or Sarai (rest-house) for travellers, built by Rajah Amrit Rao, is noteworthy.

14. *Someshwar Ghat.*—So called from the adjacent temple of the moon, *Soma*. At this Ghat every kind of disease is supposed to be healed. Close by is an alley, in which is the shrine of Barahan Devi, who is worshipped in the morning, and is supposed to cure swelled hands and feet.

15. *Pande Ghat.*—From Chauki Ghat to Pande Ghat the water is very dirty, owing to a large drain, which pours the filth of the city into this part of the Ganges.

16. *Nand Ghat.*

17. *Chadr Ghat.*

18. *Bengali Tola Ghat.*

19. *Guru Pant Ghat.*

} There is nothing particular to be seen at these four Ghats.

20. *Chausasti (sixty-four) Ghat.*—This Ghat is one of the most ancient at Benares. Here, in a narrow lane, is a temple to the goddess Chausasti.

21. *Rana Ghat.*—This Ghat was built by the Maha Rana of Oodeypur. It is not much frequented by Hindus. It is the special place for the bathing of the Muhammadans.

22. *Munshi Ghat.*—This is the most picturesque of all the Ghats at Benares. It was built by Munshi Shridhar, Diwan of the Rajah of Nagpur. A fine building at the top of the stair is noticeable here.

23. *Ahalya Bai's Ghat.*—Here nothing particular is to be said.

24. *Sitala Ghat.*—This Ghat signifies " small-pox Ghat " over which a Hindu goddess presides.

25. *Dasashwamedh Ghat.*—This Ghat is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. It is specially thronged during eclipses. Here Brahma is said to have offered in sacrifice ten horses, and to have made the place equal in merit to Allahabad.

26. *Man Mandir Ghat.*—The observatory, and Agast kund are the chief objects here.

27. *Bhairava Ghat.*—The temple of Bhairavanath is the chief object. The idol here is said to be the Kotwal, or magistrate of the city, who rides about on an invisible dog. There is an image of a dog close to the idol, and the confectioners near sell images of dogs made of sugar, which are offered to the idol of Bhairavanath. At this place dogs are daily fed by a Gossain. Close to Bhairavnath's temple is the *Gopal Mandir*, containing two gold images of Krishna. This temple, though not remarkable for beauty of architecture, ranks first in wealth and in the richness of its furniture and jewels. The temple is daily attended by numbers of devotees.

28. *Mir Ghat.*—This Ghat was built by Rustam Ali Khan, Nizam of Benares. It now belongs to the Maharajah of Benares. From this the Nipalese Temple is seen, and is a strikingly picturesque object. It does not resemble in the least the Hindu temple. It is popularly called the Nipali Kharpa.

29. *Lalita Ghat.* }
 30. *Nipal Ghat.* } Not worthy of notice.

31. *Jal Sain Ghat.*—The famous temple of Bisheshwar (51 feet high) is between Mir Ghat and the Jalsain Ghat. The Bisheshwar temple, or the Golden Temple of Siva, receives the highest honour. Siva is considered the reigning deity of Benares; the city is supposed to rest on the point of his trident. The temple itself is mean, but it is surmounted by a tower and some glittering in the sun. They are covered with thin plates of gold, spread over thick plates of copper. The expense was met by Ranjit Singh. In the court there is a large collection of images and lingas. Close to the temple is the famous Gyan Kup, "Well of knowledge," in which it is fabled that Siva resides. Flowers and other offerings are cast into the well to the deity below. Just outside the Golden temple is the shrine of Shanichar, or Shani, the planet saturn or its regent. A few steps beyond this is the temple of Annapurna (built 1720 by Baji Rao Peshwa), a goddess whose name is compounded of Anna "food" and Purna, "who fills with." She is supposed to have express orders from Bisheshwar to feed the inhabitants of Benares. There are four shrines in this temple dedicated to the Sun, Ganesh, Gauri Shankar, and the Hanuman. Near this is the temple of Sakshi Vinayak (1770) the witnessing deity. Here pilgrims, after finishing the Panch Kosi, or five Kos or 10 miles circuit round Benares, must get a certificate of having done so, otherwise their labour goes for nothing. South of the temple to Shani is that of Shukreshwar, Shukar being the planet Venus or its regent, and Ishwara "God." Here prayers are made for handsome sons.

32. *Kyasth Ghat.*—This Ghat is of no importance.

33. *Manikarnika Ghat.*—One of the five celebrated places of Hindu pilgrimage in Benares, is considered the most sacred of all the Ghats, and in November is visited by multitudes of pilgrims. It is called *Muk'a Kshetra*, "seat of liberation. Just above the flight of steps is the Manikarnika Well, and between it and the steps is the temple of Tarakeshwara. Below this temple the bodies of Hindus are burned. During the eclipse of the sun Manikarnika Well is visited by millions of pilgrims. The well is 35 feet square, and stone steps lead down to the water. Offerings of the leaves of Bel tree, flowers, milk, sandal-wood, sweetmeats, and water are thrown into it. At the second flight of steps of this Ghat is a temple to Siddh Vinayak, or Ganesh, and is also an important sacred object here.

34. *Sinthia's Ghat.*—Broken Wall.

35. *Bhim Ghat.* }
 36. *Ganesh Ghat.* } Not important.

37. *Bhosla Ghat.*—Handsome Ghat built by Baija Bai.

38. *Ram Ghat.*—This Ghat is much frequented by Marathas. On the steps is a very sacred temple.

39. *Panchganga Ghat.*—Just below the flight of steps is the confluence of the Dhantapapa, Jarananda, Kirnanda, Saraswati, and Ganga,

the first four underground. Above it rises Aurangzeb's mosque, (with 2 minarets) called Madhu Daska Deorha. The view from the top of the minarets (150 ft. high) of the town beneath is very striking.

40. *Durga or Kali Ghat*.—Temple of Dwarka Nath.

41. *Bindu Madhav Ghat*.—Temple of Bindu Madhav.

42. *Gau Ghat*.—Stone figure of a cow.

43. *Trilochana Ghat* or *Pilpila Tirth*.—The pilgrim bathes in the Ganges at this Ghat, and then proceeds to the Panchganga, and there bathes again. There are two turrets at the Trilochana Ghat, and the water between them possesses a special sanctity. Houses of the Dikli family and Cemetery of Makhdum Sahib are the noteworthy buildings here.

44. *Tilianala Ghat*.

45. *Maitra Ghat*.

46. *Prahlad Ghat*.

} These Ghats are of no importance.

47. *Raj Ghat*.—At the junction of the Ganges and Barna is a piece of high ground (50 feet above the plain) which in the Mutiny (1857) was strongly fortified, and has ever since been called the Raja Ghat Fort.

The temples and shrines number over 5000. In addition to these there are a number of magnificent buildings, residences of wealthy princes, interspersed with mosques and temples. Rajah Mansingh of Jaipur is said to have presented 100,000 temples to the city in a single day. The chief buildings are too numerous to be fully noticed, but a few among them deserve special attention. *Sacred Ghats, Tanks and Wells*.—Besides the temples of Benares, many Ghats and Wells are accredited with great sanctity, and there are also tanks to which pilgrims flock to bathe. The principal ghats are five in number:—Ashi Sangam, 2 Dasaswamedh, 3 Manikarnika Ghat, 4 Panch Ganga Ghat, and 5 Barna Sangain. Amongst other Ghats worthy of notice are—Kedar Ghat, Nagpur Rajah's Ghat, and Sindhia's Ghat. *Of Sacred Wells may be noted*—1. The Gyan Bapi or Gyan Kup. 2. Amrit Kund or Kup, *i. e.* 'well of immortality,' the water of which is held to be of great efficacy for the cure of skin diseases, including leprosy. 3. Nag-Kup, *i. e.* 'serpent's well.' An annual *mela* is held here; persons bathe in this well as a safe guard against snake-bites. Of Sacred Tanks there may be specially noted:—1. Manikarnika near the *ghat* of that name. It is the duty of all pilgrims to bathe at this well. 2. Pisach Mochan, or deliverance from demons. All persons living in Benares bathe here once a year, as also pilgrims, when they come, as a precaution against evil spirits. 3. Agastya Kund.

There are shops of every kind, and for every trade. Benares is noted for its ornamental brass-work. Small idols and other images in brass and other materials are made in great quantities in the narrow lanes around the golden temple. Shawls, silks, and embroideries may also be purchased here. The most remarkable relic of early antiquity in Benares itself is the Lat Bhairav, a broken pillar, supposed to be a fragment of one

among the many columns set up by the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka in the third century B. C.

Modern Building.—Prince of Wales' Hospital; Town Hall built by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram; and the Government college. The principal buildings in the Civil Lines are—Rajah Kali Shankar's, Asylum; the Government Divisional Lunatic Asylum; the Central, the District Jail, the office of the Commissioner and Agent to Governor-General. The Collector's office and revenue and magisterial courts. The treasury, *tahsili*, municipal, District Engineers and police offices are in the compound. The Sessions Judge's Court and offices with which are joined the court of the Sub-ordinate Civil Judges. The London Mission Institute, a large school affiliated to the Calcutta University. Two Banks (Banks of Bengal and Delhi and London Ld. Agency. There are also a cantonment court, and church.

The principal institutions are—the Queen's College; the Maharaja of Vijayanagram's Female school; the Normal School; missions in connection with the Church of England, the Baptist, and the London Missionary Societies; Jai Narain's College; the Benares Institute, a society mainly composed of native gentlemen, and devoted to literature, science, and social progress; and the Carmichael Library, consisting of a large collection of English and Oriental standard works, periodicals, and library. Two hotels, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Benares.—Estate, comprising the family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, consisting of the *parganas* of Kaswar Raja in Benares District and Gangapur and Bhadohi in Mirzapur District. The average rental of the estate, which has an area of 985 square miles, somewhat exceeds 8 lakhs, of which nearly 3 lakhs is paid as revenue to the British Government. The estate is in political relation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and the Family Domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (an Act for the levy of land rates for local purposes, North-Western Provinces). The Maharaja, His Highness Sri Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., is a Gautam Brahman of the Bhuinhar clan. He has received a *sanad* giving him rights of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Benares Cantonments.—Railway station, 3 miles from Benares River station.

Chandauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Also station of an Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent of Opium.

Chaubepur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaukhamba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cholapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dheena.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Benares city. Post office [m.].

Kaithi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mirzamurad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moghal Sarai.—Town and railway junction station [R.], 7 miles from Benares. Population 1,200. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Naubatpur.—Village situated on the banks of the Karamnasa river ; here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Population 1,000. *Bazar*, staging bungalow, and masonry *sarai*.

Phulpur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Benares. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pindra.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramnagar.—Town in Chandanli *tahsil* ; situated on the Ganges, about 2 miles above Benares city, of which it may be considered a suburb, and on the opposite or southern bank. It is the residence of the Maharaja of Benares, who has a palace in the town. Interesting old fort, handsome temple, tank and garden. Population about 12,000. Ramnagar is a considerable commercial centre. The *gola* or grain mart, situated near the fort is a small square with busy grain shops. It also enjoys a speciality in the manufacture of riding-whips, and wicker-work stools and chairs. The public buildings consist of a police station, English school, and post office [m. s. t.]. On the southern outskirts of the town is a well-kept *sarai* or native inn.

Ruhana.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sakaldiha.—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Benares city. Population 3,000. Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The town also contains a considerable number of shops, a fort, built by Achal Singh, 2 mosques, 4 sugar factories, 4 temples, police station, English and Hindu schools, and post office [m. s. t.]. The railway station is 2 miles from the town.

Sarnath (probably a corruption of *saranganath*, 'Lord of Deer' referring to a legend of Buddha).—Buddhist ruins, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Benares city. Sakya Muni first preached his doctrines here, and some of the ruins probably date from his time (543 B. C).

Sayyid-Raja—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shiupur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Benares city. Post office [m.].

Shivala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sikhar.—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunar.

Sikrol.—Western suburb of Benares city, containing the military cantonments, civil station, and European quarter, about 4 miles from the railway station. The little river Barna flows through the suburb, dividing it into two parts. Church, official buildings, numerous well-built bungalows, standing amid gardens and groves.

Sindhora.—Village situated 16 miles north-north-west from Benares city. Population 2,000. Large mart for grain and cloth ; small manufacture of sugar.

BIJNOR.

BIJNOR.—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north-east by the sub-montane road, which separates it from the foot of the Kumaun and Garhwal hills; on the west by the river Ganges, and on the south and south-east by Maradabad, Tarai, and Kumaun Districts. Area, 1,898 square miles. Population 794,070. District headquarters are at Bijnor town, 587 miles from Allahabad via Moghal Sarai and Nagina railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane form the most important products. The other crops include *bajra*, barley, gram, *urd*, *moth*, oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, and coarse grains; together with vegetables, opium, tobacco, safflower, and common food-stuffs.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Sugar is the great commercial staple of the District, the Bijnor manufacture fetching higher prices in the market than any other Indian brand. The chief manufactures are Brahmanical threads (*janeo*) at Bijnor; papier-mache at Mandawar; metal-work, blankets, cotton, and shoes at Najibabad; and carved ebony, glassware, ropes, and firearms at Nagina.

CLIMATE.—The climate, on the whole, may be considered pleasant and healthy. The chief endemic diseases of Bijnor comprise intermittent fevers, dysentery, and bowel complaints. Ophthalmia also causes much trouble, and small-pox not unfrequently occurs.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Bijnor, Najibabad, Nagina, Dhampur, and Chandpur. Revenue, 16 lakhs. Total cost, nearly 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Post Master, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Bijnor town see Bijnor].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Afzalgarh.—Town on the left bank of the Ramganga, 15 miles from Nagina railway station. Small trade in forest timber and bamboos. Population about 8,000. A small colony of weavers manufacture excellent cotton cloths. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Akbarabad—Village with post office [m.].

Barhapura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basikotra (*Akbarabad Rampur*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basta.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Bijnor (*Bijnaur*).—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, and headquarters of the District of the same name; distant 19 miles from Nagina railway station. Bijnor stands on slightly undulating ground about 3 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, whose rich plain it overlooks. It is a neat but unpretending little country town, with more than the usual number of brick-built houses. The town is the centre of a large local trade in sugar, for which Bijnor has a high reputation; manufacture of Brahminical threads (*Janavas*), cotton cloth, and knives.

Besides the usual district buildings, the town contains dispensary, dakhungulow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Also station of American Methodist Mission.

Chandpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Bijnor, 19 miles south. Population 12,000. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains police station, dispensary, native inn, boys' and girls' schools, five or six temples and two mosques, and post office [m. s. t.]. A considerable trade in sugar and grain is carried on at markets which are held twice a week. The local manufactures comprise earthen ware, pipe-bowls (chilam), and jugs (surahi), and the weaving of cotton cloth.

Daranagar.—Village situated on the Ganges, 6 miles south of Bijnor. Great bathing fair is held in November; lasts 5 days, and attracts 40,000 pilgrims. Post office [m. s.].

Dhampur.—A small but wealthy and well-built town, and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 29 miles east of Bijnor. Population 6,000. The main street or bazar is a wide and busy thoroughfare, lined with handsome shops, chiefly those of dealers in iron ware. The ironsmiths and braziers are noted for the manufacture of iron locks and plates, brass candlesticks, and ornaments for native carriages, and gongs and bells of mixed copper and lead. Handsome matchlocks are also made, and a local gunsmith obtained a prize of 750 francs for two specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1867. Markets are held twice a week, and there is a monthly fair. The town is aired by several open places containing fine old trees. To the north stand the *tahsili* buildings, and to the south a native inn (*sarai*). The other public buildings are a police station, *tahsili* school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Haldaur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhalu.—An important market town situated on the Dhampur road, 6 miles east of Bijnor town. Population 6,000. A large trade in agricultural produce. Post office [m.].

Kaladanda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kiratpur.—Town in Najibabad *tahsil*; situated 10 miles from Bijnor town. Population 13,000. Kiratpur is now merely an agricultural centre of purely the local importance, with a petty manufacture of lacquered wooden work. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-kadir—Village with post office [m.].

Mandavar.—Ancient town in Bijnor *tahsil*; situated near the right bank of the Malin river, 8 miles north of Bijnor town. Population 8,000. Mandavar dates back to a remote antiquity. The more ancient part of the site of the ruined city consists of a mound about half a mile square, raised some 10 feet above the rest of the town, which flanks it on its western and northern sides. In its midst is a ruined fort, and in its south-eastern corner stands the principal mosque (*Jama Masjid*), said to have been built on the site, and out of the materials, of an older Hindu temple. The town has no modern edifice of any inter-

est or beauty, being built chiefly of mud. Bi-weekly market. A small manufacture is carried on of *papier-mache* boxes, trays, and paper knives. The only public buildings are a police station and post office [m. t.].

Maman—Village with post office [m.].

Nagal—Village with post office [m.].

Nagina.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Bijnor. Population about 22,000. Nagina was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of gun-barrels; it is now noted for its cloth, hempen rope and sacking, ebony carving, glass-ware, and matchlocks. The principal trade is the export of sugar. Tahsildar's and Musiffs' courts, a Bench of 5 Honorary Magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Najibabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the banks of the Malin Nadi stream, 31 miles south-east of Hardwar. Population, 18,000. The public buildings comprise the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, dispensary, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large through traffic in timber from the Bhabar forests to the north. Manufactures of brass, copper, and iron work, matchlocks, blankets, cotton cloth and shoes. Imports of grain; exports of sugar. Markets are held twice a week.

Nihor.—Town in Dhampur *tahsil*; situated on the banks of the Gangan, upon the Dhampur road, 16 miles from Bijnor town. Population 10,000. The town contains a handsome mosque, police station, school, a *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.]. Markets are held twice a week, and fairs in March and July.

Nurpur—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rehar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sahispur.—Town and railway station, 50 miles from Bijnor town. Population 7,000. Bi-weekly markets. A speciality of the town is the weaving of a superior quality of cotton cloth. Post office [m. s.].

Seohara.—Poor but populous town and railway station, 44 miles from Bijnor town. Population about 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shampur—Village with post office [m.].

Sherkot.—Town situated on the bank of the Kho river. Population about 16,000. Sherkot is the residence of a powerful Rajput family, owners of the Sherkot estate, whose handsome palace, with two Hindu temples attached, stands just outside the town on the north-west. The principal places of business are the Kotra and Sherkot *bazars*. The town has a considerable trade in sugar, and is noted for its manufacture of embroidered carpets. The public buildings include a police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Suahari—Village with post office [m. s.].

Subalgarh.—Village and ruined fort situated on the Hardwar road, 10 miles north-west of Najibabad. Extensive fortifications surround the decayed town, which consists of little else but a mass of ruins.

Tajpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

BUDAUN.

BUDAUN.—District in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces. Budaun forms the south-western District of the Rohilkhand Division, and is bounded on the north-east by Barielly, and the State of Rampur; on the north-west by Moradabad; on the south-west by the Ganges; and on the east by Shahjanpur. Area, 2,016 square miles. Population 925,598. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Budaun, 329 miles from Allahabad. Nearest railway station, Aonla, 19 miles by road.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif* crops include cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, and *moth*. The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other cereals or pulses. Other crops—poppy, tobacco, vegetables, and other choice crops.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufacturing industries, apart from the simplest forms of weaving, the making of rough agricultural tools, and of brass or earthen domestic vessels, is indigo manufacture and sugar refining.

COMMERCE—Imports.—Chintz, salt, groceries, iron, metal-work, and *pan*. **Exports**—sugar, grain and leather.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District resembles that of other Districts in Rohilkhand, being somewhat cooler and moister than the adjacent portions of the Doab, owing to the greater proximity of the hills and the damp submontane tract.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun, and Dataganj. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. The cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 2 lakhs. **District Staff**—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Budaun town see Budaun].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alapur.—Town situated 11 miles from Budaun. Population 6,000. Police out-post station; village school, and bi-weekly market.

Asafpur.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Budaun.

Babrala.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Budaun.

Bilsī.—Town and municipality, 15 miles from Budaun town. Population about 7,000. Largest mart for the neighbouring portions of Rohilkhand. It consists of two principal wards, Bilsī and Sahibganj, the latter so called from its being the head-quarters of a large European indigo factory, which has branch factories all over the District. The town contains school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Binawar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bisauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 24 miles from Budaun. Population about 5,000. Besides a fine fort, a rest-house, mosque, and ruined palace, the town contains the

ordinary Government buildings, *tahsili*, *munsifi*, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s.]. Weekly market.

Budaun.—Head-quarters *tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated about a mile east of the left bank of the river Sot, and consists of an old and a new town. Population 34,000. The former stands on a commanding eminence, and contains the fort, the ruins of whose enormous ramparts of early architecture gird it round on three sides. Handsome mosque, originally a Hindu temple, built of massive stone, and crowned by a dome of singular beauty. Besides the usual District Courts, Budaun contains a dispensary, school, municipal hall, jail, church, and chapel of the American Methodist Mission, which maintains several girls' schools in different parts of the town. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dabara.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Budaun town.

Dataganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 17 miles from Budaun town. Population about 3,000. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional offices and courts, the town contains *tahsili*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fataganj-Behra.—Village with post office [m.].

Gowan.—Village with post office [m.].

Gunnaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 3 miles from the north bank of the Ganges. Population about 5,500. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, cattle pound, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hazrakpur.—Agricultural village, situated near the right bank of the Aril river. The population being almost Hindus. Police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. l.].

Islamnagar.—Town lies on the road from Bisauli to Sambhal, 12 miles from the former town. The outskirts of the town are well planted with groves of mango trees. Population about 6,000. The town contains a police station, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, cattle-pound, school, and post office [m. s.].

Kachhla.—Town situated on the north bank of the Ganges, 18 miles from Budaun town. Agricultural produce is largely conveyed by road from Bareilly and Budaun by road to Kachhla, where it is shipped in boats for transfer to Cawnpur and Fatehgarh. Police station, post office [m. s.], opium store-house, *sarai* or native inn, and encamping ground for troops. Market twice a week.

Kakora.—Village, situated near the bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Budaun town. Population 2,000. The village is noted for its large annual religious trading fair held at the full moon of Kartik (October—November) which is attended by as many as 100,000 persons from Cawnpur, Delhi, Farukhabad, and various parts of Rohilkhand.

Kakrala.—Town in Dataganj *tahsil*, 12 miles from Budaun town. Population about 6,000. The public buildings consists of a police station, *sarai* or native travellers' rest-house, school, and post office [m. s.]

There are also a Hindu temple, and several mosques. Trade and manufactures insignificant.

Khera.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajpura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramzanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sadullaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahaswan.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile from the left bank of the Mahawa river, 20 miles from Budaun town. Population about 15,000. Tri-weekly markets are held on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The public buildings include a masonry bungalow, used as a residence and court-house by District officers on tour, a *tahsil* office, Munsiff's court, distillery, good *sarai*, Government charitable dispensary, school-house and post office [m. s. t.]. A large mound marks the site of an ancient fort, said to have been built by one Raja of Sahasra-Bahu.

Ujhani.—Town and municipality, situated 8 miles from Budaun town on the Etah road. Population about 8,000. Sugar and indigo are largely manufactured. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The town contains several handsome mosques and a mausoleum of Ablulla Khan. Police station, school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Usehat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Wazirganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Zarifnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

BULANDSHAHR.

BULANDSHAHR.—District in the Meerut Division ; being bounded on the north by Meerut District ; on the west by the river Jumna ; on the south by Aligarh ; and on the east by the Ganges. Area, 1911 square miles, containing 24 towns and 1486 villages. Population about 949,914. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bulandshahr, 359 miles from Allahabad. Nearest railway station, Chola, 10 miles.

PRODUCTS.—The land under tillage is almost equally divided between spring and rain crops. Wheat, barley, and gram are the staple products of the *rabi* harvest ; and common millets and pulses of the *kharif*. Indigo is also widely cultivated, forming one of the main commercial crops ; and cotton, safflower, and tobacco are grown in all parts of the District. The advantages of irrigation are thoroughly appreciated in the District, more than one-fourth of the cultivated area being artificially supplied with water.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The chief exports from Bulandshahr are safflower and indigo, but large quantities of cereals are also despatched eastward and westward. Anupshahr is a large depôt for wood and bamboos. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting chiefly of fine muslins at Sikandarabad, printed cloths at Jahangirabad, and carpets at Jewar. Saltpetre is produced in the crude state at 95 factories, scatter-

ed through the country villages. The country trade is carried on at the local markets, of which the most largely frequented is at Dibai.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is very variable, being cold in winter and hot in summer, dry during the sultry spring winds, and extremely moist during the autumn rains. Malarious fever is the chief endemic disease of Bulandshahr, being especially prevalent during the rainy season. Small-pox and cholera occasionally appear in an endemic form. The natives thoroughly appreciate the advantages of skilful treatment and European medicines.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Shikandrabad, and Khurja. Revenue, 25 lakhs; expenditure nearly two-fifths of the revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Visiting Chaplain. [For further information regarding Bulandshahr town see Bulandshahr].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahar.—Ancient town lying on the right bank of the river Ganges, 21 miles from Bulandshahr. Population 3,000. Police station, school, and post office [m.]. Large fair in June, at which crowds assemble to bathe in the Ganges. The town abounds in temples which are, however, of no great antiquity nor of any architectural interest. There is a small red sand stone mosque, apparently of the time of Akbar. A bridge of boats crosses the Ganges at this place in the dry months.

Ahmadgarh.—Village 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 6 miles from Pahasu. The village contains school and post office [m.]. North of the village is a small lake on the borders of which are ruins of fine buildings. Weekly market.

Anupshahr.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 25 miles from Bulandshahr, and 14 miles from Dibai railway station. Founded by Badgujar Rajah Anup Rai, from whom it derives its name. Population about 9,000. The Ganges is here crossed by a bridge of boats in the dry weather, and by a ferry in the rainy season. The town is resorted to by Hindu pilgrims, who bathe in the Ganges at certain seasons. The largest assemblage is on the full moon of Kartik (November-December) when about 150,000 persons collect together from all quarters; but as a bathing place, Rajghat, owing to its position on the railway, has become more popular. Owing to its central position on a great navigable river, Anupshahr has great commercial advantages; but since the opening of the railway station at Rajghat, 9 miles to the south-east, much of the traffic of the town has been diverted to Dibhai. There is some local manufacture of coarse and fine cloths, blankets, boots, bullock carts, soap, shoes etc. The town contains *tahsili*, vernacular school, dispensary, mosque, several small temples, good *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Arniya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aurangabad Sayyid.—Town 10 miles from Bulandshahr town.

Population about 6,000. Founded in 1704 A. D. by Sayyid Abdul Aziz, whose family still hold this and 15 other villages. The town is surrounded by tanks, which are prejudicial to health after the rainy season. Religious fair at Sayyid Abdul's tomb. School, market, and post office [m. s.].

Bagrasi.—Town 22 miles from Bulandshahr. Population about 5,000. The town is famous for its mango topes.

Balka.—Village with post office [m.].

Baroda.—Village with post office [m.].

Bilaspur.—Village 16 miles from Bulandshahr town, and 2 miles from Sikandarabad railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Population under 4,000. The village contains school, market on Sundays, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bulandshahr (or Baran).—Town, municipality, also *tahsil*, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 10 miles from Chola railway station. Lies on the west side of the Kali Nadi, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former and more ancient portion occupying the summit of a high and precipitous hill of artificial formation on the river bank, while the latter or modern town stretches over the low-lying ground to the west. Elevation above sea-level, 741 feet. Baran is a place of great antiquity, coins of Alexander the Great and the Indo-Bactrian kings of Upper India being found to the present day in and around the town sculptured columns of early Hindu character, and other architectural fragments, are not infrequently found when any excavations are made; but there are no buildings of any antiquity *in situ*. The dispensary, and the Anglo-vernacular school, with its boarding-house attached, are at the west end of the lower or new town which there joins immediately on to the civil station, containing the court-houses, jail, post office [m. s. t.], Mission school of the church of England, canal offices, etc. The *tahsili* buildings, including the *tahsili* school are on the top of the hill, the approach to the latter being by a fine broad staircase from the *bazar* below. A handsome bathing *ghat* on the river bank is raised by public subscription. In connection with the *ghat* is a market place, in which the lower storey of the double row of shops serves as a massive embankment against a river flood. Town Hall, and dak bungalow. The annual horse show and District fair, held here in the last week of February, is said to be the most prosperous assembly of its kind in the North-West Provinces, and is visited by people from all parts of India. Prizes are given to the value of about Rs. 4,000.

Chatari.—A prosperous village and site of a large weekly cattle market, 21 miles from Khurja town. Good school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chhalas.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chola.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bulandshahr. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.],

Dadri.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 23 miles from Delhi. Population 2,500. Police station, ruins of

a fort, travellers' bungalow, village school, encamping ground for troops, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dankaur.—Ancient town with a good market, situated on the Jumna, which now flows 2 miles to the south, but which formerly flowed close under it, distant 20 miles from Bulandshahr, on the old imperial road from Delhi to Aligarh. Population about 5,500. Founded according to tradition by Drona, a hero of the Mahabharata, from whom the town derives its name. A few ruinous fragments exist of a large fort, with a mosque of more modern construction. In front of the little shrine erected in honour of the traditional founder, is a masonry tank 210 feet square constructed in 1881, and supplied with water from the Jumna canal. Police station, village school, and post office [m.].

Danpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dharampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dibai.—Thriving market town, 26 miles from Bulandshahr, and 26 miles from Aligarh. Population about 9,000. Trade has greatly increased since the opening of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which has a station called Dibai near the village Kaser, 3 miles distant by metalled road. The weekly market held on Monday is now the largest in the District. The town contains 4 *sarais* or native inns, two schools, a fine tank, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. The *bazar* is greatly enlarged.

Duriyapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gulasthi.—Town situated 12 miles from Bulandshahr, and 28 miles from Meerut. Population about 6,000. The town contains halting place and encamping ground for troops, road inspection bungalow, police station, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market.

Jahangirabad.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*, situated 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Growing trade, local manufactures of printed cloths for counterpanes and table-covers, also of native carriages and sacred cars. Mosque, school, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market held on Wednesday.

Jahangirpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jarcha.—Town situated 8 miles north of Sikandarabad, 7 miles east of Dadri, and 20 miles north-west of Bulandshahr town. Population 4,000, mostly Sayyids. The correct name of the town is said to be Char Choh, or 'the four wells,' because four wells were sunk here by the founder of the town, Sayyid-Zain-ul-abdin. The four wells are still to be seen. The town is famous for the number and excellence of its mango trees. Weekly market on Wednesdays. Police station, school, and post office [m. t.].

Jewar.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, lies among the ravines of the high bank which separates the uplands from the Jumna valley. It is built on a well-drained site, and has good sanitary arrangements. Population 6,000. The market place contains some good shops. Manufacture of cotton rugs and carpets. Hindu fair in the month of Bhadrapad. Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jhajhar.—Town distant 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Popu-

lated about 4,500. It contains a village school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamona.—Village with a fort, lies near the right bank of the East Kali Nadi, 6 miles from Delhi. Population under 1,500.

Karanbas.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Anupshahr, and 30 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 2,000, almost all Hindus. The Zamindars are wealthy Hindus of the Bais clan of Rajputs. The fair held here on the occasion of Dasahara, in the month of Jaistha (May—June), is attended by perhaps as many as 50,000 pilgrims from the west, and is said to be the largest fair in the District. A small temple on an ancient site, sacred to the goddess of small-pox, is visited every Monday by numbers of women. Post office [m.].

Kasna.—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khurja.—Town and municipality, also chief commercial centre of Bulandshahr District, railway station, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 20 miles from Bulandshahr, 30 miles from Aligarh, and 50 miles from Delhi and Meerut. Population about 30,000. A handsome temple in the centre of the town, with a lofty dome surmounted by a gilded pinnacle is worthy of notice. Among the recent improvements in the town are a fine masonry tank, 200 feet square, supplied with water from the Ganges Canal; a market-place with handsome facades, a lofty gateway, a mosque in the centre of the square, and an adjoining *bazar*, all pointed with carved stone. The town contains Tahsili, munsifi, police station, dispensary, town hall, tahsili school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Chief trade in raw cotton. Local trade in cotton, safflower, indigo, sugar, molasses, grain and *ghi*.

Malagarh.—Village situated 4 miles from Bulandshahr. Population under 2,000. Large grain depôt, village school, and post office [m.].

Narora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Rajghat railway station.

Pahasu.—Town situated on the right bank of the Kali river, 24 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 4,000, chiefly Rajputs and Musalmans. It belongs to Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan k. c. s. i. formerly prime minister of Jaipore State. It contains a police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pindrawal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rabupura.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, situated 3 miles east of the Jumna, and 19 miles from Bulandshahr. Population 4,000. Weekly cattle market, village school, and post office [m.].

Rajghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramghat.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Anupshahr, and 42 miles from Bulandshahr. One of the sacred ghats to which pilgrims in the neighbourhood resort to bathe in the Ganges. Population about 3,500. Village school,

girls' school, police station, and post office [m.]. Trade with Rohilkhand, and by boat, with Benares and Mirzapur.

Sarai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sarai Sadr.—Village with post office [m.].

Sathla.—Village with post office [m.].

Sayadpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Secundarabad (Sikandarabad).—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 17 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 17,000. Two good bazars, the centre of the local trade in cotton, sugar, and grain. Manufacture of fine muslins for turbans, scarves, and native dresses. *Tahsili*, police station, charitable dispensary, several small mosques and temples, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shikarpur.—Flourishing town, situated on the Ramghat road, 13 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Several substantial houses, temples, and mosques. Great walled *sarai* (native inn) about 200 years' old. An ancient mound, said to have been once known as Talpat Nagari is about 500 yards north of the town, with a remarkable building, called *Bara Khamba*, or the twelve columns, containing 12 fine red sandstone pillars, in the architectural style of the Emperor Jahangir. The town is surrounded by the ruins of an old fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Siwana.—Ancient town, situated on a raised site, near the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal; 19 miles from Bulandshahr town on the Garhmukteswara road. Population 7,000. The name is said to be a corruption of Sainban or 'the forest of rest,' because Balram, on his way from Muttra to Hastinapur, slept here one night, and was hospitably entertained by *fakirs*, who had excavated a tank in the centre of a west forest. Indigo factory; trade in safflower. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surajpur.—Village with post office [m.].

CAWNPUR.

CAWNPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the west by Farukhabad and Etawah, on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the east by Fatehpur. Area, 2363 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1968 villages. Population 1,209,695. District head-quarters are at Cawnpur city, 120 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The system of tillage in Cawnpur is that common to the whole Doab. There are two main agricultural seasons, the *khari*, or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *khari* crops include rice, maize, *bajra*, *joar*, cotton, indigo, etc. The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and pulses. The staple product of the District is wheat. Among the minor crops are oil-seeds, opium, spices, tobacco, and potatoes. Sugar-cane is extensively grown on the better

soils, and indigo is specially cultivated for the sake of the seed, which is exported to Behar.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The District as a whole has a considerable agricultural trade in raw materials, especially grain, cotton, and indigo seed. In the city of Cawnpur, saddlery, boots, and other leathern articles are manufactured in large quantities. The Elgin and Muir Cotton Mills, under European supervision afford employment to a great number of hands, and supply the native weavers with yarn for their looms. Leather goods, textile fabrics, and tents are largely exported. There is a large Government tannery and leather manufactory in the old fort, for the supply of accoutrements for the army. Government flour mills grind corn for commissariat purposes.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Cawnpur is like that of the other Doab Districts. From the middle of April to the 1st of July it is excessively hot and dry, and westerly winds prevail. After this, the monsoon is ushered in by damp east winds. The rainy season lasts till the end of September or beginning of October; the cold weather commences about the 1st of November. The District is on the whole well drained, and is therefore fairly healthy during the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bilheer, Bhognipur, Cawnpur, Derapur, Rasulabad, Narwal, Shiurajpur, and Ghatanpur Revenue about 40 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Cantonment Magistrate, Tahsildar, Post Master, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police who is also Inspector of Factories, Head Master Zila School. Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Cawnpur town see Cawnpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akbarpur—Head-quarters town of the *tahsil* of the same name; 8 miles from Rura railway station. The town was originally known as Guraikhera, but its name was altered to its present form in honour of the Emperor Akbar. Population about 5500. Bi-weekly market, and small annual fair. *Tahsil*, Munsifi, police station; school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amrodha—Village 5 miles from Pakhrayan railway station. Post office [m. t.].

Araul—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Asalatganj—Village with post office [m.].

Banipara—Village with post office [m.].

Barajpur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Cawnpur.

Barhan—Village with post office [m.].

Bhaupur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Bhognipur—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same

name ; situated on the Kalpi road, 42 miles from Cawnpur town. Population about 1200. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, the town contains police station, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a large tank, known as Bhog Sagar, the water of which is used for irrigation.

Bidnu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bilhour—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 34 miles from Cawnpur, and 4 miles from the Ganges. Population 6000. The public buildings consist of a *tahsili*, police station, school, road bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bithur (*Brahmavarta*).—Town and railway station, lying on the south bank of the Ganges, 17 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 7000. Picturesque front facing the river, adorned by *ghats* or bathing steps, temples, and handsome residences. The principal *ghat* built by Raja Tikait Rai, minister of Nawab of Oudh, with an imposing saracenic arcade on its upper platform, is known as the Brahma *ghat*, being sacred to that god ; and a bathing fair is held there on the full moon in the month of Kartik (November). Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, was banished to Bithur, and had extensive palaces in the town. Large numbers of Brahmans reside in the town, and superintend the bathing festivals. Post office [m. s.].

Cawnpur (*Kāshpur*).—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, junction station [W. R.] of four Railways, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 270 miles from Delhi. Cawnpur is the fourth city in size and importance of the North Western Provinces, including the native city, cantonment and civil station. Population 182,000. Elevation above sea-level about 500 feet. Cawnpur is very dusty. The roads are made with limestone, which, when reduced to powder, is blown in clouds by the wind. The eye-brows of people travelling are often tipped with white. Cawnpur is a great emporium for harness, shoes, and other leather-work. The cantonments and civil station of Cawnpur lie along the right bank of the Ganges, while the native city stretches inland toward the south-west, and also fills up the space between the military and civil portions of the European quarter. Starting from the east, on the Allahabad road, the race-course first meets the eye of the approaching visitor. The Native Cavalry lines succeed to the westward, after which comes the brigade parade ground. North-east of the latter lie the European Infantry barracks and St. John's Church ; while the intervening ground, between these cantonments and the river bank, is occupied by the Memorial Church, the Club, the artillery lines, and the various military offices. Farther to the west stands the civil station with the Bank of Bengal, Christ Church, the theatre, and other European buildings. Old Cawnpur lies three miles farther along the river side, separated from the present city by fields and gardens. The principal landing-place on the Ganges is that known as the Sarsya *ghat*, a noble flight of steps. The chief object of interest to visitors is the ornamental building placed over the well, into which the bodies of those massacred during the Mutiny were flung. In the centre of the

enclosure is the figure of an angle by Merorbetti. Cawnpur also contains two Roman Catholic chapels, Union Church, a fine market place, high school, club, and two racquet courts, etc. A large Government tannery and leather manufactory is situated in the old fort, together with a steam flour mill. Two large steam cotton mills give employment to a considerable number of operatives, who manufacture yarn, cloth, and tents, and supply the native weavers with material for their craft; and several cotton presses both European and native. There are four Banks—Bank of Bengal; Bank of Upper India, Ltd.; Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., Agency; and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, Ltd. There are four hotels, in addition to Kellner's refreshment rooms, where hotel accommodation is afforded. Telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. The Ganges Canal, which commences at Hardwar, terminates at Cawnpur.

Cawnpur Bridge—Railway station, 4 miles from Cawnpur.

Chakeri—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cawnpur.

Chaubepur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Dalipnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Derapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Sengur river, 35 miles from Cawnpur town, and 8 miles south of Rura railway station. Population about 2,500. The town possesses a *tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, fort, and post office [m. s. t.]. It also contains the remains of several old mosques, and a fine masonry tank.

Gajner—Village with post office [m.].

Ghaansampur—Village with post office [m.].

Ghatampur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Hamirpur road, 26 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 5,000. The principal building is a picturesque Gosain temple, situated in a mango grove south of the town. The public buildings comprise the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also an encamping-ground for troops.

Ghelaun—Village with post office [m.].

Jajmau.—Town situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 6 miles from Cawnpur city by land, and 5 miles by water. It was anciently styled Siddhpuri, and still contains a landing stage and temples dedicated to Sirdeswar and Siddha Devi. The high mound overhanging the river, is known as the fort of Raja Jijat Chandrabansi. South of the fort rises the tomb of Makhdam Shah, and on the castle mound itself stands a mosque. The residents of this and the surrounding villages celebrate the *holi* festival five days after the usual date. They say that, many ages back, on the *holi* and four following days, a fierce battle was raging between the Muhammadans and the Hindu Raja; and in honour of the victory then gained, the Hindus have ever since kept this holiday on the same date as that on which they were forced to keep it in that year.

Jhinjhak.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

- Kakaun.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kakupur**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kalianpur**—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m.].
- Kanjri**—Village with post office [m.].
- Karbigwan**—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m.].
- Kashipur.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Kethera.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Khanpur.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Lalpur**—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur.
- Maharajpur.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Maitha.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Majhwan.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Makanpur.**—Village in Bilhaur *tahsil*, situated 40 miles north-west of Cawnpur. Population about 3,500. The tomb of Madar, a Musalman saint annually attracts a large concourse of pilgrims. A large horse and cattle fair is held in February to March at the time of the *Holi* festival.
- Māndhanā**—Village and railway junction station, 12 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].
- Mangalpur.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Mohomedpur.**—Village with post office [m.].
- Musanagar**—Village with post office [m.].
- Muswanpur**—Village with post office [m.].
- Najafgarh.**—Village 16 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 1,200. Chiefly noticeable for the ruins of a palace. Local manufacture of indigo grown in the surrounding country. Post office [m.].
- Narwal**—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsili* offices, and post office [m. s. t.].
- Nawabganj**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
- Norari**—Village with post office [m.].
- Padrilalpur**—Village with post office [m.].
- Paman**—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Cawnpur.
- Panki**—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].
- Patara**—Village with post office [m.].
- Pukhrayar**—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Cawnpur.
Post office [m. s.].
- Pura**—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].
- Rampur Bhimsen**—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Cawnpur.
- Rasdhan**—Village 42 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 3,500. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Post office [m.].
- Raspur**—Village with post office [m.].
- Rasulabad.**—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 40 miles from Cawnpur, and 9 miles from Jhinjak railway station. Population 5,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts

and offices, the town contains a fort, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ratanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rawatpur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Cawnpur.

Rura—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sachendi—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sadha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sajeti—Village with post office [m.].

Sarsaul—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sehasu—Village with post office [m.].

Shiuli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shiurajpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 21 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 7,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandra—Village with post office [m.].

Sutti—Village with post office [m.].

Tilsanda—Village with post office [m.].

Unaha—Village with post office [m.].

DEHRA DUN.

DEHRA-DUN.—District in the Meerut Division. Bounded on the north by Independent Garhwal, on the west by Sirmur and Umballa District, on the south by Saharanpur, and on the east by British and independent Garhwal. Area, 1,192 square miles, containing 6 towns and 434 villages. Population 168,135. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Dehra-Dun, 42 miles from Saharanpur by horse-carriage dak.

PRODUCTS.—Tillage is chiefly confined to the valleys, or to terraces on the mountain slopes, artificially irrigated by dams and canals. The agricultural year follows the same seasons as in the Doáb. The *kharif* or autumn harvest consists chiefly of rice, *joar*, *til*, and sugar-cane form supplementary autumn crops. The *rabi* or spring harvest consists chiefly wheat, barley, with few inferior grains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The traffic of the District has two main channels, leading from the valley to the plains and to the hills respectively. The exports toward the lowlands include timber, bamboo, lime, charcoal, rice, and above all, tea. In return, it imports from the plains hardware, cotton cloth, blankets, salt, sugar, grain, tobacco, fruits, and spices. All these articles pass on also to the hills ; while the return trade consists of rice, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin, and other forest produce. With the exception of English-made beer, which is manufactured to a considerable extent by two breweries at Masuri, no manufactures of more than local importance exist. The mode of carriage is confined to bullock-carts, and the carrying trade remains chiefly in the hands of Banjaras.

CLIMATE.—Extremes of heat and cold are unknown in the District. The proximity of the Himalayas cools the atmosphere, the warm blasts from the plain do not reach so far among the mountain valleys, while the heavy summer monsoons bring abundant showers, and even in May or June occasional rainfall refreshes the country. The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the District. Earthquakes occasionally occur, but seldom cause serious damage.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Dehra-Dun and Kalsi. The gross revenue of the District is about 3 lakhs, and the total cost of civil administration is about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Collector, Tahsildar Post-master, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize Marriages. District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Treasury and Superintendent's office, and Judge's court remain in Dehra Dun from 15th October to 15th April, and at Mussoorie from 15th April to 15th October each year. [For further information regarding Dehra town see Dehra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barlowganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chakrata.—Mountain cantonment, stands upon the range of hills overlooking the valleys of the Jumna and the Tons, in the region known as Jaunsar Bawar, 78 miles from Saharanpur by mountain cart-road. This hill sanitarium was founded in May 1866. A small native town has gathered round the cantonment. Population 1500. Seat of a Chaplain, and cantonment magistrate; and lines for a European regiment. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.],

Dehra.—*Tahsil*, town and municipality, also cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; prettily situated in the midst of a mountain valley, at an elevation of more than 2,300 feet above sea-level. Population 19,000. Founded by Guru Ram Rai, who settled in the Dun at the end of the 17th century. His temple, a handsome building in the style of Jahangir's tomb, forms the chief architectural ornament of the town. The native city also contains a *tahsili*, police station, jail, and schools. The European quarter lies to the north, and has a fixed English population of some 600 persons, being one of the largest in the North-Western Provinces. To the west stand the cantonments of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, or Sirmur Battalion. English church, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.], and head-quarters of Trigonometrical Survey. A large mission of the American Presbyterian Church takes a prominent part in education. Dak bungalow, 3 hotels, club, printing presses and an English newspaper. In the earliest ages of Hindu legend Dehra Dun formed part of a region known as Kedarkhand, the abode of Siva, from whom also the Siwalik Hills are called. Here Rama and his brother are said to have done penance for killing Ravana, and here the five Pandus stopped on their way to the snowy range where they immolated themselves. The climate of Dehra is excellent.

Kalsi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name;

situated close to the junction of the Jumna with the Tons. Probably a place of great antiquity. Population under 1,000. The famous Kalsi stone, found near this place, bears an inscription of Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of Upper India (250 B. C.). Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains *tahsili* school, dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lal-darwaza (*Red Door*).—Mountain pass across the Siwalik range, between the Districts of Dehra Dun and Saharanpur. Elevation above sea-level, 2935 feet.

Landour.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, 48 miles from Simla *via* Chakrata. It forms at present a single town with Mussuri, but with distinct jurisdiction, which is vested in the cantonment magistrate; situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, 7459 feet above sea-level. A convalescent station for European soldiers was established in 1827. The staff comprises a commandant, surgeon, and station staff officer. Population 5,000. There is a permanent Anglo Indian population at Landour and Mussuri, and a large influx of visitors during the hot season. Landour with Mussuri contains two Protestant and one Roman Catholic church, several hotels, numerous schools, boarding-houses, and post office [m. s. t.].

Library Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohand.—Pass through the Siwalik range, by which the road from Saharanpur to Dehra traverses the hills.

Mussooree (*Masuri*).—Town and sanitarium, also municipality, stands on the crest of a Himalayan peak, among beautiful and varied mountain scenery. It forms practically one station with Landour, where there is a convalescent dépôt for European troops. Elevation, 7,433 feet above sea-level. Large numbers of visitors during the summer months. Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, three or four private schools, a Bench of 5 Honorary Magistrates, public library, masonic lodge, club, volunteer corps, brewery, 3 banks.—Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., Himalaya Bank, Ltd., and Masuri Bank, Ltd.; 3 hotels, numerous boarding-houses, and Botanical Gardens. A summer home, provides accommodation for soldiers' children (about 100) in the hot weather months. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have also a school here, for the children of their employers. Charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Mussooree is the summer head-quarters of the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India. Population about 3,500.

Rajpur.—Town situated 7 miles from Dehra town, at the foot of the hills. Population about 3,500. The town or rather village is simply a halting-stage on the road to Masuri, where ponies, coolies, etc. are procured for the last stage of the journey up the hill. It contains three or four hotels, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sahuspur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sansar Dhara.—Grotto and place of pilgrimage in the District. A water-fall gushes from a cleft in the rock, with a grotto behind it, in which stalactites are formed. The Hindus consider it sacred to Ma-

hadava, and visit it in considerable numbers. Distant from Mussooree about 12 miles.

Siwalik Hills.—Mountain range in Dehra Dun District, and in Sirmur State, and Hoshiarpur District. The chain runs parallel with the Himalayan system from Hardwar on the Ganges to the banks of the Beas. The total length of the range is about 200 miles, and its average breadth about 10 miles. The highest peaks have an elevation of about 3,500 feet above the sea. The principal pass is Moban in the District.

Tons.—River in Garhwal State, and Dehra Dun District; rises on the northern side of Jamnotri, close to the source of the Jumna, and first issues as a stream 31 feet wide and knee-deep, from a snow-bed 12,784 feet above sea-level. Nineteen miles lower down, it is joined by the Pabar, and thenceforward the united stream forms the boundary between that part of Dehra Dun District known as Jaunsar Bawar, and the Native States of Jubbal and Sirmur in the Punjab. Total length about 100 miles.

DOAB.

Doab (*Duab*, or two rivers).—A tract of country in the North-Western Provinces, comprising the long and narrow strip of land between the Ganges and the Jumna, from the Siwalik range south-east-ward. The name properly applies to any wedge-shaped tract enclosed by confluent rivers, but it is especially employed to designate this great alluvial plain, the granary of Upper India. The Doab includes the British Districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, parts of Muttra, and Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, the greater portion of Etawah, and Farukhabad, Cawnpur, Fatehpur, and part of Allahabad—all of which see separately.

ETAH.

ETAH.—Northernmost District of the Agra Division; being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Aligarh and Agra, on the south by Mainpuri, and on the east by Farukhabad. Area, 1740 square miles, containing 22 towns and 1460 villages. Population, 702,063. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Etah, but Kasganj, the railway station, is the chief centre of population and commerce, distant 19 miles from Etah town.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in the District are wheat and other cereals, millets and pulses, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo and poppy. The harvests are the usual *kharif* and *rabi*, the former being the more important of the two. As a rule, only one crop a year is raised on each plot, but cotton is often succeeded by tobacco or vegetables, and indigo by wheat or barley.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—Etah has a considerable export trade in agricultural produce. The only important manufacture is that of indigo, which is carried on in about 200 factories, sugar is refined to a large extent in the northern part of the District; and the *parganas* lying on the banks of the Ganges and the Burh Ganga prepare salt from the saline

earth which is common everywhere. Ropes and coarse sacking are also made from the hemp of the country, and exported as far as Calcutta.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and healthy, but sand and dust storms are of almost daily occurrence in the hot season. The air is cold and bracing during the cooler months, and fires are often found necessary, especially in the winter rains. The principal diseases are fevers and small-pox, but cholera sometimes visits the District with severity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Etah, Kasganj, Aliganj and Jalesar. Revenue, Rs. 14 lakhs; expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Post master, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding Etah town see Etah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aliganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 32 miles from Fategarh. Population about 8000. Rather a large agricultural village than a town. Chief trade in grain, indigo-seed, and cotton. Tri-weekly market. The town contains 2 mosques, a large mud fort, police station, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amanpur—Small trading town in Kasganj *tahsil*, situated on the Delhi and Farukhabad road, 13½ miles from Etah town. Post office [m.].

Atranji-Khera—Prehistoric mound, 10 miles from Etah, and 15 miles from Soron. Ancient coins are frequently found among the ruins. A temple of Mahadeo and five *lingams* stand upon the mound and all the sculpture is of Brahman origin.

Awagarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Tundla railway station.

Badhari Kalan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Kasganj.

Bilram—Town 19 miles from Etah town; population about 3500. The numerous and extensive ruins of mosques and large buildings, attest that in former days it must have been a place of considerable importance. Village school, and bi-weekly market.

Dhumri—Village with post office [m.].

Dundwaraganj (Ganj Dandwara).—Small trading town and railway station, situated 22 miles from Etah, and 20 miles from Kasganj. Population about 6000. Consists of two separate villages, Dundwaraganj and Dundwara Khas, separated from each other by a strip of open country, but sufficiently close to one another for inclusion under a common title. Bazar, bi-weekly market, *sarai*, and school. Dundwara khas is an agricultural village, containing many large mud-built houses and enclosures belonging to Musalman Zamindars. Post office [m.].

Etah—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk road 9 miles west of the Kali Nadi, and 19 miles from Shikohabad

railway station. Population about 8,500. The town contains the *tahsili* school, Raja Dilsugh Rai's temple towers over the other buildings to an extraordinary height. Large tank with handsome flight of steps, municipal hall, court-house, *tahsili* office, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Monday and Friday. The mud fort, built by Sangram Singh, a Chauhan Thakur, still exists to the north of the town. Chief trade—the scarlet *al* dye, indigo-seed, cotton, and sugar.

Ganeshpur.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Kasganj.

Jaithara.—Village with post office [m.].

Jalesar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Doab plain, 38 miles east of the Jumna and of Muttra, Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; and chief commercial centre of the District, situated on a raised site, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the Kali Nadi, distant 19 miles from Etah town. Population 16,000. A fine mosque remarkable for its curious roof and numerous minarets adorns the Muhammalan quarter. The public buildings include a municipal hall, dispensary, police station, *tahsili*, munsifi, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large business in grain and sugar.

Marehra.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 7 miles from Kasganj. Population under 10,000, mostly Musalmans. There are two bazars. Close to the town lies the suburbs of Miyan-ki-basti, the principal Sayyid quarter, surrounded by high walls, with corner towers and gate ways, and owned by the descendants of Sayyid Shah Barkat-ullah, a Musalman saint, whose tomb and a beautiful mosque at its side form the most attractive features of the town. Considerable trade in cotton and indigo-seed. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Nadrai.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 3 miles from Kasganj railway station.

Naukhera.—Village with post office [m.].

Nidhau.—Village in Etah *tahsil*. Population about 4,000. Remains of a fort. Brisk trade in grain, indigo seed, and cotton. Police station, village school, and post office [m.].

Patiali.—Ancient town and railway station, situated on the old high bank of the Ganges, 22 miles from Etah town, and 24 miles from Kasganj. Population 5,000. A ruined fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Raja-ka-Rampur.—Busy little trading town in Aliganj *tahsil*, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aliganj, and 32 miles from Etah. The village is remarkable as the residence of Raja Ramchandra Sen, a lineal descendant of the last Rahtor Raja of Kanauj, who founded the town. The Raja of Rampur ranks as head of the Rahtor clan in this part of

India. Population about 5,000, principally Brahmans and Kachhis. Market on Sundays and Wednesdays. Post office [m.].

Rajor—Village with post office [m.].

Sahawar.—Town in Kasganj *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etah town. Population about 4,500. Small local *bazar*. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s.]. Tomb of Faiz-ud-din, a *fakir* forms the only object of interest.

Sakit.—Ancient and decaying town, stands on an isolated site, 12 miles from Etah town. Population about 6,000. Its hill was once crowned by a fort; but now only the remains of a large mosque, erected in the 13th century, testify to the former supremacy of the Muhammadan element. On the highest part of the existing town rises a half-finished modern temple remarkable for its saracenic arches, supported on a slender pillars of richly carved Agra-stone—an ambitious work commenced by a commissariat servant (who enriched himself during the Sikhwar), but died before its completion. The town clusters around this temple, which, from its conspicuous position, forms a landmark for many miles around. Handsome *bazar* lined by good shops. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. t.]. Numerous inscriptions on mosques.

Sarai Aghat.—Town and ruins, lie on either side of a ravine of the Kali Nadi, 43 miles from Etah town, and three-quarters of a mile from Sankisa. Population 3,000. The town contains a police station, village school, *bazar* of well-built houses, mosque, and post office [m.]. Trade in cotton, grain, and indigo-seed. West of the village stands a lofty and extensive mound, 40 feet in height and about half a mile in diameter, the northern portion being built over with brick houses. It bears the name of Aghat, derived from Muni Agastya, the mythical regenerator of the Deccan. The houses on the top have been built of bricks from the mound, part of which has been honeycombed by excavations in search of building materials. Images of Buddha, together with gold, silver, and copper coins of all ages, frequently occur. Aghat probably formed part of the ancient city of Sankisa.

Sirhpura.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Soron.—Town and municipality, also railway station, situated on the Burhganga, or ancient bed of the river Ganges, 9 miles from Kasganj, and 27 miles from Etah town. Population about 13,000. Soron has some pretensions as a trading mart; but it is chiefly important for its religious associations, and as the scene of frequent pilgrim fairs. Devout Hindus, after visiting Muttra (Muthura), come on to Soron to bathe in the Burhganga, which here forms a considerable pool lined with handsome temples and *ghats*. *Pipal* trees surround the temples which number 60 in all. Several handsome dharmasalas or rest-houses for pilgrims. Considerable trade in grain. Police station, charitable dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Soron is a place of great antiquity, originally known as Ukala-kshetra; but after the destruction of the demon Hiranyakasyapa by Vishnu in his boar *avatar*, the name was changed to Sukara kshetra. A mound, bearing the title of *kila* or fort, marks the site of the ancient town. The

temple of Sita Ramji and the tomb of Shaikh Jamal form the only buildings now standing upon this mound. The temple was destroyed during the fanatical reign of Aurangzeb, but restored a few years since by a wealthy Baniya, who built up the vacant interstices of the pillars with plain white-washed walls. The architectural features of the pillars resemble those of the Kutab at Delhi. Numerous inscriptions in the temple bear date from 1169 A. D. downward.

Thana-Dariaoganj.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kasganj. Post office [m.].

Umargarh.—Town situated on the left bank of the Sengar river, 9 miles from Jalesar town. Population 5,000. The town is the seat of an ancient Jadun family, the present representative of which still resides in the old fort. Round the walls of the fort are magnificent mango groves. Two indigo factories, police station, primary school, and Post office [m. t.].

ETAWAH.

ETAWAH.—District in the Agra Division. Bounded on the north by Mainpuri and Farukhabad; on the west by the Jumna river and Agra District, the Chambal, the Kuari Nadi, and the Native State of Gwalior; on the south by the Jumna; and on the east by Cawnpur. Area 1,691 square miles; containing 6 towns and 1,486 villages. Population 727,629. District head-quarters are at the town of Etawah, 206 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—A large portion of the area of the District, especially in the trans-Jumna region is covered with jungle or rendered barren by *usar* plains. The system of cultivation is the same as that prevalent in the Doab generally. The *khari* crops include sugar-cane, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, indigo, rice, Indian corn, and other crops. The *rabi* crops include wheat, gram, barley, poppy, vegetables, and other crops.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The exports of the District consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, amongst which the chief items are cotton, gram, indigo, and oil-seeds. Some of the cotton goes as far as Bombay and a little is even sent beyond the bounds of India itself. Cloth goods, metals, drugs, and spices form the staple imports. The East Indian Railway runs through the centre of the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is comparatively moist and equable, and the District is among the healthiest in the plains of India. The chief endemic disease is fever of a malarious type, which seems occasionally to assume an epidemic typhoidal form. The District is also visited from time to time by small-pox and cholera.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Etawah, Auraiya, Phaphund, Bharthna, and Bidhuna. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Munsiff, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master, Hume's High School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Etawah town see Etawah].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achalda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Etawah. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Airwa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ajitmal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Auraiya (Uriya).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Etawah and Kalpi road, 42 miles from the former town. A steadily improving and prosperous town carrying on a considerable trade with Gwalior and Jhansi. Population about 8,000. The metalled road from Jhansi passes a little out-side the town, and on it is built the *tahsili*, a handsome structure. Opposite the *tahsili*, a wide metalled road, lined with fine shops, runs down to the new market-place known as Humeganj, and which consists of a large well-kept square, and good masonry shops at the sides. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, there are 3 good *sarais*, two large tanks, two fine mosques, several Hindu temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bakewar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baralokpur.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Barhpura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basrehar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bela.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharthna.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Etawah town. The Government offices, together with the police station, distillery, *sarai*, market, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Bidhuna.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 32 miles from Etawah and 1 mile from the Rindnadi, which is here crossed by a bridge. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market, and ruins of an old fort.

Chachund.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chakarnagar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Dalainagar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ekdil.—Village with post office [m.].

Etawah.—Town and municipality, also railway station [W. R.], and administrative head-quarters of the Tahsil and District of the same name ; situated among the ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, at a point where the river bends sharply backwards upon its own course, 36 miles from Mainpuri, and 86 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 35,000. The suburbs extend nearly down to the water's edge, but the main quarter is separated from the Jumna river by a strip of broken country about half a mile in length, while to the north the houses stretch to within a quarter of a mile of the Etawah station of the East Indian Railway. The town proper is situated among the ravines, which, owing to their wild and irregular forms, present a picturesque and pleasing appearance, especially where the broader ravines are clothed with trees. These trees are so abundant in places, that from many points of view the

city looks like one large garden, amidst which buildings appear enshrouded in green. A somewhat broader fissure than the others separates the old from the new town, between which, owing to the uneven nature of the ground, communication was at one time difficult; but now fine, broad, metalled roadways taken over the ravines by embankments and bridges, render communication at all times easy and practicable. The roads from Agra and Mainpuri unite outside the city to the north-west, and are continued through the new quarter, forming the principal bazar-way, and lined on each side by substantially-built and fine-looking shops. The main road between Gwalior and Farukhabad intersects the Agra and Mainpuri road at right angles about the centre of the bazar. Hameganj, a handsome square, called after a late Collector, A. O. Hume, O. B., contains the public buildings, and forms the centre of the city. It includes a market-place, *tahsili*, and Magistrate's courts, mission-house, police station, and dispensary. Hume's High School is a handsome building, erected chiefly by private subscription. The north and south sides of the square form the principal grain and cotton markets. A *sarai*, with a fine well and arched gateway, adjoins the square. The civil station lies about half a mile to the north of the town. The roads are numerous and well metalled, and the station is well stocked with plantations of shady trees. The railway buildings occupy the east end of the station, and next to them is the jail. The offices of the Collector and Magistrate lie about a quarter of a mile to the west of the jail; and beyond them, to the north-west, are the church, public garden, racket court, and billiard room; also dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. Etawah carries on a considerable trade in *ghi* (clarified butter), gram, cotton, and oil-seeds, the traders principally belonging to the Kurmi caste. No important manufacture of any kind is carried on. A kind of coloured native cloth named *tapti* is woven, and one quarter of the city, *mahalla* Dabgaran, derives its name from the Dabgars, or makers of skins for carrying oil and *ghi*; but owing to the greater employment of tins and casks for this purpose, the industry is declining. Another *mahalla*, Shakligaran, is so called from its being the residence of the Shakligars, or comb-makers and workers in horn. Etawah is also noted for the manufacture of a sweetmeat called *pedha*, which is much esteemed by natives and is largely exported. The Jama Masjid, or 'great mosque,' originally a Hindu or Buddhist temple, stands on the right-hand side of the Gwalior road, and is interesting from its numerous fragments of early workmanship. The Asthala, situated in a grove to the west of the city, ranks first among the Hindu places of worship; it was built about hundred years ago by one Gopal Das, a Brahman, in honour of Nara Singha, an incarnation of Vishnu. Another Hindu temple, dedicated to Mahadeo Tiksi, stands among the ravines between the city and the Jumna. The bathing *ghats* along the river's edge are lined by many handsome shrines; and a modern Jain building, with a lofty white spire, forms a striking object. The ruins of fort, 1 mile from the mosque, stand on an eminence about 100 feet above the river. A comparatively modern and plain building—the Barah-dari—crowns the hill, and commands a fine view over the Jumna to the south.

Jaswantnagar.—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Etawah town. Population 5,000. Handsome houses, fine tank, with temple and bathing ghats. It is the place of worship of the Sarangis, who form a considerable element in the population. Considerable trade in yarn, cattle, and country produce as well as English piece goods. Exports of indigo and *ghi*. Manufacture of native cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keotra—Village with post office [m.].

Kudarkot.—Village and ruins in Bidhaun *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Tradition asserts that an underground passage connected Kudarkot with Kanauj. Probably a place of great importance in the days of the Gupta Kings. There is a fort which now serves in part for the factory of an indigo planter, in part for a police station, and village school. An inscription of the 11th century has been found among the ruins. Post office [m. s.].

Lakhna.—Town in Bharthna *tahsil*, situated 2 miles south of the Etawah and Kalpi road, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Residence of the late Raja Jaswant Singh C. S. I., who built a temple to Kali Kaji from the proceeds of a religious fair established by himself. Considerable trade in *ghi* and cotton. School and post office [m. t.].

Maman.—Village with post office [m.].

Munj.—Village and ruins situated on a plain, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population 2,500. Local tradition connects the site with the wars of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, chronicled in the Mahabharata, when the Raja of Munj and his two sons fought on the side of Raja Yudhisthira. The position of the great gateway and traces of two bastions are still pointed out. Curious square well, built of sculptured blocks. The mound forms an inexhaustible quarry of ancient bricks, from which the villagers construct their huts.

Phaphund.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station; situated on an old mound, 35 miles from Etawah town. Population about 8,000. It contains good brick-built houses, wide, busy *bazar*; open modern quarter known as Humeganj; handsome *sarai* with large enclosure shaded by trees. The Phaphund railway station is situated 6 miles north-east of the town. Ruins of great tanks and temples surround the site on every side. Two mosques, masonry well, and 4 tanks. Annual fair, attended by 10,000 persons, at the tomb of Shah Bukhari, a Musalman ascetic. The town contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m. s.].

Ruruganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahar.—Village with post office [m.].

Sohail.—Village with post office [m.].

Usrahari.—Village with post office; [m. t.].

FARUKHABAD.

FARUKHABAD.—District in the Agra Division. It is bounded on the north by Budaun and Shahjahanpur, on the south by Cawnpur and Etawah, on the east by the Hardoi District, and on the west by Mainpuri and Etah. Area, 1,720 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1704 villages. Population 858,687. Sudder station Fatehgarh, 83 miles from Cawnpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The usual agricultural seasons of the Doab prevail throughout the District. Rice, maize, *bajra*, *joar*, and cotton, with the lentils (*arhar* and *moth*) grown among the last mentioned three crops, form the staples of the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Wheat and barley, with gram and peas either intermixed with them or grown separately, and opium, are the spring products. Indigo forms the chief intermediate (or late hot-weather and early rainy season) harvest. The cultivation of potatoes and sugar-cane is also in full working.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The cereal crops produced in the District barely suffice for local needs, and no surplus for export exist; on the contrary, grain is largely imported from Oudh and Rohilkhand for the use of Farukhabad city. But potatoes and other products are largely exported. Fatehgarh town is noted for its manufacture of tents, and also for its gun-carrige factory, which since 1830 has been the sole depôt for supplying the Bengal Army with gun-carriages and other vehicles required for garrison, field, and siege artillery. The principal manufactures of the District are sugar and indigo. Other manufactures include the weaving of cloth and chintz, and the extraction of saltpetre.

CLIMATE.—Farukhabad bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doab. The general elevation is considerable, the climate is dry, and the country possesses remarkable freedom from epidemics. The trans-Gangetic *parganas*, however, must be excepted as low-lying and damp. The cold weather begins later than in the Districts to the west, and lasts from about the end of October to the end of March. The hot weather lasts till the end of June or the beginning of July, when the rainy season sets in, which lasts till October. Fevers prevail in August and September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Kanauj, Tirwa, Chhibramau, Farukhabad, Kaimganj, and Aligarh. Revenue, 16 lakhs. The cost of civil administration is nearly 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Farukhabad town see Farukhabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aligarh.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about a mile west of the Rohilkhand trunk road 8 miles from

Fatehgarh town. A small and insignificant village, only noticeable as the site of the *tahsil*, and containing a police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market. The village is stated to be exceptionally unhealthy, owing to the unwholesomeness of its drinking water.

Allahganj—Town in Aligarh *tahsil*, 13 miles from Fatehgarh town. The town, or rather village, contains a police station, village school, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market, and an encamping ground for troops.

Amethi—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges, about a mile east of Farukhabad town, of which it forms a suburb. Beneath the village, the Ghatighat boat-bridge conveys the Rohilkand Trunk Road across the Ganges.

Bishangarh—Town situated at the intersection of two roads, 6 miles from Chhibramau town. Village school; a castle or fort, the residence of the richest landholder of the District. Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, 518 feet above sea-level. Bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chhibramau—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk road, 17 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population 8,000. The town itself consists of two portions—Chhibramau proper and Muhammadganj. The former is a quiet little country place of mud-built houses, standing just off the Grand Trunk road, and inhabited chiefly by Hindus. Muhammadganj to the west, originally a large village of mud houses, has profited greatly by the making of the Trunk road; and a well-built busy street now extends for about a quarter of a mile on either side of the highway. A handsome *sarai*, civil and revenue court-houses, police station, good school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Good halting-place and encamping ground for travellers and troops.

Farukhabad—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the District of the same name, also city, municipality, and railway station, situated two or three miles from the right bank of the Ganges, 3 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population 63,000. The town forms a joint municipality with Fatehgarh, the civil station of the District in its immediate neighbourhood. Farukhabad is a handsome and well-built town, with many of its streets shaded by avenues of trees. A mud fort commands an extensive view of the Ganges valley. Zila school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehgarh—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of Farukhabad District; adjoining the native city of Farukhabad, 3 miles to the eastward. Population 13,000. Fatehgarh forms a military station of the Meerut Division of the Bengal army; the force usually stationed here consists of three companies of European, and two of Native Infantry. A Government gun-carriage factory is superintended by an officer of the Royal Artillery, assisted by a commissioned officer of the same corps, and six European Overseers. The native christian settlements are maintained at or near Fatehgarh, by the American Presbyterian Mission. The mission maintains a high school, and several elementary schools both for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of the station; also a mission church. Besides the usual

public courts and offices, the other public buildings comprise the central prison, District Jail, Government and mission high schools, police station, dak bungalow, 2 *sarais* or native inns, and post office [m. s. T.].

Gursahaiganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fatehgarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Imratpur—Village with post office [m.].

Indargarh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jasoda—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kaimganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the high cliff which marks the former bed of the Ganges, about a mile south of the Burhanga river, 22 miles from Fatehgarh. Kaimganj is a long and narrow town, consisting chiefly of one wide metalled *bazar*, measuring about a mile from east to west from which branch many narrow unmetalled lanes. It was founded in 1713, by Muhammad, the Nawab of Farukhabad, who named it after his son Kaim. It has always been a stronghold of Pathans. Population 10,000. Kaimganj is noted for its mangoes, tobacco, and potatoes. It is also a prosperous commercial town, and has superseded Shamsabad as the chief place of trade on the road from Farukhabad to Budaun. Several kinds of cloth are manufactured, one for turbans, another for the fine apparel of woman, and a third for stronger and coarser garments. Trade in ordinary knives and betel nut-cutters. Besides the ordinary *tahsili* courts and offices the town contains Munsiff's court, police station, English school, dispensary, *sarai*, public garden, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamalganj.—Village and railway station, situated near the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles south of Fatehgarh town. Population about 3,000. Markets are held every Tuesday and Friday, at which, besides the usual trade in grain and cloth, there is, in the early months of the year, a large sale of *pan*, imported in large quantities from Cawnpur and other south-eastern Districts. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kampil.—Village in Kaimganj *tahsil*, situated on the old cliff of the Ganges, 28 miles north-west of Fatehgarh town. A Kayasth village, with a population of 3,000. A large number of Brahmans also live in the village. Kampil is celebrated in the *Mahabharata* as being the capital of southern Panchala, and of King Draupada. Here his daughter, *Draupadi*, married the five Pandava brethren. The villagers still show the mound where the Raja's castle stood, and point with pride to a small hollow called the pool or *kund* draupadi. The modern village, situated at the junction of several unmetalled roads, contains a police station, an elementary village school, and post office [m. s.]. Two yearly fairs are held here, in October—November and March—April.

Kanauj.—Ancient city, and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the west bank of the Kali Nadi, 5 miles above its junction with the Ganges, and 33 miles south of Fateh-

garh. The sacred river, which once flowed close beneath the city, has now receded some four miles north-eastward. Kanauj in early times formed the capital of a great Aryan kingdom, and the Gupta dynasty extended their sway over a large portion of Upper India. The prosperity of the city dates from a pre-historic period, and seems to have culminated about the 6th century after Christ. The existing ruins extend over the lands of five villages, and occupy a semicircle fully four miles in diameter. The present town covers the ravines and mounds of the cliff which once bordered on the Ganges bed. Among the relics of antiquity, the shrine of Raja Ajaipal ranks first in interest. The *Jama Masjid*, and the tombs of Bala Pir and his son, Shaikh Mehndi are the objects of interest. Other Musalman mausoleums cover surrounding fields. Kanauj formed one of the great traditional centres of Aryan civilisation. Hinduism in Lower Bengal dates its legendary origin from a Brahman migration southwards from this city, circ. 800 or 900 A. D. To this day all Brahmans in the Lower Provinces trace their descent to one or other of the five Brahmans from Kanauj. The modern town stands on the mounds and slopes carved by ravines. The busiest portion of the town is the Bara Bazar, or High Street, a long, widish, winding road paved with brick. Another important business centre is a wide and shady grain market, known as the Turab Ali Bazar. Population about 16,000. Markets are held four days in the week, for the ordinary sales of grain, vegetables, and cloth. The manufactures of Kanauj comprise the weaving of various descriptions of cloth, the distillation of rosewater, paper-making, lac bracelets, confectionery, etc. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khairnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Khudaganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kusamkhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Madanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mehmadabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miyanganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Nawabganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimkarori.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pilkana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Roshanabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudain.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Fatehgarh.

Sakrawa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sankisa.—Village and ruins, situated on the Kali Nadi river, 23 miles west of Fatehgarh town. The existing village is perched upon a mound of ruins, known as the *kila* or fort, 41 feet in height, with a superficial extent of 1,500 feet by 1,000. A quarter of a mile southward is another mound, composed of solid brickwork, and surmounted by a temple to Bisari Devi. North of the temple mound, at a distance of 400 feet, lies the capital of an ancient pillar, bearing an erect figure of an elephant, wanting the trunk and tail. South of the temple of Bisari Devi, again, at a distance of 200 feet, occurs a third small mound of

ruins, apparently the remains of a *stupa* ; while 600 feet due east is a fourth mound, 600 feet by 500, known as Nivi-ka-kot, which seems to contain the remains of some large enclosed building like a Buddhist monastery. The fort and the various mounds which surround the temple form a mass of ruins 3,000 feet in length by 2,000 in breadth, or nearly 2 miles in circuit ; but this space appears only to enclose the citadel and the religious edifices which gathered round the three holy staircases by which Buddha descended upon the earth. The city itself, which surrounded the central holy enclosure, was girt by an earthen rampart upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and still distinctly traceable in the shape of an irregular dodecagon. Three openings which occur in the rampart are traditionally pointed out as the gates of the ancient city. South-east of the Sankisa ruins lies the tank of the Naga, known as Karewar. The city was probably destroyed during the wars between Prithwi Raja of Delhi and Jai Chand of Kanauj. Other interesting ruins occur in the neighbouring village of Sarai Aghat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant north-west.

Sarai-Miran—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Fatehgarh.

Sarai-Prag—Village with post office [m.].

Saurikh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shamsabad.—Town and railway station, situated on the south bank of the Buri Ganga river, 14 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population about 9,000. Market, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Singl-Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Talgram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thatia.—Town in Tirwa *tahsil* ; situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads, 7 miles from Tirwa town, and 36 miles from Tategarh. Population 4,500. It contains a thriving *bazar*, at which markets are held every Tuesday and Friday. A large cattle market is frequented by breeders from the surrounding country, and the place is famed for its tanneries. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m.].

Tirwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 25 miles from Fatehgarh town. Tirwa consists of two villages about three-quarters of a mile distant, but practically parts of the same town. Tirwa proper being the agricultural, and Ganj Tirwa the business and official quarter. Population about 7,000. The village contains fort, a handsome carved stone temple, and tank. Ganj Tirwa contains the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

FATEHPUR.

FATEHPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division ; being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Cawnpur, on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 1,633 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1420 villages. Population 699,157. Head-quarters are at Fatehpur town, 73 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the hole Doab. The *kharif* crops consist of rice, cereals, and millets; *joar* and *bajra* being the principal staples. The *rabi* crops include the wheat, gram, barley, oats, peas, etc. There are no canals in the District; and all irrigation is effected by private agency.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District is mainly in agricultural produce, and is concentrated in the towns of Fatehpur and Nairani. Bindki, however, is the great grain and cattle mart of the District, where dealers from Bundelkhand and the Doab meet to exchange their produce. Brass and copper work is turned out in considerable quantities at Khajuha and Kora. Saltpetre is manufactured to a large extent in the northern portion of the District. The means of communication are ample. The Ganges and Jumna afford water communication along the whole northern and southern frontiers.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is that of an ordinary Doab District; but from its easterly position, the west winds do not reach it with such force in the hot weather as they display at Agra and the adjoining towns. The surface is somewhat marshy, and the numerous shallow lakes (jheels) render the atmosphere damper than that of the upper Doab. The humidity of the climate makes it rather feverish, but the natives do not consider it unhealthy, especially when compared with the malarious flats and valleys of Bundelkhand to the south. Europeans enjoy moderate health. During the winter months the climate is most enjoyable, but towards the end of March the weather gets rapidly hotter, and in June the thermometer often remains at 96 or 98 F. day and night.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils*, of Kora, Kalianpur, Khaga, Fatehpur, Ghajipur, and Khakhreru. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. The *District Staff* comprises Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Munsiff, Head-Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Fatehpur town see Fatehpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amauli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Asni.—Village with post office [m.].

Asothar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aunj.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bahrampur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhitaura.—Village with post office [m.].

Bindki.—Town with population about 7,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budhwan.—Village with post office [m.].

Datauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Desmai.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhota.—Village with post office [m.].

Erayan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur.—Town and railway station [W. R.], also municipality,

and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 50 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 23,000. The town lays claim to considerable antiquity. The tomb of Nawab Bakar Ali Khan forms the chief architectural ornament of the principal street. The Jama Masjid or great mosque, and the mosque of Hakim Abdul Hassan, of Kora, also possesses considerable interest. Trade in hides, soap, and grain. Manufacture of whips only. The town contains telegraph office, District jail, administrative offices, charitable dispensary, high school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Gauti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghazipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 9 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500, chiefly Rajputs. *Tahsili* offices, police station, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haswa.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. t.].

Hathgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jafarganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jahanabad (Kora).—Town remarkable chiefly for its handsome architectural remains, which include the Baradari of Rao Lal Bahadur, a large enclosed garden with pleasure houses; a magnificent tank, the Thakurdwara, a fine modern edifice; the sorahi or mausoleum, a mile west of the town, and the *sarai*, a magnificent building with ancient walls and gates, *see* Kora.

Kalianpur (Umraundi-Kalianpur).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Fatehpur. Population 1,200. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Katoghan.—Village in Khaga *tahsil*, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about 24 miles from Fatehpur town, and 4 miles from Khaga. Population about 3,000. Encamping ground, police station, and large *sarai* (or native inn).

Khaga.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,000, the prevailing caste being Chamars. A religious fair is held here in the month of Aswin (October). Police station, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khajua.—Town in Kora *tahsil*, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 4,000. Noted at present for manufacture of brass and copper wares, especially drinking and cooking vessels. The town retains some architectural remains of ancient grandeur, including the Bagh Badshahi, a large enclosed garden with a *baradari* at the eastern end, and a considerable masonry tank; the gateway and walls of the handsome old *sarai*, and a fine temple dedicated to Siva, with a tank known as the Randonkatalao. A large religious fair is held here in Aswin (October). Bi-weekly market, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Khakhreru.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 29 miles from Fatehpur town; population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans. A considerable cotton trade is carried on. Be-

sides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains a police station, ruined fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Zishanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kora-Jahanabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the old Mughal road from Agra to Allahabad. Capital of a *subha* under the Mughal Empire, and still retaining many architectural relics of its former magnificence. Population 3,000. The old fort is now used as the *tahsil*, and contains the courts and offices.

The two towns of Kora and Jahanabad are situated on opposite sides of the road, and are known as one under the name of Kora-Jahanabad. Kora is a market for agricultural produce, and copper and bell-metal vessels are manufactured in some quantity. The town contains many old and substantially built houses, mostly, however, in a ruined state. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lalauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malwa—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m.].

Mandawa—Village with post office [m.].

Mauhar—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shabhazpur.—Village 7 miles from Bindki, and 13 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,500. Police outpost station, and market.

Shah.—Large village, 7 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 miles from Ghazipur. Population about 4,000. Old fort, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Shiurajpur.—Village situated on the Ganges, 22 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,600, chiefly Brahmans. The village is the site of the largest fair in the District, which is held on the occasion of the *Purnamas* festival in October—November.

Surajpur.—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Contains several Hindu temples and *ghats* or bathing steps, some in ruins, line the water's edge. *Bazar*.

Thariyaon—Village with post office [m.].

Zafarabad.—Village situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 10 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

GANGES CANAL.

GANGES CANAL. (*technically the Upper Ganges Canal*).—An important irrigation work and navigable channel in the North-Western Provinces, passing through the eastern portion of the Upper Doab, and watering a large tract of country, from Hardwar to Nanun, near Akbarabad in Aligarh District, where it divides into two branches, known as the Etawah and Cawnpur terminal lines. The Upper Canal is considered to terminate at the regulating bridges of Gopalpur and Jeyra, 33 and 39 miles respectively from Nanun, where the Lower Canal joins the branches. The lower portion of the branches thence become a portion of

the Lower Canal. The canal, as at present constituted, derives its supplies from the Ganges at Hardwar. The main channel then proceeds through the Districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, giving off the Fatehgarh or Anupshahr branch in the latter District. Thence it sweeps in a bold curve westward, across the headwaters of the Kali Nadi, and through the heart of Meerut District. Near Begamabad it trends south-eastward, through Bulandshahr and Aligarh, and, as stated above, near Akbarabad divides into two branches, terminating respectively at Etawah and Cawnpur. The Anupshahr branch, which leaves the main channel in Muzaffarnagar District, proceeds almost parallel with the Ganges through the whole western edge of the Upper Doab. The Etawah branch, leaving the main line at Akbarabad, is joined by the Lower Ganges Canal at Jeyra, 39 miles from Akbarabad, and at this point the Upper Canal is held to end. The length of the main canal amounts to 445 miles. The branches vary much from time to time, as new portions are opened or old channels disused. The falls along the canal have been utilized in part as a motive power for mills, but much of the available power has never yet been employed. Navigation takes place along the entire length of the main canal, and consists in the rafting of timber, or the carrying of merchandise in boats. The rafting is almost entirely confined to the upper portion of the main channel, as far as the point opposite Meerut.

GANGES CANAL, LOWER.—An important irrigation work in the North-Western Provinces, designed to water the whole southern portion of the Doab. The new channel may be regarded as a southward extension of the Ganges Canal, with which it has direct communication. The headworks draw their supply from the river at Narora, on the border of Aligarh District, about 4 miles below the Rajghat station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The main channel commences with a bottom width of 216 feet, a slope of 6 inches per mile, and a full supply depth of 10 feet. The main line crosses the Kali Nadi at Nadrai, and the Isan to the west of Etah. Thence, proceeding by what was formerly called the 'Supply Branch' in the original project, it crosses the Cawnpur branch, at Gopalpur, and the Etawah branch at Jeyra, being united with those branches by means of regulating bridges. After crossing the two lines, it proceeds direct to Shekhoabad, where it makes a sharp turn to the south-east, and after running parallel with the East Indian Railway, which crosses it twice, as far as Etawah, it proceeds past Sikandra and Bhognipur in the south-west portion of Cawnpur District, until it falls into the Jumna at a point a little above the tail of the Etawah branch. This latter portion of the canal from Jeyra downwards is called the Bhognipur branch. Two other branches take off from the upper portion, the Fatehgarh branch, and the Beawar branch, which is really the upper portion of the main line of the original project now cut short at the place where it was intended to have crossed the Cawnpur branch. The only navigable portion of the canal is the length of main line from the head at Narora to the junction with the two branch lines at Gopalpur and Jeyra.

GARHWAL.

GARHWAL.—District in the Kumaun Division. Bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Kumaun District, on the south by Bijnor District, and on the west by independent Garhwal or Tehri and Dehra Dun District. Area, 5,629 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3,660 villages. Population 407,818. The administrative headquarters are at Pauri, but Srinagar is the chief town of the District. Pauri is the civil station, 7 miles from Srinagar, and 107 miles from Almora. Nearest railway station, Saharanpur, distant about 100 miles.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is carried on with considerable skill and great industry. Wheat, rice, and *mandua* form the staple crops; and the quantities grown not only suffice for local wants but leave a surplus for exportation to the neighbouring District of Bijnor and to Tibet. The chief food of the lower classes is *mandua*. Cotton is little cultivated. Tea planting is carried on under European supervision to a considerable extent.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The Bhuties carry on a considerable traffic with Tibet, to which country they export grain, sugar, cloth, and tobacco; while salt, borax, wool, gold, and precious stones form the chief staples of the return trade. Sheep and goats are imported from Chamba and employed as beasts of burden on these routes, which lie over the lofty crests of the Mana and Niti Passes. Several valuable minerals are found in Garhwal, including copper, iron, lead, silver, and gold; none, however, occur in paying quantities or positions. Coin accumulates from year to year, mainly through the influx of pilgrims to the great temples. No railway station exist nearer than Saharanpur. The chief routes, in a commercial point of view are those—(1) from Srinagar to Niti, 125 miles, which serves the Tibet trade; (2) from Srinagar to Kotdwara, 55 miles, which serves the traffic to the plains; (3) from Kainur to the great trading mart at Ramnagar, which carries the hill produce; and (4) from Pauri to Almora, connecting the two head-quarters stations.

CLIMATE.—For six months in the year the climate of the District is damp and rainy; but during the remaining half of each twelve month, it is dry and bracing. The natural features of the country, however, introduce many minor modifications in various portions of the District. Towards the Niti and Mana Passes, in the Bhutia country, periodical rains do not occur, and the climate is always cool. In the valleys, intense heat prevails during the summer months, while the nights and mornings in the cold season are bitterly cold. Fevers and bowel complaints form the chief endemic diseases, but cholera prevails to a much greater extent than in the plains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 1 *tahsil* of Pauri, and 11 *parganas*. Revenue about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Medical officer, District Engineer, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 1 Honorary Magistrate [For further information regarding Pauri town see Pauri].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alaknanda.—River in Garhwal District ; one of the main upper waters of the Ganges. It rises in the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, and runs through the central valley which forms the upper part of the Garhwal District. The river is numbered among the sacred streams of India ; and each of the points where it meets a considerable confluent is regarded as holy, and forms a station in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus make to Himachal. The Alaknanda is itself formed by the junction of the Dhauti and Saraswati (Sarsuti) and receives in its course the Naudakini, the Pindar, and the Mandakini. At Deoprayag it is joined by the Bhagirathi, and the united streams are henceforward known as the Ganges. Though the Alaknanda is the more important in volume and position, the Bhagirathi is popularly considered the chief source of the holy river. The character of the Alaknanda is that of a mountain stream, and the only town upon its banks is Srinagar in Garhwal. Gold was formerly found in the sands of this river, but the search is so little remunerative that it has been discontinued.

Badrinath.—Peak of the main Himalayan range in Garhwal District, reaching to a height of 23,210 feet above the sea. From the glaciers on its sides, the Alaknanda river and many of its tributaries take their rise. On one of its shoulders, at an elevation of 10,400 feet, and 56 miles north-east of Srinagar, stands a shrine of Vishnu, which also bears the name of Badrinath. The existing temple, more noteworthy for its religious importance than for any architectural pretensions, is said to have been erected some 800 years ago by Sankara Swami, who brought up the figure of the deity from the bottom of the river after diving ten times. It consists of a conical building, surmounted by a small copper covered cupola, terminating in a golden ball and spire. Several previous temples, according to tradition, were swept away, by avalanches, and the present erection has been severely shattered by an earthquake. Below the shrine a sacred tank stands on the hill-side, supplied from a thermal spring by means of a spout in the shape of a dragon's head. Pilgrims of both sexes bathe in the holy pool. The god is daily provided with a dinner, and his comfort is carefully ensured in many other ways. The vessels on which he is served are of gold and silver, and a large staff of servants attend to his various wants. The chief priest, known as the *Kawal*, is always a Brahman of the Namburi caste, from Kirat Malwar in the Deccan (Dakshin). The priests officiate at Badrinath from May to October, and then bury the treasure and retire to Joshimath for the winter. Four other temples are dependent upon Badrinath. Besides the offerings of pilgrims, the revenue of a large number of villages in Kumaun and Garhwal is appropriated to the use of the temple ; annual value, Rs. 3940. Immense numbers of pilgrims annually pay a visit to Badrinath, and in some years as many as 50,000 persons have been known to attend the great festival. Post office [m.].

Dadomandi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Deoprayag.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda

and the Bhagirathi rivers ; elevation above sea-level, 2,266 feet. Below the village the united stream takes the name of the Ganges, and the point of junction forms one of the five sacred halting-places in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus pay to Himachal. The village is perched 100 feet above the water's edge, on the scarped side of a mountain, which rises behind it to a height of 800 feet. The great temple of Rama Chandra, built of massive uncemented stones, stands upon a terrace in the upper part of the town, and consists of an irregular pyramid, capped by a white cupola with a golden ball and spire. The Brahmans compute its age at 10,000 years. Religious ablutions take place at two basins, excavated in the rock at the point of junction of the holy streams, one on the Alaknanda, known as Basistkund, and another on the Bhagirathi, called the Brahmakund. An earthquake in 1803 shattered the temple and other buildings ; but the damage was subsequently repaired through the munificence of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The inhabitants consist chiefly of descendants of Brahmans from the Deccan, who have settled here.

Gunai.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Joshimath.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda and the Dhauli, chiefly remarkable as the winter residence of the Rawal, or priest of the temple of Badrinath, who retires hither after the snows have rendered the higher shrine inaccessible. The village contains several ancient temples. Elevation above sea-level, 6,200 feet. Post office [m.].

Karanprayag.—Village situated at the junction of the Pindar and the Alaknanda. Forms one of the five sacred halting places on the pilgrimage to Himachala. The principal temple, dedicated to Uma, one of the forms of the wife of Siva, is said to have been re-built by Sankara Acharya, the famous religious reformer of the 9th century. A. D. Elevation above sea-level about 2,560 feet. Post office [m. t.].

Kedarnath.—Famous temple and place of pilgrimage, lying immediately below the snowy peak of Mahapanth, at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet above sea-level, and only second in sanctity to the sister shrine of Badrinath. It marks the spot where an incarnation of Siva, after fighting his numerous battles, attempted to dive into the earth, to escape his pursuers, the Pandavas, but left his lower limbs above the surface in the shape of a holy rock, the remaining portions of his body being distributed elsewhere. Close to the temple rises a precipice known as Bhairab Jhamp, where devotees formerly committed suicide by flinging themselves from the summit. With Kedarnath are included the temples of Kalpeswar, Madhya-Maheswar, Tunganath, and Rudranath, the whole forming the Panch Kedar, a famous round of pilgrimage, containing the scattered portion of Siva's body. The Rawal or chief priest is always of the Jangam caste from Mysore. He does not officiate at Kedar itself, but at the branch temples of Gapt, Kashi, and Ukinath, his adopted son or *chela* taking the present shrine in charge. Immense numbers of pilgrims annually visit Kedarnath. Post office [m.].

Mana.—Pass over the crest of the main Himalayan range, dividing British territory from the Chinese Empire. The route lies up the Mana

valley, along the course of the Vishnuganga, past a village of the same name. Though very lofty, it is one of the easiest passes into Chinese Tartary from the south, and is therefore usually followed by Hindu Pilgrims in their journey to Lake Manasarowar. Elevation of Mana village above-sea level, 10,492 feet ; of the pass 18,000 feet.

Nandprayag—Village with post office [m. t.].

Niti.—Mountain pass leading over the Main Himalayan system into Tibet. It lies along the course of Dhauli river, and has an elevation above sea-level, of 16,570 feet. Distant 125 miles from Srinagar.

Pauri.—Village and *tahsil*, also administrative head-quarters of Garhwal District ; 7 miles from Srinagar, and 518 miles from Allahabad. Residence of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and of a Civil Judge. Station of the American Baptist Mission. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pokri.—Village with 200 inhabitants. Small copper mines. Elevation above sea-level, 6,110 feet.

Rudraprayag.—Temple stands at the junction of the Mandakini, draining the southern slopes of the Kedarnath and Badrinath peaks, with the Alaknanda. One of the five sacred prayags or confluences of the Hindus, and a halting-place for pilgrims to Himachal. Six miles above the junction of the Mandakini and Alaknanda rivers, a dome-shaped rock, 30 feet in height by 15 in diameter, bears the name of Bhim-ka-Chulha or the kitchen of Bhim, a famous giant of Hindu mythology. It is completely excavated, and has apertures at the top, where Bhim used to place his cooking utensils. The temple is small, and stands by the water's edge. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. Post office [m.].

Srinagar.—Chief town of Garhwal District, situated in the valley of the Alaknanda, 107 miles from Almora. A place of small importance, only noticeable as the most populous village in the District with 2,500 inhabitants. Several Hindu temples ; general air of decay and poverty. Heat oppressive in summer, owing to the position in an enclosed valley. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

GARHWAL STATE.

GARHWAL.—An independent Native State in political relationship with the Government of North-Western Provinces, lying on the southern slopes of the Himalayas and consists of a vast range of lofty mountains, intermingled with several valleys, the drainage of the whole falling at last into the Ganges. A large portion of the territory is covered with valuable forest. The State is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Garhwal District, on the south by Hardwar, on the west by Musuri sanitarium, and on the north-west by Bashahr State. Area, 4,164 square miles, containing 802 villages. Population 241,242. Revenue, Rs. 142,000. Chief town, Tehri, 96 miles from Saharanpur railway station.

The ruling family exercised authority over the whole of Garhwal for many generations, paying, however, a small tribute to the Mogul

Emperor. In 1804, the Goorkhas overran the country and expelled the Raja, but he was replaced by the British after the Nepal war in 1815. The State pays no tribute.

RULING CHIEF.—His Highness Raja Karta Sah, a Kshtriya, born 20th January 1874, succeeded 30th March 1887. The State is at present under the Regency. Political officer—Agent to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces. *State officials*—Regent, Prime-Minister, Sheristedar, Nazir, Magistrate, Officer in charge Civil Court, Collector, Police Magistrate, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Jailer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Head Master Tehri Pratap school, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balcha.—Pass in the Garhwal State, on the Bashahr frontier, lying over the crest of the ridge between the basins of the Tons and Pabar. Densely covered with *deodar* forest. Elevation above the sea, 8,898 feet. Close to this pass rise two streams; one, the—Chakar-ki-garh flows west into the Kothigarh valley, near the Pabar river; the other, the Damrari-garh flows into the Tons. There is excellent grazing ground for sheep in the neighbourhood.

Bamsaru.—Pass in Garhwal State, over the Jamnatri range, which separates the valleys of the Ganges and the Jumna. Elevation above the sea 15,447 feet; summit reaches the limit of perpetual snow.

Banasa.—Village situated on the left bank of the Jumna, 7 miles below its source, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent. Picturesquely perched on a natural ledge of rock, with other ledges rising above. Hot-springs abound in the neighbourhood. Overwhelmed and half destroyed by the fall of a precipice in 1816.

Bari.—Village on the left bank of the Jumna. Manufacture of woolen cloth.

Bhagirathi.—River in Garhwal State, one of the head-waters of the Ganges, rises from the Gangotri Peak, flows through a wild and rocky bed, with numerous shoals and rapids, and joins the Alaknanda at Deoprayag. Thenceforward the united stream is known as the Ganges. The Bhagirathi, though inferior in importance and volume to the Alaknanda, is regarded among the Hindus as the chief feeder of the sacred stream, and is identified with the branch thrown off by the Ganges at Chhapghati more than 1,000 miles below.

Bhairohatti.—Temple and pass, in Garhwal State; confluence of the Bhagirathi with the Jahnavi, in a deep gorge, confined by perpendicular walls of granite; considered a place of great sanctity, and visited by Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

Bhillang.—A feeder of the Bhagirathi river, rises in Garhwal and flowing south-west for 50 miles, joins the Bhagirathi. It is considered sacred by the Hindus, and abounds with fish.

Ganges.—The great river of Northern India, formed by the drainage of the southern ranges of the Himalayas. This magnificent stream rises in the Garhwal State, and falls into the Bay of Bengal after a course of 1,557 miles. It issues under the name of the Bhagirathi

from an ice-cave at the foot of an Himalayan snow-bed above Gangotri, 13,800 feet above the level of the sea. During its earlier passage through the southern spurs of the Himalayas, it receives the Jahnvi from the north-west and subsequently the Alaknanda, after which the united stream takes the name of the Ganges. Deoprayag, the point of junction, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, as is also Gangotri, the source of the parent stream. At Sukhi it pierces through the Himalayas, and turns south-west to Hardwar, also a place of great sanctity. Thence it proceeds by a tortuous course through the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffernagar, Bulandshahr, and Farukhabad, in which last District it receives the Ranganga. At Allahabad the type of the river changes. Heretofore, the Ganges has been little more than a series of shoals, pools, and rapids, except, of course, during the melting of the snows and the rainy season. At Allahabad, however, 668 miles from its source, it receives the Jumna, a mighty confluent, which also takes its rise in the Himalayas, to the west of the sources of the Ganges. The combined river winds eastward by south-east through the North-Western Provinces, receiving the Gumti and the Gogra. The point of junction of each of these streams has more or less claim to sanctity. But the tongue of land at Allahabad, where the Jumna and Ganges join, is the true Prayag, the place of pilgrimage, to which hundreds of thousands of devout Hindus repair to wash away their sins in the sacred river.

Of all great rivers of India, none can compare in sanctity with the Ganges, or Mother Ganga, as she is affectionately called by devout Hindus. The legend of the Ganges first appears in the two epic poems of the Mahabharata and Ramayana, and affords abundant scope for the mytho-poetic faculty subsequently displayed in the voluminous literature of the Puranas. In this legend, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—each perform a conspicuous part, so that the Ganges has been preserved from sectarian associations. Ganga herself is described as the daughter of the Himalayas, who is persuaded, after infinite solicitation, to shed her purifying stream upon the sinful earth. The ice-cavern beneath the glacier at Gangotri, from which the river springs, is represented as the tangled hair of the god Siva. The names of Bhagirathi and Sagar have a prominent place in the legend.

The pre-eminently sacred spots on its banks—Gangotri, Hardwar, Allahabad, Benares, and Sagar Island, at its mouth—are frequented by thousands of pilgrims from every province of the peninsula. Even at the present day, the six years' pilgrimage from the source to the mouth, and back again, known as *Pradakshina*, is performed by many; and a few fanatical devotees may yet be seen wearily accomplishing this meritorious penance by 'measuring their length.' To bathe in the Ganges, especially at the great stated festivals, will wash away the stain of sin; To die and be buried on the river bank is a pass-port to eternal bliss. Even to exclaim 'Ganga, Ganga,' at the distance of a hundred leagues, will atone for the sins committed during three previous lives. None of the other rivers of India approach the Ganges in beneficence. The total length of the stream in its different stages, from the source of the Jahnvi to the Hugli mouth is returned as follows:—From the source

of the Jahnvi to the junction of the Alaknanda and Bhagriathi rivers, 133 miles ; thence to Hardwar, 47 miles ; thence to Allahabad, at its confluence with the Jumna, 488 miles ; thence to Sibganj, where the Hugli channel commences in a branch thrown off from the main stream, known as the Bhagirathi, 563 miles ; thence to the junction of the Bhagirathi and Jalangi, below which the stream takes the name of the Hugli, 120 miles ; thence to Chandarnagar, 48 miles ; thence to the sea by way of Calcutta, 110 miles ; total, 1509 miles.

Gangotri.—Mountain temple in Garhwal State, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles from its source, in a small bay or inlet, surrounded by a wall of unhewn stone. The temple is a square building, about 20 feet high, containing small statues of Ganga, Bhagirathi and other mythological personages connected with the spot. Pilgrims visit the shrine as the goal of their journey, regarding this point as the source of the holy river ; but no houses exist for their accommodation, and comparatively few reach so far up the course of the stream. Flasks filled at Gangotri with the sacred water are sealed by the officiating Brahmans, and conveyed to the plains as valuable treasures. Elevation above sea-level, about 10,319 feet.

Jahnvi.—River in Garhwal State, and one of the tributaries of the Bhagirathi ; holding first a northerly and then westerly course, joins the main stream near the temple of Bhairoghati. Total length, 30 miles.

Jamnotri.—Hot springs in Garhwal State near the source of the Jumna. The springs occur on the sides of a massive mountain block, known as Banderpunch, with an elevation of 20,758 feet above sea-level. In the centre stands a lake in which ' Hanuman ' is said to have extinguished his flaming tail. The water rushes up through a granite rock, and deposits a chalybeate sediment. Elevation of the springs, 10,849 feet above the sea.

Jumna (Jamuna).—A river of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. It rises in the Himalayas, in the Native State of Garhwal, about 5 miles, north of Jamnotri, and about 8 miles north-west of the lofty mountain Bandarpanch (20,731 feet) ; and finally falls into the Ganges, 3 miles below the city of Allahabad. Length 860 miles.

Kedar-Ganga.—Mountain torrent in Garhwal State. It rises in a snow-clad rocky gorge, and, after a rapid north-westerly course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the Bhagirathi, on the left side just below Gangotri.

Kedar-Kanta.—Mountain peak in Garhwal State. The mountain slopes gently upward on every side, so that the ascent can be easily performed from any quarter. Beds of white saccharoid lime stone form the base ; the summit consists of micaceous schist. Forest of oak, pine, yew, horse, chestnut, and rhododendron cloth the shoulders ; but the greater vegetation abruptly ceases at an elevation of 10,000 feet, leaving the remainder of its height clad only with grasses, and alpine plants. Kedar Kanth formed a station in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above sea-level, 12,541 feet.

Kotedwar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post-office [m. s. t.] ; 55 miles from Srinagar.

Langur.—Ruined hill fort, situated on a conical hill forming part of one of the Southern Himalayan ranges. Very difficult of access, and, from a military point of view, quite value-less, there being no water. Elevation above sea, 6,401 feet.

Lansdowne Cantonment.—A military cantonment with post office [m. s. t.].

Loharinaig.—Waterfall consisting of a series of cataracts on the river Bhagirathi. A fair road runs along the bank of the Bhagirathi river, which is crossed by wire-rope suspension bridges in six places within 10 miles below the Loharinaig rapids. Elevation above sea, 7,389 feet.

Nagwan.—Village lies on the Budia stream, a feeder of the Jumna, close to their confluence. According to Hindu belief, the Ganges reaches the village by a subterranean course, and breaks out in a neighbouring spring.

Rudra Himala.—Mountain peak on the eastern frontier of Garhwal, towards Chinese Tartary. It consists of 5 huge snow covered summits, rising above a mass of bare rocky cliffs. Elevation above sea-level, 22,390 feet.

Srikanta.—Mountain peak, enclosed by a great bend of the Bhagirathi river. A sharp and lofty peak, 20,296 feet above sea-level. It is visible from Saharanpur, a distance of 105 miles in a straight line.

Tehri.—Chief town of Garhwal State, situated 32 miles from Srinagar. Population 20,000.

GHAZIPUR.

GHAZIPUR.—District in the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by Azamgarh, on the south by Shahabad, on the east by Ballia, and on the west by Benares and Jaunpur. Area, 1,462 square miles, containing 11 towns and 2,603 villages. Population 182,693 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at Ghazipur town, 145 miles from Allahabad *via* Dildarnagar and Tarighat railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the whole north-western plain. The *kharif* crops include rice, cotton, millets, *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief imports into the District are English piece-goods, and yarn, cotton, salt, spices, and grain. The principal exports are country cloth, sugar, fuller's earth, oil-seeds, and hides. The head-quarters of the Government Opium Department for the North-Western Provinces are at Ghazipur. Carbonate of soda, and saltpetre are largely manufactured here.

CLIMATE.—Ghazipur is one of the hottest and dampest Districts in the North-West Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ghazipur, Korantadih, Zamaniah, and Saidpur. Revenue, 12 lakhs. Expenditure, nearly Rs. 60,000. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Opium Agent with

2 Assistants, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Ghazipur town see Ghazipur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahadarganj—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,500.

Barah.—Rural town situated on the alluvial plain of the Ganges. Population under 5,000. Post office [m.].

Birnu.—Village on the Azamgarh road. Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Birpur—Village with post office [m.].

Deokali—Village with post office [m.].

Dhanapur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dildarnagar—Village and railway junction station, 14 miles from Ghazipur. Postoffice [m. s. t.].

Gahmur.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Ghazipur, and 1 mile south of Ganges. Population 11,000. Gahmur is a purely agricultural village, adjoining indigo factory under European management. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghazipur.—*Tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the low alluvial northern bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Tarighat railway station. Population 33,000. Founded, according to Hindu tradition, by Rajah Gadh, an eponymous hero, from whom it took the name of Gadhipur : according to Muhammadan history, by the Sayyid chief Masaud, about the year 1,330, from whose title of Malik-us-Saadat Ghazi the city really derives its name. Place of the Forty Pillars now lies in ruins. Tombs of Masaud, Abdulla, and Fazal Ali also adorn the city. Monument to Lord Cornwallies, consisting of a domed quasi-Grecian building, with a marble statue by Flaxman. Trade in sugar, tobacco, coarse long-cloth, and rose-water. Head-quarters of the Government Opium Department, where all the opium from the North-Western Provinces is collected and manufactured under a monopoly. Staging bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Karanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karimuddinpur—Village with post office [m.].

Karon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korantadih.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the 24 miles from Ghazipur town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. There is no village here, and no population except the Government officials, who, with their families, number about 50. The public buildings consist of a *tahsili*, *munsifi*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lathia.—Village 1 mile from Zamaniah. Contains a very ancient

monolith column, 26 feet in height above the ground, with a richly-carved capital. Two female figures, which originally surmounted it, now lie at the base.

Marda—Village with post office [m.].

Mehmadabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagsar—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ghazipur.

Nandganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narhi—Agricultural town situated 2 miles north of the Ganges, and 36 miles east of Ghazipur town. Population 6,000. The village is the principal residence of the Bemwar Bhunihar clan.

Pithapur—Village with post office [m.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Reotipur—Town situated 8 miles south-east of Ghazipur town, and 12 miles north-east of Zamania. Population 11,000. It belongs to the powerful clan of Sakarwar Bhunihars. Anglo-vernacular school.

Sadat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankha—Village situated 4 miles from Ghazipur town. Population 2,500, chiefly Rajputs. Bi-weekly market. Annual fair in September, lasting two days.

Sayadpur—Village and ruins, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, lying on the north bank of the Ganges, 20 miles west of Ghazipur town. Population 3,000. Chiefly noticeable for its numerous remains of Hindu or Buddhist origin, including a flat-roofed, richly carved, massive stone building, besides several fragments and entire figures of ancient sculpture. At Bhitri, 5 miles north-east of the town, stands a sandstone monolith, 28 feet in height, of which 5 or 6 feet are buried beneath the ground. It bears an inscription recording the achievements of five kings of the Gupta dynasty. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shadiabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sheirpur—Town situated on a large island formed by the Ganges, 10 miles east of Ghazipur, and 17 miles north-west of Zamaniah town. Population 10,000. Sheirpur itself is divided into two parts, and also includes three outlying agricultural villages. Village school, and post office [m.].

Sohwal—Agricultural village situated on the Ghazipur Gahmar road, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Zamaniah town. Population 4,000. Village school.

Tarighat—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Ghazipur city. Population under 2,000. Post office [m.].

Usia—Agricultural village, 10 miles from Zamaniah town. Population 6,000. Primary school.

Zamaniah—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Zamaniah railway station. Population 5,500. Large trade in grain. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, village school, hotel, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

GORAKHPUR.

GORAKHPUR.—District in the Division of the same name ; being bounded on the north by the Nepal territory, on the east by Champaran and Saran, on the south by the river Gogra, and on the west by Basti and Fyzabad. Area, 4,576 square miles, containing 17 towns and 7,557 villages. Population 2,994,057. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gorakhpur, 106 miles from Fyzabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are two great harvests a year, in the autumn and in the spring. The *kharif* or autumn crops consist of cotton, rice, *bajra*, *joar*, *moth*, and other food-grains. The *rabi* or spring crops include wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Gorakhpur is chiefly confined to the export of agricultural produce ; but there is a small amount of through traffic with Nepal. Barhaj is the principal mart of the District. In the north, the trade in rice and pepper is considerable, and that in timber, iron, and copper is large and increasing.

CLIMATE.—The District is not subject to very intense heat, being secured from extremes by its vicinity to the hills, and by the moisture of its soil. Dust storms are rare, and cool breezes from the north, rushing down the gorges of the Himalayas, succeed each interval of very hot weather. The climate is, however, relaxing, and there is no bracing cold. The southern and eastern portions, where the jungle has been cleared, is as healthy as most parts of the Province ; but the *tarai* and the forest tracts are still subject to malaria.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Padrauna, Deoria, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Bansgaon, and Hatta. Revenue, 22 lakhs. The cost of civil administration is nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate ; 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsif, Superintendent of Police with an Assisat, Civil Surgeon, 2 Executive Engineers, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Gorakhpur town see Gorakhpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amwa.—Collection of villages in Gorakhpur District, 68 miles from Gorakhpur town. The population consists chiefly of agriculturists belonging to low Hindu castes. The Buri Gandak, on whose bank Amwa formerly stood, has now changed its course and flows some miles to the east ; but the alluvial tract between the village and the river is still subject to occasional fertilising floods.

Baikunthpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bankata—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Bansgaon—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 19 miles south of Gorakhpur town. Population about 6000. A weekly market is held every Friday, and an annual fair in September-October. *Tahsili*, Munsif's court, police station, Government school, rest-house

and staging bungalow. Also two Hindu temples, one mosque and post office [m. s. t.]. A small local trade.

Bansi—Town situated on the right bank of the Rapti, 32 miles north-north-east of Bansi town. Population 5,000. The place is rather an overgrown village than a town, consisting of a mass of mud huts, dotted here and there with a temple, a mosque, or the brick-built house of some grain merchant. The local Raja resides at Narkatha, on the opposite side of the river. The Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree, which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmetalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domariaganj, Bankala, and elsewhere, converge upon the town ; and the Rapti is crossed by a ferry.

Barhaj—Town situated on the river Rapti, at the junction of several cross roads, 41 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. A rising and prosperous trading town and the chief trading mart in the District. Population about 12,000. The town is also an important depôt for the down country distribution of grain and oil-seeds. The main imports comprise iron, cloth, and salt. Bi-weekly market. Sugar refining is carried on to a great extent. Large religious trading fair in October. Post office [m. s.].

Barhalganj—Town on the north bank of the Gogra river, 36 miles south-south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 6,000. Large exports of grain to the Ganges ports. Great fair, known as Ramlila, held in October attracts some 2000 persons. Charitable dispensary, police station, school, travellers' rest-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Barhi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belahariya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belghat—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagalpur—Town on the left bank of the Gogra, 54 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. An ancient town, which formerly gave its name to a *pargana*, and is said to have been the birth-place and residence of Parasurama, an incarnation of Vishnu. A stone pillar (attributed by some to Parasurama, and by others to Bhim Singh) and several ruins exist in the neighbourhood. Population about 3000. Post office [m.].

Bhatni—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Biraicha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bishanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bridgmanganj—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.].

Campierganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m.].

Chauri-chaura—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m. s.].

Deoria—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 30 miles from Gorakhpur. Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhakhwabazar—Village with post office [m.].

Dhani—Village with post office [m.].

Domingarh—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gagaha—Village with post office [m.].

Gauribazar—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.].

Gobindpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gola—Town situated on the banks of the Gogra river, at the converging point of three metalled roads from Gorakhpur town, 33 miles distant to the north. Population 8000. A flourishing market town and a considerable depôt for the collection and river export of grain. The town is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Opium Department. Police station, good elementary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gora—Town lying on the river Rapti, 1 mile west of Barhaj. Population 9,000.

Gorakhpur—Central *tahsil* of Gorakhpur District, also city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the river Rapti, about the centre of the District, 40 miles from Basti. Population 55,000. Founded about 1400 A. D., on the site of a more ancient city. Considerable trade in grain and timber, sent down the Rapti to the Gogra and the Ganges. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hatimpur—Village with post office [m.].

Hatta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road to Kasia, 28 miles east of Gorakhpur town. The town is small and unimportant, except as the head-quarters of the *tahsil*. Besides the usual courts and offices, the town contains police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kapila—Ancient city where the village of Nagar-khas now stands. Gautama Buddha (Sakyamuni) is said to have been born here (598 B. C.).

Kasia—Village situated on the crossing of two unmetalled roads, 37 miles east of Gorakhpur town. The village contains police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. It, however, derives its chief importance from its Buddhist associations and remains. Here Buddha died about 550 B. C. ; and for over 1,100 years Kusinagara was a place of great importance and sanctity, and a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage. The existing Buddhist remains lie south-west of the modern village of Kasia.

Kazipur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khajni—Village with post office [m.].

Khampar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kori-Ram—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Kothibhar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maghar—Village and railway station, situated on the river Ami, 11 miles from Gorakhpur. Population 3,000. Only noticeable as containing the tomb of Kabir, the famous religious reformer, who is ac-

known as a prophet of saint both by Muhammadans and Hindus. Just east of the village, the Gorakhpur and Fyzabad road crosses the Ami river by a fine bridge also railway station.

Maharajanj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 36 miles north of Gorakhpur town. Owing to its isolation and the unhealthiness of the surrounding country, Maharajanj is extremely unpopular as a station amongst native officials. It became the head-quarters of the *tahsil* about 1870, when the increased land revenue of the northern *parganas* necessitated a station nearer the northern frontier bordering on Nepal. The *tahsili* is a strong masonry building, and capable of defence against a force unprovided with artillery. The other Government buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Majhowli-Salimpur.—Two adjacent villages in Deoria *tahsil*; situated on either bank of the little Gandak river, 53 miles north-east of Gorakhpur town. The two villages may be considered as one town, of which Majhowli is the Hindu, and Salimpur the Muhammadan quarter. United population 6,000. The more ancient of two villages is Majhowli, which rises on the left bank of the little Gandak. Here is the residence of the Majhowli Rajas, the most important of the Hindu landed families of Gorakhpur. Majhowli also contains four Sivaite temples and a *pargana* school. In Salimpur, on the opposite bank of the river, are two mosques, *bazar*, at which markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday, and post office [m.].

Manirum.—Village and railway station 6 miles from Gorakhpur.

Mansurganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nichloul.—Large and important village situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads and cross country tracks, 51 mile north-north-east of Gorakhpur town. It is the principal mart in the north of Gorakhpur District, from whence a large export of rice, both locally grown and from Nepal, takes place. The village contains a police station, and post office [m. s.]. A few miles distant are the ruins of a castle or fort, the scene of a sharp fight during the Nepalese campaign.

Nonhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nunkhar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.].

Paniyara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Parauna.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; distant from Gorakhpur town 40 miles east. The village contains a large mound covered with broken bricks, from which several statues of Buddha have been excavated. The town is composed of five separate villages, with an aggregate population of 10,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The site is malarious and very unhealthy, and goitre is common.

Paysia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pepeganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pharenda.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pipraich.—Market village situated on the Pharend river, and on the unmetalled Parauna road, 13 miles east-north-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 3,000. The market flanks either side of the road as it passes through the town. A fair local trade in grain, cloth, and metal vessels is carried on; and a good deal of sugar is refined. The village, however, is not a thriving one, and the progress of the market has been checked by competition with the neighbouring mart of Sidhawa. Police station, elementary school, Sivaite temple, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramkola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur Khanpur.—Village 38 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m.].

Rawatganj.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Rudarpur.—Town situated on the Bathua nala, upon the Gorakhpur and Barhaj road, 23 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 10,000. The *gola* or grain market, in the business part of the town, is the enterpôt whence the grain and *gur* (syrup) of the neighbourhood are exported by river. Within the limits of the town are the remains of an enormous fort. Fair in February attracts about 1,500 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Salempur.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.]. See Majhowli-Salimpur.

Semra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shajanwa.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Gorakhpur. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Tamkohl.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tariya-Sujan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarkulwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thotibari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

HAMIRPUR.

HAMIRPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division. Bounded on the north by the river Jumna; on the north-west by the Native State of Baoni and the Betwa river; on the west by the Dhasan river; on the south by the Alipura, Chhatarpur, and Charkhari States; and on the east by the Banda District. It encloses the Native States of Sarila, Jigni, and Bihat, besides portions of Charkhari and Garauli. Area, 2,288 square miles, containing 11 towns and 753 villages. Population 513,720. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hamirpur, 30 miles from Mauhar railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The staple produce of the District is grain of various sorts, the most important being gram. Pulses, wheat, and millet are also largely cultivated. The autumn crops are heavier than the spring, cotton being the most valuable amongst them. Its cultivation is on the increase.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Hamirpur District is

chiefly carried on by means of its great river highway the Jumna. The cotton and grain, which form the staple exports, are carried downward, while rice, sugar, tobacco, and Manchester goods, constitute the chief imports upward. The manufactures consist of coarse cotton cloth and soapstone ornaments.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and hot, owing to the absence of shade and the bareness of the soil, except in the neighbourhood of the Mahoba Lakes, which cool and moisten the surrounding atmosphere.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Mahoba, Kulpahar, Maskara, Rath, Hamirpur, and Maudha. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Hamirpur see Hamirpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnar.—Village with post office [m.].

Bewar.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaut.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhault.—Rural town, 35 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 4,500. Large Chandel tank, now nearly silted up, testifies to former importance. Two annual fairs, and school.

Hamirpur.—*Tahsil*, and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on a tongue of land at the confluence of the Betwa and the Jumna, on the right bank of the latter river, 28 miles from Kalpi, and 40 miles from Cawnpur. Population 7,500. Founded, according to tradition, by Hamir Deo, a Karchuli Rajput. Possesses little importance apart from the presence of the civil station. Ruins of Hamir's fort, and a few Musalmans' tombs form the only relics of antiquity. The public buildings consist of the court-house, treasury, police station, hospital, jail, dispensary, school, circuit-house, travellers' bungalow, two *sarais*, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. No manufacture. Small trade in grain. The civil station is small and deficient in houses and roads.

Jalalpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jariya.—Village with post office [m.].

Jetpur.—Decayed town and railway station (formerly the capital of a Native State); picturesquely situated on the banks of the Bela Tal, 65 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,000. Founded by Jagatraj, son of the famous Bundela Raja Chhatra Sal, who built the large fort still in existence. The town resembles a collection of separate villages, fully 2 miles in length, but very narrow. Handsome temple; two forts, one of which could contain almost the whole population. police outpost, village school, and post office [m. s.]. Small trade in grain; manufacture and dyeing of country cloth. The Bela Tal, a tank or lake, dammed up with solid masonry; extends for 5 miles in circumference.

Kabrai.—Town and railway station; situated near the Brahm Tal

(an extensive tank), 86 miles from Hamirpur. Ruins of ancient temples and other architectural remains are still shown on its banks. Post office [m. s.].

Rashipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Reitha.—Village lying on the road from Rath to Jetpur, 56 miles from Hamirpur. Population 1,500. The English cemetery, and the remains of a few military buildings are the objects of interest here. Police station, and good encamping ground.

Kharaila.—Town situated near the Charkhari border, within which lie many of its lands, 40 miles from Hamirpur. Population 8,000. Police station, village school, *bazar*, handsome temple and post office [m. t.].

Kulpahar.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated in the southern hill country, 60 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,200. Founded by Jagatraj son of Chhatar Sal, and Raja of Jetpur. The remains of mansion, and fort still stand. The town contains *tahsils*, police station, school, *sarai*, post office [m. s.], large tanks, mosques, and temples. Trade in grain, cotton, and *al* dye.

Kurara.—Town situated on the Kalpi road, 10 miles west of Hamirpur. Population about 4,000. Considerable trade in grain, cotton and the scarlet *al* dye. Police station, school, and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays.

Lalpura.—Village with post office [m. s.], 27 miles from Cawnpur.

Mahoba.—Ancient town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 33 miles from Banda. Population about 8000. The town stands on the Madan Sagar Lake, and consists of three distinct portions, known as the Old fort, the Inner fort, and Dariba. Founded about 800 A. D. by Raja Chandra Varma, who performed a great sacrifice, from which the town derives its name. Architectural antiquities of the Chandel period abound throughout the neighbourhood. The Ram Kund marks the place, where Chandra Varma died; and the tank is believed to be a reservoir into which the united waters of all holy streams pour themselves. The fort, now almost entirely in ruins, commands a beautiful view over the hills and lakes. The temple of Muma Devi, partially renovated, has in front of its entrance a stone pillar ascribed to Madan Varma. Of the lakes, confined by magnificent masonry dams, two have greatly silted up; but the Kirat and Madan Sagar Lakes, works of the 11th and 12th centuries still remain deep and clear sheets of water. The shores of the lakes, and the islands in their midst, are thickly covered with pillars, broken sculpture, and other early remains. The numerous arms of the lakes embrace rocky tongues of land, surmounted by picturesque ruins; while on the hills above are the remains of the summer-houses where the ancient Rajas enjoyed the cool breezes from the water. Relics of Jain temples also occur. The existing monuments of Muhammadan date include the tomb of Jalhan Khan, and a mosque are also worth noticeable. The modern

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town contains a *tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, bazar, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in grain, cloth, and *pan*.

Majhgawan—Village with post office [m.].

Maskara—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, of the same name ; contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Maudha—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile from the Mahoba road, and about 20 miles from Hamirpur town. Founded, according to tradition, by Madun Pae, a Purihar Rajput in 713 A. D. The tomb of Dalir Khan, attracts a considerable number of votaries. Population about 6500. The town contains several mosques and tanks now much out of repair. No manufactures ; little trade. The public buildings include *tahsili*, police station (in the fort), Anglo vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Panwari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rath—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 50 miles from Hamirpur town. Population about 15000. The town contains several mosques, tanks, temples, together with the remains of some ancient Chandel buildings, and the ruins of two forts. Mosque and well bear inscriptions of Anrangzeb's reign. Tomb of Bara Pir, built over a sacred brick brought from Bagdad. Trade in grain, cotton, molasses. Manufactures of country cloth, dyes, and salt-petre. The public buildings comprise the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, spacious *sarai*, or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sisolar.—Village with post office [m.].

Srinagar.—Decayed town, situated on the Nowgong road among the Mahoba Hills, 63 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 4,500. Founded by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sal, the Bundela chief, about 1,710 A. D. Mohan Singh built a fort on a hill overlooking the town where was situated the mint from which the Srinagar rupees were issued, still the commonest coinage throughout Southern Bundelkhand. Ruins of fine houses occur in every part, wholly or partially inhabited. Police station, school, *bazar*, and post office [m. s.]. Declining manufacture of brass idols.

Sumerpur.—Town standing on the open plain, 9 miles from Hamirpur town. Population about 5,500. Anciently a place of some importance, as proved by the numerous mounds and ruins in the town itself and its vicinity. Pottery and coins have been found among the remains. Two ruined forts, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

JALAUN.

JALAUN.—District in the Allahabad Division of Oudh ; situated in the tract of country west of the Jumna, known as Bundelkhand. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the river Jumna, on the west by the Gwalior and Datia States, on the south by the Samthar State and the river Betwa, and on the east by the Baoni State. Area, 1479 square miles ; containing 7 towns and 854 villages. Population 396,361. The administrative head-quarters are at Orai, 70 miles from Jhansi by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The seasons are those prevalent throughout Bundelkhand—the *kharif* or autumn crops, consist chiefly of millets, and cotton; the *rabi* or spring crops are mainly wheat and gram. Oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, and sugar-cane are also raised, but in no large quantities. The staple crops of the District are cereals, gram, and cotton.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Jalaun is almost entirely an agricultural District, and its chief exports are cotton and grain. The business of the outlying villages is chiefly conducted at fairs, where English cloth and other European goods are beginning to make their appearance. Coarse cotton cloth is woven for home use; and the dyeing of such fabrics with the red *al* dye, is the staple industry of the principal towns. No mines or forests exist in Jalaun.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District, though hot and dry, is not considered unhealthy. The prevailing diseases are fevers, dysentery, and other bowel complaints. The endemic diseases are chiefly attributable to bad drainage, impure water, and dirty habits. The want of shade not only induces a dry and hot atmosphere, but is also answerable for much sickness.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Orai, Kalpi, Jalaun, and Kunch, Revenue, about 12 lakhs; expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Orai town *see* Orai].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ait—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Orai. Post office [m. s.].

Ata—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Orai. Post office [m. s.].

Badekh—Village with post office [m.].

Bangra—Village with post office [m.].

Bhend—Village with post office [m.].

Chaurah—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Kalpi.

Churkhi—Village with post office [m.].

Damras—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gohan—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gopalpura—Village with post office [m.].

Hadrukh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Itaura—Village with post office [m.].

Jagamanpur—Village with post office [m.], 20 miles from Achalda railway station.

Jalaun.—Town and *tahsil*, also former capital of a Native State, and at present the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 15 miles south-west of the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 11,000. The town occupies a large area, and contains a considerable number of good houses, and a ruined fort. The principal inhabitants are Maratha Brahmans, known as Dakshini Pandits, whose ancestors held offices under the Peshwa's deputy. The position of the

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town is low, and surrounding swamps engender cholera and malarious fever, for which reason the head-quarters of the District have been fixed at Orai, instead of in this place. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, *bazar* (known as Whiteganj) school, and post office [m. s. t.]. No manufactures; little trade. The nearest railway station is Phapund, 14 miles.

Jigni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadaura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalliya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalpi—Town and railway station, also municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Jumna amongst deep rugged ravines, distant 21 miles from Orai. The river here is crossed by an iron girder bridge. Tradition says that the town was founded by Basdeo or Vasudeo, who ruled at Kamba from 330 to 400 A. D. Kalpi was formerly a place of far greater importance than at the present day. The East Indian Company made it one of their principal stations for providing their commercial investments. The western outskirts of the town, along the river-side, contains a large number of ruins, notably the tomb called the 84 Domes, and 12 other handsome mausoleums. At one time the town adjoined these ruins, but it has gradually shifted south-eastward. Ganeshganj and Ternanganj, two modern quarters in that direction, at present conduct all the traffic. The buildings of the old commercial agency crown some higher ground, but are now, for the most part, empty. A ruined fort, situated on the steep bank of the Jumna, overhangs the *ghat*. The principal business carried on is the export of cotton, grain, etc. to Cawnpur, Mirzapur, and Calcutta, and the town, although decreasing in population, is still a great emporium of trade of the western States of Bundelkhand, *via* the Sagar road, and also of a river traffic up and down the Jumna. Kalpi has also sugar-candy and paper manufactures, which have a reputation throughout all Upper India. Besides the usual sub-divisional court, and offices, the town contains a police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Katra—Village with post office [m.].

Kunch—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the open plain, 19 miles from Orai, and 42 miles from Kalpi. Population about 15,000. The town consists of a business end to the east, and of a quiet, straggling country village to the west. A large tank, known as Govind Rao's Tal, is adorned with steps on all sides, and a cupola at each corner, but it contains no water during the dry season. Cotton and wheat market; market for molasses, rice, and tobacco; salt market. Narrow, tortuous, unmade, undrained *bazar* lanes, with poor looking and often ruinous shops. Declining trade and population. *Tahsili*, police station, boys' and girls' schools, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuthaund—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madhogarh—Town 27 miles from Orai. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mau-Mahoni—Village with post office [m.].

Itgnl.—Village with post office [m.].

Itohana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nawar.—Village with post office [m.].

Orai (Urai).—*Tahsil*, chief town, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of Jalaun District, 186 miles from Allahabad. Population 8,000. The civil station adjoins the town, on a high and well-drained site. Principal trade, weaving; export of coarse cloth to the Doab. Bazar known as Ternanganj; public garden and nursery for trees; dak bungalow, school, and post office. [m. s. T.]. There are some handsome Muhammadan tombs, and the usual public offices.

Parawar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rampura.—Village with post office [m.].

Rendhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Sayyidnagar.—Old and decayed town, 17 miles from Orai among the ravines of the Betwa. Population 3,500. Large exports of cloth, dyed red and yellow; considerable manufacture and-dyeing of cotton. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

JAUNPUR.

JAUNPUR.—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north-west and north by the Districts of Partabgarh and Sultanpur; on the north-east by Azamgarh; on the east by Ghazipur, and on the south and south-west by Benares, Mirzapur, and Allahabad. Area, 1549 square miles, containing 7 towns and 3187 villages. Population 1,264,949. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Jaunpur, 39 miles from Benares by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the rest of Upper India. The *kharif* or autumn crops include rice, Indian corn, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*. The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Irrigation is carried on from wells, tanks, ponds, and *jhils*. Poppy is cultivated, and opium produced under Government regulation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, and its trade is confined to raw materials and food-stuffs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jaunpur District is moister, the temperature more equable, and the rain more evenly distributed throughout the year, than in most Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Machli-shahr, Karakat, Jaunpur, Kutahan, and Mariahu. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Jaunpur town see Jaunpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

- Badlapur.**—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Baksa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Bamniyan.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Baraipur.—Village with post office [m.].
Barigaon.—Village with post office [m.].
Barsathi.—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Arsiya.—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Maharajganj.—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Naurhiya.—Village with post office [m.].
Bilwai.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jaunpur city.
Chandwak.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Gaura-Badshapur.—Village with post office [m.].
Gulzarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Jafarabad.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Jagapur.—Village with post office [m.].
Jalalganj.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jaunpur city.

Jalalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaunpur.—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Gumti about 15 miles above its junction with the Sai, and 35 miles from Benares. Population 45,000. Jaunpur is a very ancient city, the former capital of a considerable Muhammadan kingdom, which once extended from Budaun and Etawah to Behar. It abounds in splendid architectural monuments, most of which belong to the Pathan period. The fort of Firoz, the Atala Masjid, the Dariba mosque, the Jinjiri Masjid, the Lal Darwaza, the Jama Masjid, and the splendid bridge over the Gumti, are the noteworthy objects here. Jaunpur is a place of much interest, and possesses a considerable trade, and is also celebrated for its manufacture of perfumes from the flowers of the rose, jasmine, and screw pine. The manufacture of *papier-mache* has been recently introduced; but paper-making, which was formerly one of the principal industries of Jaunpur, is now almost totally extinguished in consequence of the competition of machine-made paper. The civil station is situated south of the Gumti; the only public buildings are the courts of the magistrate and judge, church, *dak bungalow*, jail, and police lines. The latter are the old cantonments used by the Native troops quartered at Jaunpur before the Mutiny. There are two railway stations on the Oudh and Rohilkand line, at the city and at the civil station.

Karakat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Gumti, 16 miles from Jaunpur city. Population about 3,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, it contains an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Khetasarai.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jaunpur. Post office [m. s.].

Koripur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kutahan.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 1,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m. a. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Machlishahr.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. The ancient name of the town was Ghiswa, derived from the name of the Bhar chief Ghisu, who is said to have ruled the *pargana*, and founded the town. It is situated in the midst of a low-lying damp tract of country, and its present name of Machlishahr, or 'City of Fishes,' was given to it owing to its liability to floods during the rainy season. The town was formerly of considerably more importance than at present. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains, an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, charitable dispensary, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mariahu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the road to Mirzapur, 12 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 4,000. The town contains *tahsili*, Anglo-vernacular school, police station, military encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mihrawan—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Jaunpur town.

Muftiganj—Village with post office [m.].

Pasara—Village with post office [m.].

Pattinarind—Village with post office [m.].

Ramdialganj—Village with post office [m.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Khwaja—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sarai-Mahiudin—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahganj.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Jaunpur city. Population 7,000. The Nawab of Oudh has built, a market place, a *baradari*, and a *dargah* or tomb in honour of the famous Mecca saint Shah Hazrat Ali. The town is a thriving mart, second only to Jaunpur in commercial importance. Large centre of cotton trade, with market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. School, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Shankarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Sujanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surapur—Village with post office [m.].

JHANSI.

JHANSI.—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the Gwalior and Samthar States, and by Jalaun District ; on the east by the river Dhasan, which separates it from Hamirpur District ; on the south and east by *Hasta-bhaya* jagirs and the Orchha State, and on the west

by the Datiya, Gwalior, and Khaniadhana States. The District is much intersceted by the surrounding Native States. Single villages or groups of two or three villages belonging to one or other of these States are scattered like islands throughout the District. In like manner, several small patches of British territory are isolated from the rest of the District, and completely surrounded by native territory. Area, 3587 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1336 villages. Population 409,419. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhansi, 256 miles from Allahabad via Cawnpur.

PRODUCTS—Jhansi, in the nature of its soil, the character of its people, the poor means of irrigation, and the want of good communications, is perhaps worse off than any other Districts in the North-Western Provinces, except its still more unfortunate neighbour, Lalitpur. The year is divided into the usual rain and cold-weather seasons. The principal *khari* crops are *joar* (millet), cotton, *bajra*, *til*, oil-seed, and *kodo*, a kind of pulse. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat, gram, and barley. Irrigation is little practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—As the District is not able to supply its own wants in the matter of food-stuffs, it imports instead of exporting grain. In return it gives the *al* dye and cotton.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jhansi, like that of Bundelkhand generally, is hot and very dry, owing to the want of trees or shade, and the radiation from bare rocks or arid wastes; but it is not considered unhealthy. The population are habitually under-fed, and they consequently succumb readily to slight diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The district is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Jhansi, Garohta, Mau, Moth, Lalitpur, and Mahroni. Revenue, 10 lakhs; expenditure, 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Tahsildar, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, Munsif, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, District Superintendent of police, Civil Surgeon, Chaptain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer, and Inspector of schools. [For further information regarding Jhansi town see Jhansi.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alampur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ambabal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Babina—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Jhansi. There are two or three *talao*s for water-fowl shooting. Post office [m. s.].

Baghera—Village with post office [m.].

Baidaura—Village with post office [m.].

Baldeogarh—Village with post office [m.].

Banpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bansi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baragaon—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Barh—Village with post office [m.].

Barwa Sagar—Town and railway station [W.], situated 14 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7000. The town is picturesquely

situated at the foot of a rocky ridge on the shore of the Barwa Sagar Lake, an artificial sheet of water formed by a masonry embankment three-quarters of a mile in length, and contains two craggy, wooded islets. Flights of steps lead down from the embankment to the water's edge. Below, a tract of land, extending over 4 miles, is thickly planted with mango and other trees, often of great age and enormous size. North-west of the town rises a fine old castle overlooking the lake, now used as a dak bungalow or travellers' rest-house. Three miles west stand the remains of an old Chandel temple, carved with the figures of Hindu gods, much defaced by Musalmans. Police station, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Basal—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Jhansi.

Bhander.—Ancient town situated on the left bank of the Pahuj river, 24 miles from Jhansi. Population about 6,000. Stands in the midst of picturesque rocky scenery, and spreads over the side of a hill into the plain beneath. West of the town a large lake-like tank has been formed by throwing a dam across the bed of a stream flowing into the Pahuj. On the hill above remains of tanks, wells, and temples apparently mark the ancient site of a Buddhist monastery; carved granite stones of like origin do service in the town as door-steps or pillars. The principal mosque consists in large parts of Buddhist columns. The town contains many ruined or vacant houses. Manufacture of *Kharua* cloth, and white blankets. The town contains police station, school, grain market, *bazar*, *sarai*, and dispensary. Bharauli, 3 miles south-east, has a temple of ancient date still unmutilated.

Bijauli—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Bijrotha—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Jhansi.

Birdha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bonda—Village with post office [m.].

Chirgaon.—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Jhansi, and 14 miles from Moth. Population about 4,000. Post office [m.], and dak bungalow.

Dabrah—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.], and dak bungalow.

Dailwara—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Jhansi.

Dudhai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garman—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Garotha.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghat-Khatra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghat-Lahchora—Village with post office [m. s.].

Girar—Village with post office [m.].

Gursaral.—Town and capital of a small jagir estate; situated on the Jalaun and Sagar road, 40 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7,000. The Raja is a Deccani Pandit. The town consists in large

part of brick-built houses, and double storied shops. An imposing fort, with buildings raised to a height of 250 feet, overlooks it from the west. Trade in sugar, imported from Hamirpur District. The estate comprises 63 villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Irich.—Ancient town lies on the right bank of the river Betwa, 42 miles from Jhansi city. Population 5,000. Formerly a town of great importance. Many mosques and tombs still standing among the suburbs attest its early prosperity. Manufacture of chintz and figured broad-cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

Jakhlau.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m. s.].

Jakhora.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m. s.].

Jatara.—Village with post office [m.].

Jhansi.—Town, municipality, railway station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; also head-quarters of the Indian Midland Railway administration; 137 miles from Cawnpur. Jhansi is the junction station for Cawnpur, Gwalior, Agra, and Manikpur. It is also one of the main halting places for troops proceeding up country. The central railway station with its many subsidiary buildings, is now known as "New Jhansi." The Native town lies on the Agra and Saugar Road amongst tanks and groves. A stone built fort which crowns a neighbouring rock, commands the town as well as the cantonments and civil lines. In 1861, the town, fort, and surrounding territory beyond the Pahuji river were handed over to Gwalior State, but the fort was in 1885 retransferred to the British by Scindhia in exchange for that of Gwalior. The city (4½ miles in circumference) lies low on the banks of an extensive tank or lake, the Lachmi Tal. Well-built brick-houses occupy the chief streets, a wall with nine gate ways surrounds the city, and several handsome temples stand upon the bank of the Lachmi Tal. In the summer months the heat is intense.

The civil station of Jhansi, lies close under the walls of Jhansi town; and contains the residences of the officials together with court-houses, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, a hotel, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There are two banks—Delhi and London Bank Ltd. Agency; and Lloyd's Bank. The garrison consists generally of two Batteries of Artillery, a European Regiment, and two Bengal Native Regiments. A large railway staff also forms a considerable civil population.

Kailwara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kakarbai.—Village situated on a peak to the left of the Chaich *nadi*, 54 miles from Jhansi town, and 9 miles from Garotha. Population 2,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Katahra.—Town situated 30 miles from Jhansi town, and 15 miles from Mhow. Population under 5,000. Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Local manufacture of pottery, and village school.

Khajuriya (Khajraha).—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m.].

Lalitpur.—Town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated close to the west bank of the *Shajad Nadi*, 57 miles south of Jhansi. Population 11,000 ; many of the inhabitants are agriculturists. Well-built, white-washed masonry houses give picturesqueness to the main streets ; but the side streets consist of mere tortuous alleys. An excellent modern *bazar* forms a good centre for the town. The climate of Lalitpur is English frost and ice during the cold weather months. A fair is held here at the end of February, at which agricultural and other implements are exhibited. Buddhist remains are built into the walls. *Tahsili*, munsiff's court, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Madanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mahroni.—Village 24 miles from Lalitpur town. Population 3,000. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Maraura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mau.—Town, municipality, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; also the principal commercial centre of the District ; situated 40 miles from Jhansi civil station. It is also known as Mau-Ranipur, from the town of Ranipur situated about 4 miles to the west with which it forms one municipality. Population about 20,000. Mau is a remarkably picturesque town ; its houses are well-built, with deep eaves between the first and second stories, and hanging balcony windows of unusual beauty. Trees line many of the streets, and handsome temples ornaments the town, although much hidden behind enclosing walls. The principal temple is that of the Jains, which stands by itself, and presents a noble appearance with its two solid spires and many enclosures. The town is renowned for the manufacture of *kharua* cloth, which is exported to all parts of India, and which forms the staple trade of Jhansi District. The imports consist of sugar, English piece-goods, silk, metals, coffee and a large variety of other articles ; exports—dyed and undyed cloth. The town contains a large *sarai* with masonry built travellers' rooms on all sides. It has a fort, which contains a police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufacture of cloth.

Mau-Ranipur.—Two towns in Mau *tahsil*, but forming a single municipality—see articles Mau and Ranipur. Mau-Ranipur is also a railway station [W.], with a travellers' bungalow about a mile distant.

Moth.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; also railway station [W.], 34 miles from Jhansi. Population about 4,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a boys' and girls' schools, police station, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Narhut—Village with post office [m.].

Nathikhera—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pandwaha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Piprai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pirthipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Punch.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Jhansi, and 18 miles from Gursarai. Post office [m. s.].

Raksa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ranipur.—Town situated on the left bank of the Suknai Nadi, 2 miles from the railway station, called Ranipur road, and 3 miles west of Mau, with which it forms one municipality. Population about 7,000. Considerable manufacture of *kharua* and *kasbi* cloth, dyed red with the root of *al*. The town contains a very handsome temple, with two high steeples and numerous cupolas. Fine *bazar*, and *sarai* or native inn, with old and picturesque stone-built houses, and two small but pretty Jain shrines. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sakrar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Seonda—Village with post office [m.].

Slaori—Village with post office [m.].

Sojna—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sonagir—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Sumpthur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Talar—Village with post office [m.].

Talbahat.—Ancient town, and railway station [W.]; situated at the base of a hill, 22 miles north of Lalitpur. Derives its name from a large tank or lake, which supplies water for irrigation to several of the neighbouring villages. Extensive masonry battlements crown the hill top and enclose a fort now in ruins. Small trade in grain and cotton. *Bazar*, handsome well, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.]. Manufacture of ornamental match locks, tulwars etc.

Uldan—Village with post office [m.].

JUMNA CANAL.

Jumna Canal, Eastern.—An important irrigation work in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut Districts, North-Western Provinces. It derives its supply from the left or eastern bank of the river Jumna, irrigates the western portion of the Upper Doab, and eventually tails into the Jumna (Jamuna) in Meerut District, after a course of 160 miles.

KUMAUN.

KUMAUN.—The principal District in the Division of the same name. Area, 7151 square miles, containing 5 towns and 5961 villages. Population 563,181. The administrative head-quarters are at Almora town, 43 miles from Kathgodam by road *via* Naini Tal and Ramgarh.

PRODUCTS.—The soil except in some of the valleys, is often poor and stony and requires much manure. On the better kinds of land rice, wheat, and tobacco are grown; on the others, according to the season, wheat, barley, mustard, vetch, flax, Indian corn, millets, pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds etc. The staple food of the peasantry is the millet, called *mandua* the *ragi* of the Deccan. The cucumber family is largely used; and in the southern most *parganas* ginger, turmeric, and capsicums are profitable crops. Potatoes are becoming common in some

localities. Fruit is very plentiful, and the oranges grown here are of excellent quality. The tea plantations also form an important and valuable feature in the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District may be described under two heads—first, that in the hands of the Bhotiyas with Tibet; and, secondly, that with the plains. The Tibet trade is almost a complete monopoly in the hands of its carriers. The imports are ponies, yaks, sheep, salt, borax, gold, wool, drugs, precious stones, yak tails, coarse woollen cloth, and Chinese silks. The exports are grain, cotton goods, broad-cloth, quilts, hard ware, tobacco, sugar, spices, dyes, tea, and wood for house-building. Kumaon also sends to the plains grain of sorts, clarified butter, tea, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, potatoes, hill drugs and spices, bark for tanning, pine-tar, honey and wax, and a little iron and copper, and timber. Its imports comprise every article of necessity or luxury, both for Europeans and Natives, which the hills themselves do not furnish. The roads in the hills are for the most part only bridle-paths, more or less well laid out, but all now well bridged. Cart-roads run from Halowani to Naini Tal, and from Ramnagar to Ranikhet and Almora.

CLIMATE.—Kumaun District consists, first, of the Sub-Himalayan ranges; and, secondly, of the *bhabhar* or waterless forest. With the exception of the *Bhabhar* and deep valleys, on the whole the District enjoys a mild climate. Even at heights from 5000 feet upwards, supposed to possess a European climate, the periodical rains and atmospheric conditions preceding and following them, throw the whole southern slope of the great Himalayan chain for almost half the year into the sub-tropical rather than the temperate region. The seven months from October to April are delightful. No winter passes without snow on the higher ridges, and in some years its occurrence is universal throughout the mountain tract. Frosts especially in the valleys are often severe. The District is occasionally visited by epidemic cholera. Leprosy is most prevalent in the east of the District. Goitre and cretinism afflict a small proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the north-eastern *parganas*. The hill fevers at times exhibit the rapid and malignant features of plague. Murraïns break out from time to time among the cattle.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total revenue of the District is about 7 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 1½ lakhs. For administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Champwat, and Almora. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar Deputy Collector, Post master, Head-master Zilla School, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Almora see Almora].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almora—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the Kumaon District; 5494 feet above sea-level, distant 67 miles from Kathgodam *via* Naini Tal and Ranikhet. Population 7500, Almora is a substantially-built and prosperous little town, and the local

demand for labour is so great that a hillman can pay his whole land tax for a year by a week's work at the station. The views of the snows are fine. Best time of the year is September and October, shooting plentiful. Three hotels, 2 dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Anta Dhura—A pass on the Tibetan frontier of Kumaon District ; situated 156 miles from Almora. It traverses a ridge to the north of the main Himalayan range, and forms the watershed between the upper feeders of the Gogra from its southern slopes, and the tributaries of the Sutlej to the north. The elevation is 17,500 feet. Snow lies on the pass for eleven months of the year.

Askota—Village with post office [m.].

Bagesar—Town situated at the confluence of the Sarju and Gomati rivers, about 3000 feet above the sea ; 27 miles from Almora. It carries on a brisk trade with central Asia, and forms one of the main outlets for the Tibetan traffic. A great Bhutia fair is held in January, at which the produce of the lower hills is exchanged for that of the alpine valleys. The population consists chiefly of hill Baniyas or traders. Post office [m.].

Banskhet—Village with post office [m.].

Berinag—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhimtal—Village with a small lake lying among the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Height above sea-level, 4500 feet, dimensions, 5580 feet in length by 1490 in breadth ; greatest depth, 87 feet. Picturesquely situated in a little mountain valley, surrounded by hills on three sides. Its outlet is through a torrent which ultimately feeds the Ramganga river. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhowali—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bians—Pass over the Himalayan range into Tibet. It has two forks, known respectively as the Lanpiya Dhura and Mangsha Dhura, the former of which reaches an elevation of 18000 feet above sea-level. The Bhutias carry on a trade over these passes by means of *yaks*, goats and pack-sheep with Khar in Tibet, the imports being salt, gold, wools, drugs, *Takla* precious stones and Chinese silks ; while the exports comprise grain, cotton, hardware, tobacco, sugar, dyes, and other southern produce. The whole valley is also known by the general name of Bians, and is inhabited by a special class of Bhutias, speaking a peculiar dialect of their own.

Birchigaon.—Mountain pass, on the route from Almora by the river Gori and the Antha Dhura pass to south-western Tibet. Distant 114 miles from Almora. Lies over the skirts of two peaks, with heights of 18,166 and 19,225 feet above the sea respectively ; elevation of crest of pass, about 15,000 feet.

Chamauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Champawat—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chaubattia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Debidarah.—Village with post office [m.].

Debiprayag.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dharma.—Tract of country, lying on the southern side of the main Himalayan range. Of considerable elevation—its chief peak, Lebung, rising 18,942 feet above sea-level; while the Dharma pass, on the northern frontier, leading into Hundes, reaches a height of about 15,000 feet. The inhabitants are Bhotias, a Tibetan race, who carry on a trade between Hundes and Kumaun, by means of pack—sheep over the Dharma pass. Area, about 400 square miles.

Dhulchina.—Village with post office [m.].

Dwarahat.—Village with post office [m.].

Gagar.—Range of mountains, forming a portion of the outer Himalayan range. The chain runs along the whole southern border of the District, parallel to the plains, from the Kosi river to the Kali, and presents a line of higher elevation than any ranges between it and the main ridge of the central Himalayas. The principal peak is that of China, overlooking the lake and station of Naini Tal, which nestle among the hollows of the Gagar. Forests of cypress, *tun*, fir, and other timber trees clothe the hill-sides. Average elevation, between 7,000 and 8,000 feet.

Goriganga.—River or one of the head-waters of the Gogra. Rises from a glacier about 12 miles from Antha Dhara Pass, at an elevation of 11,543 feet above sea-level; runs in a perpetual cascade for 60 miles down the mountain valleys; and joins the Kali at a height of 1972 feet above sea-level.

Haldwani.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hastings, Fort.—Fortified hill, 3½ miles from Lohaghat. Elevation 6,240 feet above sea-level.

Hawalbagh.—Village picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Kosila, 5 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 3,889 feet. Post office [m.].

Jalna.—Village with post office [m.].

Jeolikote.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhulaghat.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaladhungi.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 50 miles from Moradabad.

Kalipani.—Sacred spring, regarded by the Natives as the source of the river Kali, whose real head waters lie 30 miles to the north-east. Situated on the slopes of the Byans Rikhi Mountain, 5 miles from Byans pass, on the route to Askot. Pilgrims visit the spring to bathe in its purifying waters on their way to the sacred lake of Manasarowar.

Katalgarh.—Town on the road from Pithoragarh to Champawat, 4 miles from the latter place. An old fort, garrisoned by Gurkha troops during the war of 1814.

Katgodown (Kathgodam).—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Naini Tal. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khairna.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Khurpa Tal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kota—Village with post office [m.].

Kousanie.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kuttyoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lala Bazar—Village with post office [m.].

Lebong.—Mountain range, forming part of the Himalayan system. It runs between the Bians and Dharma valleys, and is crossed by a difficult pass, covered with snow throughout the year. The crest of the pass has an elevation of 18,942 feet above sea-level.

Lobha.—Village with post office [m.].

Lohaghat (Rikheswar).—Oantonment situated on the left bank of the little river Loha, at an elevation of 5,562 feet above sea-level, and enclosed on almost every side by precipitous mountains; distant 54 miles from Almora. *Bazar*, stores, bungalows, and other buildings for the accommodation of the troops. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A tea plantation has been established here.

Mansiary—Village with post office [m.].

Martoll.—Village among the wild northern mountains, situated on the route to Hundes or Chinese Tibet by the Juhar Pass. Population about 1,000. Elevation above sea-level 11,352 feet. Post office [m.].

Masi.—Village with post office [m.].

Milam.—Large village in Juhar *pargana*, the nearest village to the Juhar pass, over the main Himalayan range into Tibet. Population about 2,000.

Naini Tal.—Hill station, and municipality, also a small military station, picturesquely situated on the banks of a beautiful little lake, which nestles among the spurs of the Himalayas. It is also a favourite sanitarium and summer resort of Europeans from the plains, and the head-quarters of the Government of the North-Western Provinces during the hot weather; 54 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 6409 feet. Exquisite scenery among the surrounding hills. The population increases largely during the height of the season (10,000).

The station contains the following Banks—The Agra Savings Bank Ld. Agency, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency, Bank of Upper India Ld. Agency, Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency, Himalaya Bank, Ld. Agency, Mussooree Bank Ld. Agency, Oudh Commercial Bank Ld. Agency. Rohilkhand and Kumaun Bank Ld. Uncovenanted Service Bank Ld. Also Assistant Commissioner and 2 Deputy Collectors hold their offices here. Post and Telegraph office, dak bungalow, and hotels. English stores are available in the shops. Churches of several denominations, schools for boys and girls, Lady Dufferin's hospital, and Assembly Rooms are the object noticeable here.

Nanda Devi.—Snow-clad mountain peak; one of the higher Himalayan summits. Elevation above sea-level 25,661 feet. Almost conical in shape. The summit is inaccessible. The Hindus regard the cloud which usually rests on the peak as smoke from the kitchen of the goddess Nanda.

Neo Dhura (Also called Rang bidang).—Pass over the Hima-

ayas into Hundes south-western Tibet ; lies at the head of the Dhauli river. Elevation above sea-level, about 15,000 feet. Much frequented by Bhutia traders.

Okhaldanga—Village picturesquely situated on the craggy bank of the river Kosila, 65 miles from Moradabad. Population 200. Elevation about 2,000 feet above sea. The rice of Akhaldanga is said to be remarkably fine, and it bears in commerce the name of Pilibhit rice, being brought to market at that town.

Pithoragarh.—Military outpost in Kumaun District. The troops are cantoned on a low ridge in the shore valley, for the protection of the Nepal frontier. Population about 500. It contains *bazar*, stone-built hospital, dak bungalow and post office [m s. t.]. Fort Loudon, 100 yards west of the lines, commands the station. Elevation 5334 feet above the sea.

Ramganga, Eastern.—River rises on the southern slope of the main Himalayan range, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above sea-level ; holds a generally southerly course for about 55 miles, and falls into the Sarju at Rameswar. The united stream often bears the name of Ramganga, as far as its junction with the Kali.

Ramganga, Western.—River rises among the outer Himalayas ; flows about 100 miles through the hills of Garhwal and Kumaun, with a very rapid fall ; enters the plains at Kalagarh in Bijnaur District ; thence passes through Moradabad District, Rampur State, Bareilly, Budaun Shahajanpur, and Hardoi Districts, and finally joins the Ganges, nearly opposite Kanauj, after a total course of about 373 miles.

Ramgarh—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.], 12 miles from Naini Tal.

Ranikhet.—Military hill station, 30 miles from Naini Tal ; Elevation between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The views of the Himalaya snows from this station are very grand. Dak bungalow half way on road and at Ranikhet. Dandies obtainable from dak bungalow at Naini Tal for the journey to Ranikhet or Almora. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirkot.—Ruined fort and temple, situated 9 miles north-west of the confluence of the Gori and Eastern Kali rivers. Elevation 6,924 feet above the sea. Crowns a rocky ridge, with two of its sides scarped to a sheer depth of 2,000 feet, and having its front terminated by a chasm 700 feet in depth. The narrow path from Almora to Nepal winds round one of its flanks. The temple stands upon a conical rock, rising nearly perpendicularly from the ridge covered by the crumbling fortifications. The fort is now in a ruinous condition.

Someswar—Village with post office [m.].

Sudder Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Takula.—Village with post office [m.].

MAINPURI.

MAINPURI.—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north

by Etah District ; on the east by Farukhabad District ; on the south by Etawah District and Jumna river ; and on the west by Agra and Muttra (Muthura) Districts. Area, 1,700 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1409 villages. Population 762,163. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mainpuri, 3½ miles from Etawah by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Mainpuri contains comparatively little waste, almost every acre of available soil having been already brought under tillage. Cultivation has been spreading rapidly of late, and has now almost reached its utmost margin. The *kharif* crops include cotton, *joar*, *bajra*, indigo, maize, rice, hemp, etc. The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, gram, poppy, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District is of the same rural character as that of the other Doab Districts. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, grain, indigo, *ghi*, and miscellaneous agricultural produce ; while the imports are confined to metals, English cloth-goods, sugar, pedlar's wares, tobacco, and rice. Cotton thread is manufactured to a large extent, and there is some trade in bangles, pipes, inlaid wood-work, and similar fancy articles. The manufacture of indigo is the only industry carried on under European superintendence. Saltpetre is refined at several factories scattered over the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District does not differ from that of the Doab generally. It is warm but not excessively sultry, during the summer months and damp or foggy during the cold weather rains. The chief endemic disease is malarious fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mainpuri, Karhal, Bhongaon, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and cost of officials and police 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate with 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Post Master, Head Master Zilla School, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Mainpuri see Mainpuri].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur Khera.—Village with post office [m.].

Aunchha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barnahal.—Village with post office [m.].

Bewar.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Bhadan.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Etawah. Post office [m. s.].

Bhongaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated at the junction of the Agra and Grand Trunk roads, 9½ miles from Mainpuri. Population about 7,500. The town has a ruined fort on an artificial mound. *Tahsili*, police station, good-sized *jhil* or lake, two *bazar*, *sarai* (native inn), modern mosque, temple and post office [m. s. t.]. The temple contains lodgings free to poor travellers' who also receive a daily dole of grain from the owner. The town was founded, according to tradition, by Raja Bhim Sen, who was cured of leprosy by bathing in the *jhil*.

Eka—Village with post office [m. s.], 20 miles from Shikohabad.

Ghiror—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jasrana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kara—Village with post office [m.].

Karauli.—Town situated 14 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 7,500. Four mosques, 9 Hindu temples, the most striking built, with rest house for pilgrims attached ; handsome masonry bathing tank, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Karhal—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Etawah and Mainpuri road. The town is the residence of a Sayyid family of considerable note and influence. Population 8,000. Brisk local trade is carried on in *ghi*, cotton, and indigo. The principal buildings are the *tahsili*, police station, *sarai* or native inn, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaurara—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Shikohabad.

Kishni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuchela—Village with post office [m.].

Kusmara—Village with post office [m.].

Madanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mainpuri.—*Tahsil*, town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and of the District of the same name ; situated on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk Road, which connects the town with Shikohabad railway station, distant 36 miles south-east. The town consists of two separate portions, Mainpuri proper, and Mukhamganj. The former town existed, according to tradition, in the days of the Pandayas and derived its name from one Main Deo, whose image may still be seen in one of the suburbs. Population about 22,000. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the centre, and forms a wide street, lined either side by shops, which constitute the principal *bazar*. At the eastern entrance stand the *tahsili*, and police station, while the dispensary and mission buildings lie a little off the road. Next comes Raikesganj, a large *sarai* and grain market. The Mainpuri portion of the town lies north of the Agra road, and contains many brick-houses and pleasant gardens. The main street in this quarter contains many shops, market-place bathing tank, and schools. The civil station stands on the opposite bank of the Isan river, crossed by a good bridge. Opium ware-houses, jail, dispensary, Zila and *tahsili* schools, American Presbyterian mission, church, reading rooms, two public gardens, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Considerable trade in cotton, indigo seed, country produce and iron. Manufacture of wooden articles inlaid with wire.

Makkhanpur—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Shikohabad. Post office [m.].

Mustafabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 6,000. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabiganj—Village on the Grand Trunk Road, 24 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 1200. Police outpost, *sarai*, and post office [m.].

Nasirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Parahm—Village with post office [m.].

Pendhat—Village 29 miles from Mainpuri. Population under 3,000. Noted for a great religious gathering, held on a movable date at the shrine of Jokhaiya. Pilgrims come for the purpose of obtaining offspring and easy child-birth.

Pharah.—Town $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mainpuri, and 8 miles from Mustafabad. Population about 5,000. Trade in indigo, cotton, grain, and country produce. Police station, and post office [m. s.]. Branch indigo factory of the Umargarh establishment.

Rapri.—Village and ruins in Shikohabad *tahsil*; situated among the wild ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, about 44 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 800. Numerous remains of Hindu and Muhammadan times exist in the neighbourhood. Mosques, tombs, wells, and reservoirs mark its former greatness; and several inscriptions found among the ruins have thrown much light upon the local history. The most important of these dates from the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji. The present village is connected by good fair-weather roads with the railway station and town of Shikohabad and with Sarsaganj; and a bridge of boats crosses the Jumna to Batesar on the opposite bank, where one of the largest fairs in the North-Western Provinces is held every year.

Sarsaganj.—Trading village, situated on the Etawah road, 6 miles from Bhadan railway station, and 27 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 6,500. The village of Sarsa is a collection of mere agricultural hamlets, containing a large fortified brick house, belonging to a family of Kirar Thakurs; but the real importance of the place centres in the neighbouring bazar of Sarsaganj, the principal trading market of the District, and the only one which carries on business with surrounding towns. Fine market-place, known as Raikes-ganj. Bi-weekly fair; large trade in cotton. Wealthy merchants, chiefly Jains; several Jain temples, very handsome little mosque of peculiar architecture; large cattle market; police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Shikohabad.—Town, railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 36 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 12,000. The old town, lies east and south of the main road; but the principal bazar lines the highway itself, and contains 9 *sarais* for the accommodation of travellers. The town contains numerous temples and mosques and is the birth place of several Hindu and Muhammadan saints. Handsome *tahsili*, police station, school, telegraph office (at railway station), dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.]. Manufactures of sweetmeat and cotton cloth.

Sultanganj—Village with post office [m.].

MEERUT.

MEERUT (Merath).—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar District; on the west by the Jumna river, on the south by Bulandshahr District; and on the east by the Ganges. Area 2,369 square miles, containing 32 towns and 1509 villages. Population 1,391,458. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Meerut is one of the most flourishing and best tilled Districts of the Doab. The year is divided into the usual *kharij*, and *rabi* harvests. The *kharij* crops include Indian corn, *joar*, *bajra*, *urd*, *moh*, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, *til*, *san*, etc. The staple *kharij* crop is sugar-cane. The *rabi* or spring crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, gram, *arhar*, *channa* safflower, mustard seed, tobacco, oil-seeds, and a variety of vegetables and other garden produce. The crop area of the two great harvests is about equally divided.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The exports of the District consist mainly of the raw products of the country ; grain, cotton, and indigo being the chief items. The imports are English hardware, Manchester goods, tobacco, drugs, and spices. The manufactures are few and of merely local importance, with the exception of the indigo dye, which is produced in very large quantities. The District is admirably supplied with means of communication by which its surplus agricultural produce can be exchanged for the manufactured articles of other regions.

CLIMATE.—The comparatively high latitude and elevated position of Meerut make it one of the healthiest Districts in the plains of India. From November to March, the weather is cool and invigorating, hoar-frost being frequently found in January at an early hour of the day. The hot westerly winds begin in April, and the rains set in about the end of June ; during their continuance, the weather is sultry and exhausting. The only endemic disease in the District is malarial fever ; but small-pox and cholera occasionally visit it as epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Hapur, Meerut, Sardhana, Mawana, Baghpat and Ghaziabad. The total revenue of the District is about 32 lakhs ; and the total cost of officials and police is about 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of Meerut Division, a Civil and Sessions Judge, a Magistrate and Collector with 3 Covenanted Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge and Mansif ; District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Inspector of schools, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, also Chemical Examiner ; Deputy Sanitary Commissioner ; Chaplain, Clegyman, 3 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Also Bank of Upper India Ltd., Delhi and London Bank (Ltd. Agency. [For further information regarding the town of Meerut see Meerut].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babugarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baghpat—Town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, 30 miles from Meerut City. Baghpat is mentioned in the Mahabharata as one of the *pats* or settlements of King Yudhisthira in the Pandava forest. The town is divided into two portions of *Kasba* and *Mandi*. The principal *bazar* is lined with good shops. Baghpat is the great sugar-mart of the District. Besides the usual official buildings such as the *tahsili*, police station, post office [m. s. T.] etc., there are two *sarais* or travellers' rest-houses, two handsome temples, 3 mosques, and a dispensary. Popu-

lation about 8,000. There is a good encamping ground outside the town, with abundant water and supplies.

Bahadargarh—Village with post office [m.].

Bahsuma (*Bisambha*).—Town on the Bijnor road, 23 miles from Meerut town. Manufacture of saddlery and leather ware of excellent quality. Police station, weekly market, good encamping ground for troops, and post office [m. s.].

Baksa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baraut—Ancient town and municipality ; situated on the left bank of the Eastern Jamna canal, 27 miles from Meerut. Population about 8500. Said to have been found in eight century. Contains two markets, two *bazars*, ancient fort now used as a police station, post office [m. s. T.] School, handsome Hindu and Jain temples. Manufacture of buckets and iron caldrons.

Begamabad—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Meerut City. Population under 3000. The town contains a handsome temple, a ruined mosque, encamping ground, police station, *bazar*, school, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices. Good water supply.

Binauli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chaprauli—Large village stands on a raised site, 40 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,500. Large community of Sarangi Baniyas, possessing a handsome temple. Agricultural centre, without trade or manufactures. *Bazar*, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Daha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dasna—Town situated in the open plain, 23 miles from Meerut, and 1 mile west of the Ganges Canal. Population 5000. Religious fair during the *Muharam* in honour of a Musalman saint. Hindu fair twice a year. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.] Weekly market on Saturday.

Daula—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daurala—Village with post office [m.].

Dehra—Village with post office [m.].

Dhaulana—Village with post office [m.].

Faridnagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garhmuktesar—Ancient town stands on the high cliffs on the right bank of the Ganges, 4 miles below its junction with the Barh Ganga ; 26 miles from Meerut south-east. Population about 8000, chiefly Brahmans. Originally a ward (mahalla) in the mythical city of Hastinapur, celebrated in the *Bhagavat Purana* and in the *Mahabharata*. Derived its name from the temple of Mukteswara Mahadeo, dedicated to the goddess Ganga, consisting of four separate shrines, two on the cliff and two below it. Close by stand 80 *safi* pillars. A great fair at the full moon of Kartik attracts about 200,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country. Little trade except in timber and bamboo, rafted down the Ganges from the Dun and Garhwal. Police station, four *sarais*, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghaziabad—Town and municipality, also railway junction station

[R.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 27 miles from Meerut City. Population about 13,000. It derives its name from its founder, the Wazir Ghazi-ud-din. Several *sarais*, *tahsili*, munsifi, school, municipal hall, police station, 6 mosques, post office [m. s. t.]; and several Hindu temples (the handsomest known as the—Mandir of Dudheswarnath). Numerous barracks, bungalows, and houses for native employes have sprung up in the neighbourhood of the railway station. The town is now an important grain mart. Weekly market for hides and leather manufactures.

Hapur.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Meerut and Bulandshahr road, 18 miles from Meerut city. Several fine groves surround the town, but the wall and ditch have fallen out of repair, and only the names of the fine gates now remain. Population 14,000. The principal *bazar*, known as Purana (old) *bazar*, runs from the Meerut to the Delhi gate. West of this are the Purana (old) and Naya (new) mandis or markets—Mahadeoganj, Khubari bazar, Bazaz (cloth merchants) and Halwai (sweetmeat makers) bazars. All these bazars are well lined with shops, and form a compact business quarter. The Musalmans reside chiefly to the east. Water supply is good. *Tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, 3 *sarais*, 28 mosques (of which the Jama Musjid is principal mosque), 29 temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is an encamping ground for troops outside the town. Considerable trade in sugar, grain, cotton, timber, bamboos, and brass utensils.

Hastinapur.—Ruined city, lying on the bank of the Burh Ganga or former bed of the Ganges, 22 miles from Meerut. It formed the capital of the great Pandava Kingdom, celebrated in the Mahabharata, and probably one of the earliest Aryan settlements outside the Punjab. Few traces of the ancient city now remain. The modern hamlet of Hastinapur contains a population of only 50 or 60 persons, almost all Hindus.

Inchauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaini—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kharkhauda—Village with post office [m.].

Khekera.—Town in Baghpat *tahsil*, situated 26 miles from Meerut city. Population 7,000. Fine Jain temple, police station, and post office [m. s.]. Large annual fair.

Kirthal.—Village 26 miles from Meerut city. Population 6,000. No *bazar*, unmade and broken roadways, damp situation, defective sanitary arrangements. Inhabitants suffer from enlarged spleen and other malarious diseases.

Kutana—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuthaur—Village with post office [m.].

Lahauri-Sarai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lawar.—Town situated 12 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,000. There is a fine house here called the Mahal sarai, built by a merchant Jawahir Singh, who also constructed the Suraj-Kund or great

tank near Meerut. The gardens attached to it are in ruins. Post office [m.].

Loni.—Decayed town 29 miles from Meerut, and 7 miles from Delhi. Population about 2,500. Ruined fort built by Prithwiraj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi. Numerous relics exist of the Mughal dynasty (now in ruins). Police station, and post office [m.].

Maukhas.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mawana.—Agricultural town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Doab upland, 16 miles from Meerut city, in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal. Population about 8,000. Large brick-built tank; ruins of another, on whose bank stands a handsome temple. Bi-weekly market; *tahsili*, police station, village school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pools of water surround the town and fever prevails after the rains.

Meerut.—City, military cantonment, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated about halfway between the Ganges and the Jumna, 25 miles east of the former, and 29 miles the latter; 41 miles from Delhi. Approached by the Grand Trunk Road, and by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which has stations at the city and cantonments—3 miles apart. The city proper lies south of the cantonments, and was originally surrounded by a wall and ditch, pierced with 9 gates, eight of which possess considerable antiquity. Population of the city, exclusive of cantonment is about 65,000. Meerut is the sixth town in order of population of all the towns in the North-West Provinces or the seventh including Lucknow in Oudh. It is also the head-quarters of a division of the army, and batteries of artillery and regiments of both English and Native-cavalry and Infantry are stationed in the cantonment.

Among the antiquarian remains of Meerut—The Suraj Kund, surrounded by numerous small temples, sanctuaries, and *sati* pillars; the Dargah of Shah Pir, a fine structure of red sandstone, erected by Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir; the Jama Musjid or 'chief mosque,' erected by Wazir of Muhammad Gazni, near which the remains of a Buddhist temple have recently come to light; and the mausoleums of Abu Muhammad Kamboh, Salar Masaud Ghazi, and Abu Yar Khan. The health of the city and cantonments, though good, has apparently suffered from the rise of water level due to the Ganges Canal. The town possesses considerable trade, but cannot be regarded as a great commercial centre, being mainly employed in ministering to the wants of the troops and European residents. The cantonment lies north of the city, at a little distance, and contains 5 *bazars*. The Meerut church is the most remarkable building, having a handsome high spire, which can be seen from the outer spurs of the Himalayas. There are also a Roman Catholic Church, and mission chapel, an asylum for the relief of Europeans and Christians in distress, a club, the cemetery and the Central jail. The Mall is one of the finest drives in India. The cantonments possess the population of 4,000 souls. A large fair, said to be one of the best of its kind in the North-West Provinces is held here in the springs, a week after the *holi* festival. Besides the usual public buildings the town contains *tahsili*,

police station, dak bungalow, several hotels, *sarais* or *dharmasalas*, post [m. s.], and Telegraph offices.

Muhi-ud-dinpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Meerut city.

Muradnagar—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Meerut city, and 9 miles from Ghaziabad railway station. Population about 5,000. Large *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m.]. A weekly market is held every Tuesday.

Narpara—Village with post office [m.].

Parichatgarh.—Ancient town in Mawana *tahsil*, situated 14 miles from Meerut city. The fort round which the town is built lays claim to great antiquity, and tradition ascribes its construction to Parikshit, grand son of Arjun, one of the five Pandava brethren in the Mahabharata, to whom is also ascribed the foundation of the town. The fort is now used as a police station. Population about 5,500. Large weekly market held every Monday. The Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal runs close to the town. Police station, school, canal bungalow, and post office [m. t.].

Phalanda—Village with post office [m.].

Pilkhuwa.—Town and municipality, situated in a depression of the plain, 19 miles from Meerut city. Population 6,000. The Hindu manufacturing population is engaged in cotton weaving, which employes 100 looms. There is also some trade in leather and shoes. Two large Hindu temples; police station, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sardhana.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on a low side near the Ganges Canal, 11 miles from Meerut city. Formerly it was the capital of the notorious Begam Samru. Population about 14,000. The town has a poor and decayed appearance, being in a decadent condition since the death of the Begam Samru. Local tradition assigns the foundation of Sardhana to one Raja Sarkat at a period anterior to the Muhammadan conquest. The Begam's residence, on the east of the town, is a fine modern house, with a grand flight of steps at the entrance and extensive grounds. It is well furnished and contains some good pictures. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, is an imposing building, surrounded by an ornamental wall. St. John's College, for training priests, occupies a low masonry house, once the Begam's private residence. Four Jain temples, schools, *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Old fort at Lashkarganj in ruins. Sardhana is now an agricultural town, with little trade and no manufactures.

Shahdara.—Town, railway station, and municipality in Ghaziabad *tahsil*, situated near the left bank of the Eastern Jamuna Canal, about 31 miles from Meerut city. The town was founded by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who gave it its present name of 'Royal Gate,' sacked by Suraj Mall Gate of Bharatpur, and plundered by the soldiers of Ahmad Shaha Durani just before the battle of Panipat. Population about 7,000. Large trade in shoes and leather; important sugar refineries. Police station, handsome *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Sirawa—Village with post office [m.].

Surirpur.—Village 28 miles from Meerut city ; population about 5,500. The Eastern Jumna Canal waters the surrounding land.

Tikri.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants, 27 miles from Meerut city. Flourishing agricultural community of Jats.

MIRZAPUR.

MIRZAPUR.—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north by Jaunpur and Benares ; on the east by the Bengal Districts of Shahabad and Lohardaga ; on the south by the Sarguja Tributary State and on the west by Allahabad District and the Rewah State. Area, 5,223 square miles, containing 7 towns and 4,300 villages. Population 116,1508. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mirzapur, 56 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The two usual harvests, *kharif* in autumn, and *rabi* in spring, have their ordinary staples of rice, millets, and *moth*, or of wheat, barley, linseed, and pulses respectively. The *kharif* crops include rice, cotton, *joar*, *bajra* ; and the *rabi* crops comprise the wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds. The usual vegetables, both indigenous, and acclimatized, are grown ; and in the neighbourhood of Ghorawal the raising of *pan* is an extensive industry.

MANUFACTURES.—Considerable manufactures of shell-lac, brass-ware, and carpets.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is slightly warmer and damper than that of Districts farther north and west. The hilly southern tract especially suffers from excessive heat, and Chunar has also a bad character as a summer station. The rainfall exceeds the average of the North-West Provinces, owing probably to the forests and hill ranges with which the District abounds.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Robertsganj, Mirzapur, Chunar, and Family Domains. Revenue, 12 lakhs ; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Joint and one Assistant Collectors, and 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Tahsildar, District Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Post-master, Head-master Zila School, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Mirzapur see Mirzapur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahraura.—Town and railway station, 10 miles north of the town. Population 11,600. Trade in grain, oil-seeds, stick-lack, and jungle produce. Manufactures of sugar, glass bangles, and lacquered toys, and to a small extent of silk made from imported cocoons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Aurai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barah.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhadohi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhuilikhas—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaigarh.—Ruined fort perched on the summit of a wooded height, 9 miles north of river Son, and 50 miles from Benares. The hill was no doubt occupied in very early times, but the existing fortress is attributed to the Emperor Sher Shah.

Bijaipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bindhachal (*Vindhavasini*)—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Mirzapur. A temple to the goddess of Bindhyabasini, situated on the summit of the rock is an object of interest here. Annual fair in the month of Kartick. Post office [m. s.].

Chakia—Village with post office [m.].

Chaupan—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chota-Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chunar (*Chanar*).—Fortress and ancient town, also municipality railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Mirzapur. Population about 10,000. The fort of chunar is built upon an outlier of the Vindhya range; a sandstone rock jutting into the Ganges, and deflecting the river to the north. The circumference of the wall is about 2,400 yards. Tradition assigns a high antiquity to this fort. Bharti Nath, king of Ujain and brother of Vikramaditya, is said to have chosen this solitary wooded rock overhanging the Ganges as the site of his hermitage. The present buildings are, the work of later Musalman conquerors, who adopted the ancient Hindu fortifications to their more modern military requirements. The fort passed through many changes of Masters, under the Pathan and Mughal dynasties; and finally fell into the hands of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, about the year 1750, and in 1781 it was attacked by the British troops. The fort is now used as a place of confinement for State prisoners, and is held by small garrison. The fort is armed with 18 guns, of various calibre up to 32-pounders, four 8-inch mortars, and 1,200 barrels of gunpowder. A little to the east lies the tomb of Muhammadan saint. His mausoleum lies at a rather long bow-shot from the fortress; other Muhammadan mausoleums have grown up around it, and a cemetery in a beautiful garden. It is visited each year by crowds of devotees, both Hindus and Muhammadans. The town is the seat of a flourishing native literary society and has a reading-room, telegraph office, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Drummondganj—Village with post office [m.].

Dudhi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gaipura—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mirzapur.

Ganeshganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghurawal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gopiganj—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haliya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hachwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katka—Village with post office [m.].

Khairwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamaria—Village with post office [m.].

Kon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Korh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Mariyahan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mirzapur.—*Tahsil*, city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Ganges, 47 miles from Benares by rail. Population about 82,000. The town has a handsome river front, lined with stone *ghats* or flights of stairs, and exhibiting numerous mosques, Hindu temples, and dwelling houses of the wealthier merchants, with highly decorated facades, and richly carved balconies and door-frames. Large wells of tasteful architecture, occur in the principal streets. The view from below, looking up the river along its lofty and rugged bank, crowned in the distance by the city with its great mosque and temples, is very striking. Manufactures of shell-lac, giving employments to about 4,000 persons; also of brass-ware and carpets, and a large trade in stone. Imports of grain, sugar, cloth, metals, fruits, spices, tobacco, lac, salt, and cotton; exports of the same articles, with manufactured lac-dye, shell-lac, and *ghi*.

The civil station stretches along a single road to the north-east of the city, parallel with the river. Beyond the civil station is the parade ground (now utilized as a race-course, rifle range, and camping ground), and one or two of the old military bungalows, now occupied by civil residents. In addition to the houses of the official and private European residents, there are the church, schools, and orphanage of the London Mission; the public offices, jail, hospital, charitable dispensary, club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nahwai—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Mirzapur.

Ozh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pahari (Pahara)—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Mirzapur. Post office [m. s.].

Pali.—Village with post office [m.].

Pannuganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rajgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Robertsganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 50 miles from Mirzapur town. Population under 1,500. The village and *tahsil* are named after Mr. W. Roberts, Collector of Mirzapur in 1846, and settlement officer of the District. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shahganj—Village with post office [m. t.].

Suriyawa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MORADABAD.

MORADABAD (*Muradabad*).—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bijnor and the Tarai Districts; on the east by the Native State of Rampur; on the south by the Budaun District; and on the west by the river Ganges. Area, 2,282 square miles, containing

15 towns and 2443 villages. Population, 1,179,398. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Moradabad, 399 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into the usual seasons of Upper India—the *rabi* or spring harvest and the *kharif* or autumn harvest. The *kharif* crops comprise rice, cotton, millets, oil-seeds and others. The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and others. The staple crops of the District are millets, wheat, pulses, and sugar-cane. There are no Government irrigation works in the District, but about one-tenth part of the area is irrigated by private individuals, nearly all from wells.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The whole District, except the Moradabad *tahsil*, exports large quantities of grain; while the excepted *tahsil* exports much sugar, and imports grain for local consumption. The principal imports are salt, tobacco, metals, and piece-goods.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Moradabad is generally healthy, except in the submontane tract which borders on the Tarai, and in the low lands of the Ganges and Sot. It is neither very dry nor very moist, and showers ordinarily occur in every month of the year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Sambhal, Moradabad, Bilari, Amroha, Hasanpur, and Thakurdwar. Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the total expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant and 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post-Master, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 8 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding the town of Moradabad see Moradabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aghwanpur.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Amroha.—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 24 miles from Moradabad by camel carriage. Population about 40,000. Contains a tank, and tomb of Shaikh Saddu. Tahsili, Munsiff's court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Asmauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Bachraon.—Rural town 39 miles from Moradabad by road, and 7 miles east of Ganges. Population about 7,500. Post office [m. t.].

Bahjoi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhojpur.—Town 8 miles from Moradabad, and from Dhela river 1 mile east. Population 4,500. Agricultural centre, of no commercial importance.

Bilari.—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 15 miles from Moradabad. Population about 5,000. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandausi.—Town, municipality, and railway junction station. [R.], 27 miles from Moradabad, and 4 miles west of the Sot river.

Population about 25000. Munsiff's court, and a bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Principal mart for surrounding parts of Rohilkhand. Considerable export trade in sugar. Large cotton-pressing factory, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive quarries of *kankar* or nodular lime stone.

Chhajlet.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Darhial.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhanaura.—Town situated 9 miles from Ganges, and 45 miles from Moradabad town. Population under 6,000. A compact town with a neat causewayed market place. Police station, 2 schools, and post office [m.]. Depôt of sugar trade.

Dilori.—Village with post office [m.].

Gajraula.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hasanpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 5 miles east of the Ganges, and 33 miles from Moradabad. An agricultural town of merely local importance. Population about 9,500. Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandarki.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Moradabad. Post office [m. s.].

Kanth (Maunagar).—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Moradabad, and 2 miles east of the Gangan river. Population 7,000. Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth, in which there is a large local trade. Market days, Mondays and Fridays. Post office [m.].

Manpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mondha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Moradabad.—Town and Tahsil, also municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Ramganga, 10 miles from the Rampur border. Population 73,400. Founded by Rustam Khan in 1625, and named after Prince Murad Bukhsh, son of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort and Jama Musjid or chief mosque are worthy of notice. The town is a large centre of trade for country produce, and has risen considerably in importance since the opening of the railway. Principal imports—grain sugar, *ghi*, oil, and oil-seeds, European and Native cloth, animals for slaughter and metals. Moradabad is noted for its metal work, and especially for inlaid work of brass and tin, which affords employment to several thousands of persons. Chintzes and cotton cloth are also manufactured in the city. The native-quarter is intersected by several good thoroughfares, and is divided into 110 muhallas or wards. The principal buildings in the native quarters are the Jama Musjid, municipal hall, and literary institute, *tahsili*, mission church, high school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. T.]. Beyond the jail to the north-west of the town, are the cantonments and civil station. The Collector's offices and civil courts are situated between the native quarter and the cantonments. The railway station lies to the south of the cantonments. The station club comprises a library, billiard room, swimming bath, roquet court, and garden. The military force in cantonments ordinarily consists of a full Native Infantry regiment, and a detachment of a European regiment.

Mughalpur.—Town and railway station, situated on the open plain, 7 miles north-west of Moradabad town, and 1 mile west of the Ramganga river. Population under 6,000. An old fort is still standing near the town.

Narauli.—Agricultural town situated 5 miles east of the river Sot. Population 5,500. It is an old Rajput village in the possession of the Bargiyar family, the descendants of Raja Pratap Singh. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Elementary school, and post office [m.].

Nowgawan.—Village with post office [m.].

Pakbara.—Village with post office [m.].

Rahra.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajabpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Salimpur.—Village in Amroha *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Weekly market on Thursdays. Numerous ruins of temples and tombs exist in the neighbourhood.

Sambhal.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Aligarh road, 23 miles from Moradabad town, and 4 miles west of the Sot river. The modern town covers the summit of an extensive mound, composed of remains and *debris* of the ancient city. Two heaps of ruins known as Bhaleshwar and Bikteswar, mark the old bastions of the city wall. The public buildings include the *tahsili* or sub-collectorate offices, munsifi or subordinate Judge's court, police station, dispensary, American mission church and schools, several municipal schools, distillery, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Refined sugar is the chief manufacture, and also the principal article of trade. Wheat and other grains and *ghi*, are also exported, and there is some export of hides. Cotton cloth is manufactured but chiefly for local wants.

Seondra.—Village in Bilari *Tahsil*; population about 4,000. Bi-weekly market, held on Thursdays and Sundays. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Sirsi.—Town situated 17 miles from Moradabad, and 3 miles east of the river Sot. Population about 6,500. Police outpost station, *sarai* or native inn, post office [m. s.], and the tomb of Makhdum Shah, the reputed founder of the town.

Thakurdwar.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 27 miles from Moradabad. Population about 7,000. Besides the sub-divisional buildings, the town contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, distillery, *sarai*, 7 mosques, 4 temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufacture of cotton cloth.

Ujhari.—Village in Hasanpur *tahsil*, 7½ miles from Hasanpur town. Population about 3,500. It contains 5 mosques, and 1 temple, together with a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, Shah Daud. Weekly market and post office [m.].

MUTTRA.

MUTTRA (*Mathura*).—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of North Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Aligarh and Gurgaon Districts, on the east by Aligarh and Etah Districts, on the south by Agra District, and on the west by Bharatpur State and Gurgaon District. Area, 1,440 square miles, and population 713,421, comprising in 14 towns and 836 villages. Administrative head-quarters are at the city of Muttra, 340 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into 2 harvests *kharif* and *rabi*. The *kharif* crops comprise *joar*, *bajra*, and cotton; and the *rabi* or spring harvest includes wheat, barley, and gram. The more valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and vegetables occupy only a small area. Irrigation is practised from the Ganges Canal and Agra Canal.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District, being mainly agricultural, has little external trade, and no manufactures of importance.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is hot and dry, owing to the proximity of the sandy deserts on the west great extremes of temperature occur, the cold of winter being comparatively excessive, while hot winds blow from the west with great violence during April, May, and June. On the whole the climate is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Sadabad, Mat, Muttra, Chhata, Kosi, and Mahaban. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master, Zila School, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Post master, 7 Honorary Magistrates, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer Muttra is comprised in the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra. [For further information regarding the city of Muttra see Muttra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aring—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baldeo—Village and place of pilgrimage with 3000 inhabitants. A modern town, so called from a famous temple in its centre, which is the daily resort of large numbers of pilgrims. A sacred bathing tank, the Khir Sagar 'Ocean of Milk,' is situated close to the temple. The ancient village was called Rirha, and now forms a suburb of the present town. Two annual fairs. Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Barari—Village with post office [m.].

Barsana—Town situated at the foot, and on the slope of a small ridge near the border of Bharatpur State, the summit of the ridge being crowned with temples in honour of Radha, the wife of Krishna. Half-way down the slope, a long flight of steps leads to the temple of Mahiban, Radha's grand-father. Remains of ancient buildings and of sacred bathing tanks. Post office [m. s.].

Dhainsa—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttra.

Disawar—Town lying on the road from Kandauli to Muttra, 6 miles north of the Jumna. Population 5000. Agricultural centre of little commercial importance.

Brindaban (*Vrindavan*, literally "a forest of Tulsi plants," the place to which Krishna removed from Gokul).—Town, municipality, and railway station; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 5 miles north of Muttra. Population 22,000. Brindaban is one of the great places of pilgrimage of India, and is annually resorted to by thousands of Hindus, from the most distant provinces. It ranks amongst holiest cities of the Hindus, and contains a large number of temples, shrines, and sacred sites. Among the most noticeable may be mentioned—the temple of Gobind Deva, erected in 1590 by Raja Man Sing of Ambar, Governor of Kabul and Behar under Akbar. Among the other principal shrines are the temple of Madan Mohan, a form of Krishna, on the river bank, at the upper end of the town; that of Gopinath, built about 1580; and the great temple of Seths, dedicated to Rangji, constructed at a cost of 45 lakhs of rupees. Handsome *ghats* line the bank of the Jumna; and above, the temples and houses rise picturesquely with decorated facades. The Khusal-bagh is a picturesque garden surrounded with a masonry wall, and is situated close to the town. Abaliya Bai, the Maratha Queen of Indore built a large well of red sandstone, with 57 steps leading down to the water's edge. Two other tanks, known as the Brahma-kund, and the Govind-kund, possess great sanctity for Hindus. Many private houses are built of hewn sandstone. Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chata—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 9 miles west of the Jumna, and 21 miles from Muttra. Population about 6500. The principal feature of the town is its large fort like *sarai*, with battlemented walls and bastions and two lofty entrance gateways of decorated stone-work dating from the time of Akbar. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains a police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market held on Friday.

Farah—Town situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, 22 miles from Agra, and 13 miles from Muttra, a mile from the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 4,000. Small *bazar*, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Gobardhan (*Girraj*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, lies among the low rocky hills on the western frontier. Noticeable only for its antiquarian remains, which include—the sacred tank of Manasi Ganga, where the pilgrims bathe at the close of the rains; the temple of Hari Deva; the two Cenotaphs of Randhir Singh, and Baldeo Singh, Rajas of Bharatpur; and the monument of Suraj Mall. The last-named memorial comprises 3 cenotaphs, 9 Kiosks, and a large garden with an artificial lake. Gobardhan is a celebrated hill (14 miles from Muttra), which was upheld by Krishna on one finger to shelter the cowherds from a storm excited by Indra as a test of Krishna's divinity. Numerous temples in honour of Krishna have been built here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gokul—Town situated on the eastern bank of the Jumna river, 6 miles from Muttra town. Hindu tradition regards the village as the

spot where Vishnu first visited the earth in the form of Krishna. Also noted as the place where Vallabhi Swami, a Hindu reformer of the 16th century, first preached his doctrines. The shrines and temples are quite modern. Many thousands of pilgrims, chiefly from Gujrat and Bombay yearly resort to this place. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jait—Village with post office [m.].

Jalesar—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Hathras. Post office [m. s. t.].

Karaila—Village with post office [m.].

Kosi—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the open plain, 10 miles west of the Jumna, and 29 miles from Muttra town. Population about 12,000. The town contains the largest cattle mart in the District, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kosikhurd—Village with post office [m.].

Kursanda.—Town situated on the Agra and Aligarh road, 8 miles north of Jumna, and 20 miles from Muttra town. Population about 6,500. The town contains 4 small temples, and by-weekly markets on Sunday and Thursday.

Maghera.—Town situated 15 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 5,000. An agricultural town, of little or no commercial importance.

Mahaban (*A great forest*).—Ancient town and municipality, also place of pilgrimage, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Jumna river, about 6 miles below Muttra town, near the opposite bank of the river. Population 6,500. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional buildings, the town contains police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

This ancient wood-land country, fringing the sacred Jumna, was from very early times, associated with religious legends. The architectural remains still combine the Buddhiste and Hindu forms. In Sanskrit literature it is closely associated with Gokul, which lies about a mile off overhanging the stream of the Jumna. Indeed, the scenes of the youthful adventures of Krishna, which are ascribed in the Puranas to Gokul, are actually shown at Mahaban, about a mile from the river.

The ruins of Mahaban rise as a hill of brick and mud covering about thirty acres, the site of the old fort. The shrine of Syam Lala, a mean cell, is perched on the highest point of the old fortifications, looking towards the Jumna. The local legend relates that when Krishna was born at Muttra, his uncle Kans (Kaus), a wicked giant, knowing by prophecy that his sister's son would slay him, commanded that if she brought forth a male child, it should at once be killed. The nurse, however, fled with the infant across the river to Mahaban. There, in the present shrine of Syam Lala, Jasoda (wife of Nand) had given birth to a girl; and the nurse, changing the infants, brought back the female child to Muttra, as the offspring of the giant's sister. How Krishna in the end slew the giant is well known.

The most interesting relic at Mahaban, is the so called place of Nanda, the foster-father of the changeling Krishna. This covered court

was re-erected by the Muhammadans in the time of Aurangzeb, from ancient Hindu and Buddhist materials to serve as a mosque. It is divided into four aisles by five rows of sixteen pillars, eighty in all, from which it takes its popular name of Assi Khamba or the eighty pillars. Many of the capitals are curiously carved with grotesque heads and squat figures. Some of the inner pillars are plain, others richly ornamented with arabesques. Four of them are supposed to represent by their sculptures the four ages of the world. The pillar known as the Surya Yug or Golden Age, is covered with rich and beautiful carving; that known as the Dwapar Yug or Second Age of the world is adorned in almost equal profusion. The Treta Yug or Third Age; is more scantily carved; while the Kali yug or present Iron Age of the world is represented by a crude unsculptured pillar. The interior pillars furnish examples of a much disputed form in Hindu architecture, and consist of two short columns, set one on the top of the other.

In the palace of Nand are laid the scenes of Krishna's infancy. His cradle still stands in the pillared hall. The churn in which Krishna's foster-mother made butter for the household is shown, and consists of a long bamboo sticking out of a carved stone. Mahaban is still a very popular place of pilgrimage among the Hindus. Thousands of Vishnu-worshippers yearly visit the scenes of the infancy of the child-god. But in addition to the steady stream of devotees from distant parts, the pillared hall is resorted to by Hindu mothers from the neighbouring Districts for their purification on the sixth-day after child-birth, whence the building derives its local name of the Chhati Palna or Place of the Chhati Puja. The anniversary of Krishna's birth is also celebrated during several days in the month of Bhadon or September, by a vast concourse of people.

Mahjoi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 3,000. It is a station of Hindu pilgrimage, and is said to derive its name from the milk-pans (*mat*) upset by Krishna in his childish play. The *tahsili* and police station are situated within the enclosure of an old mud fort. Weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Muttra (Mathura).—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Muttra District, also city, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, about 30 miles above Agra. Population about 60,000, including cantonments.

Muttra forms a great centre of Hindu devotion, and large numbers of pilgrims flock annually to its festivals. The surrounding country teems with associations and legends of the divine brothers Krishna and Balaram, who dwelt in the neighbouring plain. Muttra contains many relics of the Buddhist faith, and its whole atmosphere breathes the gentle religion of Krishna. The charity of the inhabitants and pilgrims to the animal creation has encouraged swarms of monkeys in the city, and innumerable turtles in the river off the bathing *ghats*. The carved facades of the houses in fine white stone and wood, with the richly ornamented houses of the great merchants along the principal streets, render Muttra

one of the most interesting and artistic cities of modern India. The principal edifices include the Sati-burj (or Tower of the Faithful Widow). The Jama Musjid or mosque of Aurangzab ; and the modern temples of Gatashram, Dwarakadhis, Bijes Gobind, and Radha Krishna. The city contains the Government offices, courts, charitable dispensary, high school, jail, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. The cantonment railway station lies 3 miles from the city station. Manufacture of Pedha or sweet-meat is remarkable here.

Noh-Jhil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

OI.—Village with post office [m.].

Perkham.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Muttra.

Rai.—Village with post office [m.].

Rasulpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Raya.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttra. Post office [m. s.].

Sadabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Jhirna stream. Population under 4,000. The town contains a large Hindu temple with an architectural facade, and a handsome white mosque, also *tahsili*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Sahar.—Town situated on the left bank of the Agra Canal, 7 miles from Chhata town. Population about 3,000. The town contains several old houses with carved stone gateways of some architectural pretensions. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and the town contains a police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Saipau.—Town 7 miles from Sadabad town, and close to the Jalesar road station. Population about 4,000. Police station and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Sehl.—Village 8 miles from Chhata, and 16 miles from Muttra city. Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held. The village is the property of the high priest of the great temple at Brindaban.

Shergarh.—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 8 miles from Chhata town. Population 5,000. The town derives its name from a large fort, now in ruins, built by the Emperor Sher Shah. The original Zamindars of Shergarh were Pathans, from whom the estate passed by purchase to a wealthy banker Shet Gobind Das, and was devoted by him to the maintenance of the temple of Dwarkadish at Muttra. Post office [m. s.].

Sonal.—Town 12 miles from Mahaban town. Population about 2,500. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays ; *sarai* or native inn, and police outpost station.

Sonkh.—A thriving and well-to-do little town 16 miles from Muttra town. Population under 4,500. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Surir.—Town 1 mile east of the Jumna river. Population about 5,500, chiefly Thakurs or Rajputs, Banias and Bairagis. Weekly market, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Taroli.—An agricultural village with a large temple of Radha Gobind, at which an annual fair is held on the full moon of Kartik (November) and the two preceding days. Population 2,500. Weekly market.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Saharanpur District, on the east by the river Ganges, on the south by Meerut District and on the west by the Jumna river, separating it from the Punjab District of Karnal. Area, 1,658 square miles, and population 772,874, comprising in 17 towns and 883 villages. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffarnagar, 35 miles from Meerut city by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Muzaffarnagar is essentially an agricultural District, but tillage has not yet been carried to so high a pitch as in some other portions of the Doab. In the *rabi* harvest, the chief crops are wheat, barley, millet, and pulse. The *Kharif* harvest includes some of these grains, besides, sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo; it is the most important both as regards the extent of cultivation and the value of crops. Irrigation is widely practised both from wells and canals.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District is almost entirely an agricultural, and its trade is accordingly confined to the raw material which it produces. Jalalabad is the great grain mart of the surrounding country. Much traffic also passes by the Ganges Canal, on which Khatauf is the chief commercial depôt.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is comparatively cool, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average heat is decidedly greater than in Saharanpur, though perceptibly less than in Meerut. The principal endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery and diarrhoea. Fever also occurs in an epidemic form; and cholera and small-pox frequently visit the district. The cattle are occasionally attacked by epidemics of rinderpest, pleuropneumonia, and foot and mouth diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffarnagar, Budhana, Kairana, and Jansath. Revenue about 18 lakhs; and the expenditure is nearly one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with Assistant Collector and 4 Deputy Collectors; Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 8 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Muzaffarnagar town see Muzaffarnagar.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baghra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baheri—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar.

Banat—Village with post office [m.].

Basera.—Village 11 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population

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about 4,000, chiefly Jats. The villagers are agriculturists. Good well-water found 33 feet below surface. Post office [m.].

Bhainswal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhukarheri.—Town in Jansath *tahsil*. Population about 6,500. Small *bazar*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhupa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bidauli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Budhana.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Hindan, 19 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Population about 6,500. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Malarious fever occasionally prevails.

Chappar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charthawal.—A small agricultural town, situated 3 miles east of the river Hindan, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar, and 6 miles west of Kali Nadi. Population under 6,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chausana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chenab, East-bank.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Sher Shah.

Gadhi Dubhar.—Village with 2,500 residents. Contains several brick-built houses, six mosques, daily *bazar*, and large weekly market on Sundays. Principal articles of trade—sugar and salt.

Gangiru.—Town and agricultural centre, situated 35 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 5,500. A straggling village with many ruins. Canal channel to the east of the town.

Gordhanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jalalabad.—Town situated near the little river Krishni, 21 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on the road from Delhi to Saharanpur. Population about 7,000. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Fridays. Post office [m. s. t.]. The celebrated fort of Ghaus Garh, lay at a short distance from the town.

Jansath.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 6,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jasoi.—Village with post office [m.].

Jhanjhana.—Agricultural town situated on the plain, between the Jumna river and Canal, 30 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 6,000. Occupies the site of an old fort ; Canal distributary flows close to the town. Water holes exist in the immediate neighbourhood. Fever, small-pox, and cholera are common diseases. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kairana.—Town and municipality situated partly on the Jumna lowland, and partly on the bank which leads to the higher ground above, 31 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Tomb of Khwaja Sahaib, well-paved and clean *bazar*, a beautiful garden with large tank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kali Nadi, East.—River rises in Muzaffarnagar District, east of

the Ganges Canal, and between that channel and the great sand-ridge of *sarai*. During the earlier part of its course, it bears the name of Nagan, and running through grassy fields. Lower down it gradually expands, and drains the whole eastern portion of Doab. At Khurja, the river trends south-eastward, and holds the same direction for the remainder of its course until it falls into the Ganges, a few miles from Kanauj. Length about 310 miles.

Kali Nadi, West.—River rises 16 miles south of the Siwalik Hills, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and flows with a general south-westerly course to join the Hindan. Total length about 70 miles.

Kandhla.—Town and municipality, situated 33 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 12,000. An agricultural town, with small local trade. Manufacture of saltpetre. A bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khatauli.—Commercial town and railway station, 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Population under 7,000. It is a place of increasing importance as a mart for the exchange of country produce. The town contains 4 Jain temples, good *bazar*, with a well-paved road. Police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lohari—Village with post office [m.].

Mansurpur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Miranpur.—Town stands in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal, distant 20 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 7,500. Post office [m. s.].

Muzaffarnagar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District and *Tahsil* of the same name; 36 miles from Saharanpur by rail. Population 16,000. The town is closely built, and crowded with small narrow lanes. The town contains District court, *tahsili*, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. Trade in agricultural produce.

Purkazi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shahpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shamli.—Town situated on the bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, 24 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on a low unhealthy site. Population about 8,000. The town contains a handsome *bazar*, and carries on a considerable trade with the Punjab, consisting of exports of sugar and imports of salt. The place was originally known as Muhammadpur Zamindar, but derives its present name from one Sham, who built a market in Jahangir's reign. Munsiff's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Solani.—River in Muzaffarnagar District; rises in the Siwalik Hills, from the Mohan Pass, flows in general south-westerly direction, and falls into the Ganges, after a total course of about 55 miles.

Thana Bhawana.—Ancient but decaying town, situated on a raised site, near the lowlands of the Krishna Nadi; 18 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 8,000. Known under Akbar as

Thana Bhim but derives its present name from the temple to Bhawani Devi, still much frequented by Hindu pilgrims. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tissa—Village with post office [m. s.].

PILIBHIT.

PILIBHIT.—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Tarai District ; on the east by the independent territory of Nepal and by Shahjahanpur District ; on the south by Shahjahanpur ; and on the west by Bareilly District. Area, 1371 square miles, containing 5 towns and 1,046 villages. Population, 485,366. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Pilibhit, 32 miles from Bareilly by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The three *tahsils* of which the District is composed differ widely in soil, products, and climate. In the northern *tahsil* of Pilibhit, with its clayey soil and heavy rainfall, rice forms the predominant crop ; but owing to the canals, a considerable area has been devoted to wheat, barley, and sugar-cane. The eastern *tahsil* produces chiefly *urd bajra*, wheat, and barley. In the southern *tahsil* of Bisalpur every variety of crop common to Rohilkhand is grown with success.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District is chiefly centred in Pilibhit town, the principal staples consisting of rice, borax, spices, sugar, timber, hides, and cattle. The finer descriptions of rice grown in the Tarai District, are mostly collected at Neoria town, 9 miles from Pilibhit town. The rice is husked here, and when re-sold passes under the name of Pilibhit rice. Sugar-cane is largely grown, and the raw material is manufactured into sugar in Pilibhit, and Bisalpur towns. The imports from Nepal, consisting chiefly of rice, grain, gums, and resins ; while the exports into Nepal from Pilibhit, principally salt and cotton goods.

CLIMATE.—Fever, usually intermittent, though sometimes changing to the remittent type, is endemic throughout the District, but localizes itself most malignantly about the swamps that border on and intersect the forests in Purnapur *tahsil*. It is most prevalent, as well as most fatal in its character, at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Apart from fever, Pilibhit may be considered to be, on the whole, a healthy District, and visits of epidemic disease are rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Bisalpur, Pilibhit, and Purnapur. Revenue about 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Pilibhit see Pilibhit].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barkhera—Village with post office [m.].

Bisalpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 24 miles from Bareilly, and 2 miles east of

the river Deoha. Population about 10,000. North of the town is a fine square masonry tank, surrounded by *dharamsalas*, temples, and other Hindu buildings. An annual fair for cattle and country produce is held in the village. A weekly market, is held, grain and coarse sugar being the principal staples of trade. The official quarter contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, branch dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumti.—River rises in an alluvial tract between the Deoha or Gara and the Gogra (Ghagra) rivers. Its source is in a small lake or morass called the Phaljar Tal, 19 miles from Pilibhit town, and about 605 feet above sea-level ; and after a total course of 500 miles, the river Gumti falls into the Ganges.

Jehanabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kadhotanda—Village with post office [m.].

Katala—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit.

Neoriya—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pilibhit.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Deoha river, 77 miles from Kheri Lakhimpur. Population about 30,000. The town contains two large markets, of which Drummond-ganj consists of a large number of shops, well arranged on a good site. Rice from Tarai ; borax and pepper from Kumaun and Nepal ; honey, wax, wool, etc. are brought up at Baramdeo, and other marts, by Pilibhit merchants, who afterwards distribute the produce throughout this and neighbouring District. The coarser kind of carpentry still flourishes, and country carts are largely made. A small trade is carried on in catechu. There is a brisk manufacture of metal vessels, and a small manufacture of hempen sacking. The most important industry is that of sugar refining ; sugar forms the main export both of the town and District. The chief imports are grain, salt, cotton goods, and cleaned cotton.

The handsomest portion of Pilibhit town is its western outskirt, where stand the remains of old Rohila chief's palace, his cathedral mosque, the anglo-vernacular school, and the dispensary. All these buildings stand on an open space enclosed and planted with trees. The other public buildings include the Government courts and offices, police station, post office [m. s. t.], public bath (*hammam*), and a *sarai*, or native inn. A military encamping ground is situated amidst groves just outside the town on the south.

Puranpur—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Pilibhit. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

RAMPUR STATE.

RAMPUR.—Native State in Rohilkhand, under the political superintendence of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It lies between the British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. Area 945

square miles ; population 551,249. The country is level and fertile, well supplied with water. The usual crops are grown. The thriving cultivation bears testimony to the industry of the Pathans, the chief farmers. The principal exports are sugar, rice, hides and *khes*, a kind of cloth for which the capital is famous. Game is fairly abundant in the State. *History*.—The first Rohilla Afghans who settled in this part of India were two brothers, Shah Alam and Husain Khan, who, in the latter part of the 17th century, came to seek service under the Mogul Emperor. Ali Muhammad, the adopted son of one of their descendants, obtained the title of Nawab, and a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhand in 1719. After his death the estates were divided, the *jagir* of Rampur falling to the younger son. On the cession of Rohilkhand to the British Government in 1801, the family were confirmed in their possessions. For his loyalty during the mutiny, the Nawab received a grant of land.

CLIMATE.—No regular meteorological observations are taken in Rampur ; but it is believed that the rainfall, owing to the proximity of the state to the hills, is greater than in the neighbouring British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. The climate is said to be cooler for the same reason. The northern part of Rampur adjoins the Tarai at the foot of the Himalayas, and shares its characteristics. This part of the country is a marshy forest, overrun with jungle and grass of such luxuriant growth as to conceal a man on horse back. The air in consequence is pestilential, except in the coldest period of winter, and during the heaviest rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total income of the State amounts to Rs. 1,694,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 1,560,000. There are 3 courts in the State, following the principles of Hindu or Muhammadan law, according to the religion of the parties. In criminal matters, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code are carried out as far as practicable. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Nawab. The civil courts of first instance are of two kinds—one for suits for debt, and the other for claims relating to inheritance, etc. There are 2 appellate courts, while a final appeal lies to the Nawab in person. The military force of Rampur ordinarily consists of 28 guns, with 300 artillerymen ; 570 cavalry ; 300 military foot police, and 730 miscellaneous foot. The State contains a jail, 2 post offices, 5 dispensaries, 10 State schools, and 152 indigenous schools (maktabs). Ruling Chief—Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, a Pathan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Rampur—Capital of the State of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kosila river, about 18 miles east from Moradabad town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Another metalled road runs south-east to Bareilly. Population about 76733. The town is enclosed by a broad, dense, nearly circular bamboo hedge, from 8 to 10 miles in circumference ; it has only eight openings, at which military guards are stationed. The Jama Masjid or cathedral mosque, and the small but crowded Saifdarganj square, are situated in the centre of this circular area. To the north-west are the Diwan-i-Am, or re-

ception hall ; the *Kurshid Manzil* or Sun-palace where European guests are accommodated ; the *Machhi Bhawan* or the Nawab's private palace, and the *Zanana* buildings. The old fort is now used for native guests. The tomb of Faiz-ulla Khan, situated north of the town, consists of raised masonry terrace, shaded by trees. Rampur has all the appearance of a thriving town. The people have a well-to-do look ; the streets are crowded with busy passengers ; and the *bazars* are lined with prosperous-looking shops. Manufactures—sword-blades and jewellery, also pottery and damash (khes). Rampur is also famous for its religious instruction, and many students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, and even Bokhara. No tuition-fee is taken from these visitors ; on the contrary, if they live in mosque, the people of the neighbourhood support them and they always receive a share of the public charities. Post office [m. s. T.].

Shahabad—Town in Rampur State ; situated on the south bank of the Ramganga. Population under 9000. The town is built on rising ground, and is considered the healthiest place in the State. The Nawab has a summer residence in Shahabad, built on the ruins of an old mud fort ; it is about 100 feet higher than the surrounding country, and commands a fine view for miles around. Several old Pathan families live here.

Tanda—Town situated on the Moradabad—Kaladungi road, 14 miles from Rampur town. Population 10,000. Tanda is the centre of the rice trade of this part of the country. Post office [m.].

SAHARANPUR.

SAHARANPUR.—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Siwalik Hills, which separate it from Dehra Dun District ; on the east by the Ganges, separating it from Bijnor District ; on the south by Muzaffarnagar District ; and on the west by the river Jumna, separating it from the Punjab Districts of Karnal and Umballa. Area, 2,242 square miles ; containing 19 towns and 1614 villages. Population 1,001,280. Administrative head-quarters are at Saharanpur city, 36 miles from Muzaffarnagar by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into two harvests. The *kharif* or autumn harvest includes rice, *joar*, *bajra*, cotton, indigo, and vegetables. The *rabi* or spring harvest comprises wheat, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulses, cereals are, however, the principal products of the total cultivated area. Irrigation is much practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of the District is chiefly confined to its raw materials, and especially to food-grains in which it possesses a thriving and increasing trade. Its manufactures consist of coarse cloth, jewellery, sweet-meats, wood-carving, and leather-working. There are several cotton-pressing mills. The Rurki work-shops, employ over 1000 workmen. Among the articles produced are steam-engines, pumps, printing presses, lathes, and mathematical instruments. Besides its direct value as a source of income, this establishment is of great im-

portance as a training school for native artisans. The Thomson Civil Engineering College, also situated at Rurki, is a most useful institution. A large horse fair is held here every year, in connection with which an agricultural exhibition was established in 1881. A large annual horse fair is held at Hardwar. The District is well supplied with means of communication by rail and water.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is the same as that of the Doab generally, modified by its northern position, and the cool breezes from the neighbouring hill country. The cold weather arrives earlier and lasts longer than in the lower Districts, but the summer months are tropical in their excessive heat. Fever and small-pox are the principal diseases of the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Saharanpur, Nakur, Rurki, and Deoband. Revenue, 12 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Joint Magistrate and 2 Deputy Collectors. District and Sessions Judge, Tahsiidar, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Head-master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Chaplain Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Saharanpur town see Saharanpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambota.—Town 16 miles from Saharanpur. Population under 7,000. It contains two mosques, *bazar*, police outpost, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bahat—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bargaon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagwanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bhim Ghora.—A place of Hindu pilgrimage in the District. In a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the south, and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high, is a *kund* or sacred pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges; and above the pool an excavation in the rock, about 5 feet square, occupied by a *fakir*. According to the legend, Bhima was stationed at this point to prevent the Ganges from taking a different course, and the small cave referred to is said to have been made by the kick of the horse on which he was mounted. Pilgrims bathe in this pool, the waters of which are supposed to have the power of cleansing from sin. A small temple has recently been built into the rock, from which flights of steps lead down to the sacred pool.

Chilkana—Village with post office [m.].

Chodiala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Saharanpur.

Daulatpur—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Lhaksar.

Deo-band—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 2½ miles to the west of the East Kali Nadi, and 21 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 23,000. Half a mile from the town, the Jor expands into a small

lake, the Devi-kund, whose banks are covered with temples, *ghats*, and *sati* monuments, much frequented by devout pilgrims. The town has 4 *bazars*, and 42 mosques. The town originally bore the name of Deviban or the sacred Grove, and a religious assembly still takes place yearly in a neighbouring wood, which contains a temple of Devi. Export trade in grain, refined sugar, and oil; manufacture of fine cloth. The town contains tahsildar's and munsiff's courts, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Gangoh.—Town situated 23 miles from Saharanpur; population about 13,000. Consists of an old and a new quarter. Good water; public health generally above the average. Little trade. School-house, charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hardwar.—Ancient historical town, municipality, railway station, and place of pilgrimage; situated on the right bank of the Ganges at the foot of the Siwalik Hills, 16 miles from Lhaksar, 17 miles from Rurki, and 39 miles from Saharanpur. On the opposite shore rises the hill of Chandi Pahar, whose summit is crowned by a temple, connected with those of Hardwar. The Ganges here divides into many shallow channels, intercepted by islands. The town is of great antiquity, and has borne many names. It was originally known as Kapila or Gupila, from the sage Kapila, who passed his life in religious austerities at the spot still pointed out as Kapilasthana. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, visited this city in the 7th century A. D., which he calls Mo-yu-lo, and the remains of which still exist at Mayapur, a little to the south of the modern town. The name of Hardwar, or Hari-dwara, literally 'Siva's Gate or Vishnu's Gate,' seems to be of comparatively modern origin. A dispute exists to this day between the followers of Siva and Vishnu, as to which of these deities gave birth to the Ganges. The Sivaites argue that the proper name, is Hara-dwara 'Siva's Gate'; the Vishnuites maintain that it is Hari-dwara, 'Vishnu's Gate.' The truth is that it was a scene of sacred rites long before either Sivaism or Vishnuism developed in their present forms. As the spot where the Ganges issues forth on its fertilizing career, Hardwar obtained the veneration of each of the great religions of India, and preserves the memorials alike of Buddhism, Sivaism, and Vishnuism, and of rites perhaps earlier than any of them.

The present town and the ruined village of Mayapur lies on the right bank of the Ganges, at the southern base of the Siwalik range on the left is the Chandi Pahar, on the top of which is a temple connected with those in Hardwar itself. The great object of attraction at the present day is the Hari-ke-charn or bathing *ghat*, with the adjoining temple of Gangadwara. The *charana* or foot-mark of Vishnu is imprinted on a stone let into the upper wall of the *ghat*, and forms an object of special revenue. The great assemble of pilgrims takes place on the first day of Baisakh; the commencement of the Hindu solar year, and the anniversary of the day upon which the Ganges first appeared upon earth. Every twelfth year, the planet Jupiter being then in Aquarius, a feast of

peculiar sanctity occurs, known as a kumbh-mela, which is attended by an enormous concourse of people. The ordinary number of pilgrims at the annual fair amounts to 100,000, and at the Kumbh-mela to 300,000. From Hardwar the pilgrims often proceed to visit the Sivaite shrine of Kedarnath and the Vaishnav temple of Badrinath, worshipping on their way at the various *prayags* or sacred confluences of two rivers. Large numbers come from the Punjab and distant parts of Rajputana. The Hardwar meeting also possesses considerable merchantile importance, being one of the principal horse-fairs in Upper India. Commodities of all kinds, Indian or European, find a ready sale and the trade in the staple food-grains forms a lucrative traffic. The local business is almost entirely confined to supplying the wants of pilgrims. The Ganges Canal draws its supplies of water from a branch channel of the river, close to Hardwar, between Mayapur and Kankhal. Police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Telegraph office at Mayapur, in connection with the Canal works at Rurki. Height above sea-level, 1024 feet.

Islamnagar—Village with post office [m.].

Jawalapur.—Town and railway station, situated on the north bank of the Ganges Canal, 14 miles from Rurki, and 36 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 15,000. The town forms with Hardwar a municipal union. Many of the Hindu residents are Brahmans connected with the Hardwar temples, who have a perpetual feud with the Musalman Rajputs. Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Jhaherera—Village with post office [m.].

Kailaspur—Village with post office [m.].

Kankhal.—Town lies on the west bank of the Ganges, 38 miles from Saharanpur, 16 miles from Rurki, and 1 mile from Hardwar. Population about 6,000, chiefly Brahman priest attached to Hardwar temple. The temple of Daksheswara, a synonym of Siva, stands to the south of the town, and marks the spot where, according to the *puranas*, Mahadeo spoilt the sacrifice of Daksha, and Sati, daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva, immolated herself in the fire. The river bank is lined with shady and tastefully laid-out gardens which give the town a picturesque appearance. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

Kota—Village with post office [m.].

Kotra—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhnauti.—Decayed town situated on the Karnal road, 26 miles from Saharanpur, and close to the high bank leading down to the Jumna lowlands. Population under 5,000. The town contains a fine specimen of an old native fort ; school, and post office [m.].

Landaura.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Rurki, and 27 miles from Saharanpur. Population 6,000. School, an old fort, and post office [m.].

Lhaksar.—Village and railway junction station, 33 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m. s.].

Manglaur.—Town situated 6 miles from Rurki, and 22 miles from Saharanpur town. Population 10,000. Traces of an old fortress may be noticed near the town. No trade. The sanitary arrangements are very defective, and the people suffer much from ague, enlarged spleen,

and other malarious diseases. Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mohand—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Muzaffarabad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nagal—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m. s.].

Nakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nanauta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paharpur—Village with post office [m.].

Pathri—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hardwar.

Raipur—Village with post office [m.].

Raisi—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Lhaksar station.

Rajupur—Village with post office [m.].

Rambagh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur.—Town stands on a low site, 14 miles from Saharanpur town. Population 8,000. Handsome new Jain temple, with gilt spire. Manufacture of glass bangles. Religious fair in June, at the tomb of a Muhammadan saint, attracts a large number of devotees. The town contains several gardens, and is surrounded by numerous groves. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Roorkee (*Rurki*).—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on an elevated ridge overlooking the bed of the Solani river, 22 miles from Saharanpur city. Population about 16,000. It is now a flourishing town with broad metalled road ways, lined with excellent shops. In the centre of the town is a large open *chawk* or market place. The town owes its chief importance to being the head-quarters of the Ganges Canal Workshops and iron foundry, established in 1845-46. The Thomson Civil Engineering College founded in 1847 for instructing natives and others in practical Engineering, with a view to employment upon public works. This institution is the largest and most important engineering College in India. The building is a spacious and handsome; and its staff is maintained at the highest point of efficiency. The sappers and miners of the native army have been stationed here since 1853, and it has formed a station for British troops since 1860. The garrison numbers about 1,000 men of all ranks. The town contains Agency to the Delhi and London Bank, Ld, church, dispensary, police station, *tahsili*, cantonment Magistrate's court, mission school of society for the propagation of the Gospel, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The low ground surrounding the town together with the percolation from the canal, gives rise to fever and other malarious diseases. Excellent meteorological observatory.

Saharanpur.—City, *tahsil*, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on a low site on both sides of the Damaula Nadi, 108 miles from Delhi. Population 63,194. The city lies in a

low and moist situation. The principal market place is a scene of busy trade. Besides the District head-quarters courts and offices, the principal official buildings consist of the *tahsili*, an old Rohilla fort, now used as an office, police station, dispensary, jail, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. St Thomas' church, two or three hotels, and a travellers' bungalow are situated near the railway station. A handsome new mosque, on the plain of the Jumna Masjid at Delhi is also worth a visit. Saharanpur is the head-quarters of the Jumna Canal Establishment, the site of a mission of the American Presbyterian Church, and a station of the Great Trigonometrical survey. Considerable trade in grain, sugar molasses, and country cloth. The Government botanical gardens are laid out with many fine walks and carriage drives. A large horse fair and an agricultural exhibition, steadily increasing in importance is held every spring.

Sirsawa.—Ancient town and railway station, 8 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 4,500. Small trade to and from the Punjab. Police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Sultanpur.—Town situated 9 miles from Saharanpur town. Population about 3,500. Considerable trade in sugar and salt with the Punjab. Post office [m.].

Titron—Village with post office, [m. s.].

SHAHJAHANPUR.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by Bareilly District, on the east by Hardoi and Kherif Districts, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Budaun and Bareilly Districts. Area, 1744 square miles, containing 6 towns and 2031 villages. Population 918,551. Sudder station—Shahjahanpur city, 406 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The course of tillage follows the ordinary rule of the North-Western Provinces, consisting of the *khari* or autumn harvest—chief staples, cotton, rice, *bajra*, and *joar*; and the *rabi* or spring harvest, including wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and peas. Sugar-cane is grown in the low-lying lands, and Indian corn on ground capable of bearing two crops a year. There are no irrigation canals in Shahjahanpur, nor does there appear any need for them, as the rainfall is copious, and the water level only from 12 to 15 feet below the surface. Irrigation is abundantly furnished by wells, tanks, ponds, and the damming up of the minor rivers and streams.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Sugar is largely manufactured, and forms the chief export of the District. European goods, metals, and salt form the main items of import trade. Rum is distilled here, and largely sold to the Commissariat Department.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shahjahanpur is much damper than that of the Upper Doab, and somewhat more so than the other portions of the Rohilkhand plain. Six weeks seldom pass at any time of the year without a fall of rain; and the prevailing wind sets easterly from the cloudy summits of the Himalayas. The heat during the hot months does not equal that of the neighbouring Districts, and excessively hot

winds seldom blow for more than five or six days in each year. Except in May and June, the country has a fresh and green aspect, very unlike the parched brown stretches of the Doab. Except in the extreme north, near the *tarai*, the climate generally is healthy; but fevers prevail in that portion of the District every spring and autumn. The valley of the Sot is also very malarious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Shahjahanpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar, and Pawayan. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The total cost of civil administration is about 3½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 4 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, Inspector of schools, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Shahjahanpur town see Shahjahanpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baragaon—Village with post office [m.].

Bonda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garhipura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaintipur—Village with post office [m.].

Jalalabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the plain 2 miles north of the Ramganga river and 19 miles south of Shahjahanpur city. Population under 9000. Bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kahiliya—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Shahjahanpur.

Kalyan—Village with post office [m.].

Kant—Town situated on the road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad, 9 miles south of the former town. Population about 5000. The town contains a police station, *sarai* and post office [m. s.]. Two encamping grounds, and bi-weekly market. Post office [m. s.].

Kathna—River rising in the Moti-ka-Tal in Shahjahanpur District; flowing in a south-easterly direction, and empties itself into the left bank of the Gumti in Sitapur District.

Katra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khamaria—Village with post office [m.].

Khandair—Village with post office [m. t.].

Khudaganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khutar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundariya—Village with post office [m.].

Madnapur—Village with post office [m.].

Miranpur Katra—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Shahjahanpur town, and 6 miles from Tilhar. Population 6500. Two *sarais* or native inns, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market days on Sundays and Thursdays.

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nahal—Village with post office [m.].

Nigohi—Village with post office [m.].

Pawayan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 4 miles south of the Bhainsi river, and 17 miles north of Shahjahanpur town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's and munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rosa—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Shahjahanpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Seramau—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m.].

Shahjahanpur—Chief town, municipality railway station, [R.] and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Deoha or Gurra, crowning the high ground, just above its junction with the Khanaut ; distant 39 miles from Hardoi. An old fort overhangs the confluence. The city was founded in 1647, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, whose name it bears, by Nawab Bahadur Khan, a Pathan. Population 78,522. The population is only dense in certain quarters, and patches of cultivated land and gardens of fruit-trees are found everywhere. Shahjahanpur, taking its population into consideration, is a city of comparatively little commercial importance. The only local manufacture is sugar, which, with cereals and pulses, forms the principal export. The three principal markets in the city are Bahadurganj near the cantonment and civil station ; Carewganj, at the other or southern end ; and a new vegetable market in the centre of the town.

The *tahsil* courts, police station, and the dispensary are situated in the centre of the city, in the main street. The police lines, jail, and high school are on the edge of the city, overlooking the valley of the Khanaut, Farther north are the District, civil, criminal, and revenue courts. The civil lines consist of a small piece of land bounded on three sides by the cantonment, and on the fourth by the native city ; but the house accommodation is said to be insufficient for the requirements of the civil residents. Before the Mutiny, native troops only were stationed at Shahjahanpur. The military force now consists of a wing of a European and a wing of a native infantry regiment. The barracks, built after the Mutiny, are comfortable and well-constructed buildings. The station contains an English church, and three churches for native converts maintained by the American Methodist Mission, which also supports one large and several small schools for boys and girls, an orphanage, and a dispensary. In addition to the high school and mission school, the town contains a Government *tahsili* school, and a municipal free school, a club, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices.

Shahbaznagar.—Large village with a fort ; situated on the river Garra, 3 miles from Shahjahanpur town, of which it may be said to form a suburb. Population 3,500.

Sindhauri—Village with post office [m.].

Tilhar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Shahjahanpur city. Population 15,000, including a number of neighbouring villages, forming

a single municipality. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

UL.—River, rising in Shahjahanpur District, flows through Kheri District, and joins the Chauka on its left bank in Sitapur District. Total length, 110 miles.

TARAI.

TARAI.—District in the Kumaun Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Kumaun District; on the east by Nepal and Pilibhit District; on the south by the Districts of Bareilly and Moradabad and the Native State of Rampur; and on the west by Bijnor. Area, 962 square miles, containing 2 towns and 581 villages. The chief town of the District is Kashipur; but the administrative headquarters are at Naini Tal, in the neighbouring District of Kumaun, where the European officers reside from May to November.

PRODUCTS.—As may be supposed, rice is the staple produce of the District; it is sown at three seasons, according to the quality of the crop. Other crops comprise wheat, barley, *joar bajra*, maize, gram, peas, mustard, linseed, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and melons. Ginger, red-pepper, turmeric, and hemp are also cultivated, but to a very small extent.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—There are no manufactures worthy of notice, and the chief trade is the export of grain. Vast herds of cattle graze in the District, belonging to Rohilkhand land-holders, and also to the migratory trading Banjaras. Communication by roads and railways.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is normally bad. There is much malarious fever of an intermittent type. Bowel complaints, small-pox, and cholera are also the prevalent diseases. Cattle epidemics are frequent and severe.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *Tahsils* of Rudarpur and Haldwani. The total revenue of the District amounts to about 3 lakhs. Total cost of civil administration is about Rs. 60,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate with an Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Peshkar, District Superintendent of Police, Post-master, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Darao—Village with post office [m.].

Gadarpar—Village with post office [m.].

Haldwani.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 4 miles from Kathgodam. *Tahsili* and post office [m. s. T.].

Jaspur—Village with post office [m. s.]. Population 7,000.

Kashipur (Kasipur).—Town and municipality, also principal centre of population in the District; situated in a marshy plain, overgrown with grass and jungle, 31 miles from Moradabad. Formerly the site

of an ancient city, several large excavations in the neighbourhood being attributed to the Pandava tutor, Drona, one of the heroes of the Mahabharata. It is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, having several temples, and holy tank, where pilgrims bathe on their way to Badrinath. Population about 15,000. Well-built handsome houses of the chief merchants. Brisk transit trade from Kumaun and Chinese Tartary to the plains. Exports of grain. Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. The Rajah of Kashipur holds rank as a special magistrate. Charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kichha.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kytema.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalkua.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Haldwani.

Ramnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudarpur.—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; stands among fine mango groves, 53 miles from Bareilly city. Population about 1,000. Ruined temples and tombs; malarious climate. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sattarganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Shafakhana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

ODDH.

ODDH.—Province of British India, under the administration of a Chief Commissioner, who is also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north-east by the independent State of Nepal; on the north-west by the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces; on the south-west by the river Ganges; on the south-east by the Benares Division; and on the east by Basti District. Area, including the Native States 29,326 square miles. Population 13,443,322. Oudh is said to be more densely inhabited than any other country in the world. The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow, 166 miles from Allahabad by rail.

The kingdom of Oudh, called Kosala, ranked among the most ancient of India. Dasarath, the father of Rama, was one of its kings. It was subdued by the Muhammadans about the close of the twelfth century, but about 1740 the Nawab became independent. In 1856 it was annexed to the British dominions, and was under a Chief Commissioner till 1877, when it was united with the North-West Provinces.

PRODUCTS.—Oudh is so fertile that few portions of India surpass it in productiveness. The staple products are wheat, barley, maize, rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, opium, cotton, salt, saltpetre, and soda. Valuable timber is plentiful in the forests.

COMMERCE.—The trade of Oudh is very considerable; European stores of all sorts, piece-goods, yarn, and hardware are imported from Calcutta; salt and cotton from the adjacent districts; cattle, copper, iron, and spices from Nepal. The *exports* are grain of all kinds, linseed

and other oli-seeds, opium, *ghi*, hides, saltpetre, lac, catechu, timber, and cloth of Tanda manufacture, chiefly to Nepal. The inland trade is assisted by annual fairs, the largest of which is held at Khairabad.

RAILWAY.—The province is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RELIGION.—The population, above referred to, consists of Hindus and Muhammadans. The Hindus greatly predominate, and are chiefly Rajputs.

LANGUAGES.—The Languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu.

REVENUE.—One and a half crores ; expenditure about 56 lakhs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Oudh is less damp than that of Lower Bengal, and has greater varieties of temperature. The year falls naturally into three seasons—the rainy, from the middle of June to the beginning of October ; the cold weather, from October to February or March ; and the hot season, from March to June. The heaviest down-pours occur in July and September, but are extremely capricious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration in Oudh belongs to the general non-regulation type, under which a single officer unites fiscal and judicial functions, original and appellate. The Province contains 12 Districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. These 12 Districts, again, comprise 43 *tahsils* or Sub-divisions. The Chief-Commissionership is now united with the Governorship of the North-Western Provinces ; but the two offices remain distinct, though held by a single person. The High Court, presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, forms the ultimate court of appeal. Each Deputy Commissioner has at his disposal a small staff of European and native assistants.

DIVISIONS.—The Province contains 2 Divisions : 1 Lucknow in the centre ; and 2 Fyzabad in the east. The divisions contain 12 districts. 1.—Lucknow comprising the districts of Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Kheri ; and 2.—Fyzabad comprising Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Barabanki ; all of which see separately.

BAHRAICH.

BAHRAICH.—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepal, on the south by Gonda and Barabanki Districts, on the east by Gonda, and on the west by Sitapur and Kheri Districts. The administrative headquarters are at Bahraich town, 37 miles from Gonda by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural staples are rice, Indian corn, barley, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, opium, indigo, fibres, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists principally of the export down the rivers of grain, clarified butter (*ghi*), and timber. Piece-goods, salt and pulses form the chief imports.

CLIMATE.—The climate resembles in some points that of Bengal, being cooler than in Districts south of the Gogra (which rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas and finally falls into the Ganges at Chapra).

but more moist and enfeebling. The prevalent diseases are fever, diarrhœa, goitre, and skin disorder.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Bahraich, Kaisarganj, and Nanpara. Revenue, about 12 lakhs ; expenditure nearly, Rs. 112,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Head-Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police. District Engineer; Assistant Conservator of Forest. Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Bahraich town *see* Bahraich].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babaganj—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m.].

Bahraich.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated in the centre of the District, 75 miles from Bahraich. Population 20,000. The town is in a flourishing condition. Its main thoroughfares are lighted at night, and the masonry drains well flushed daily with water from the public pumps. The residence of the European officers, and the Government buildings, lie on a high bank above the old bed of the Gogra. The trade of the town is principally in articles of local consumption. There is a fairly brisk local trade in piece-goods and copper utensils. The through traffic comprising grain, sugar, *ghi*, oil, timber, tobacco, hides, etc. Government District school ; 12 lower class schools. The American Methodist Mission has a station in the town, and maintains a school. Government dispensary. The principal building of interest is the shrine of Masaud, a famous warrior and saint. The shrine is maintained by the reputed descendants of some servants of the hero, and 150,000 pilgrims, both Muhammadans and Hindus, visit the place during an annual fair held in the month of Jaishtha. Tombs of his principal followers are also objects of veneration. A famous Muhammadan monastery still exists in the town, founded by a holy man from Multan about 1620. The Daulat-khana, once a handsome range of buildings, now in ruins. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baharampur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baundi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhinga.—Town and municipality, also residence of the descendants of the Raja of Gonda, 24 miles from Bahraich town. Population 5,000, including surrounding hamlets. School, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhunga.—Village 20 miles from Bahraich, and 7 miles from Bhinga. Population 400. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Chilwaria—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s.].

Fakhrapur.—Village and *pargana* on the high road from Bahramghat to Bahraich 10 miles from the latter town. The village is pleasantly situated among park-like groves of mango trees, but is unhealthy, owing to bad water ; goitre is very prevalent. The village has been held now for many years by the revenue officers of the *pargana*. Saltpetre is

prepared, but not to any great extent. No market: Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Gaighat—Village with post office [m.].

Gandara—Village with post office [m.]. Weekly cattle market.

Ikauna (Akona).—Town 22 miles from Bahraich town. Population 2,500 including neighbouring hamlets. The village itself contains only 300 inhabitants. Two Hindu temples, 3 mosques; police station, and dispensary. English school supported by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Post office [m. s. t.].

Jaitapur—Village with post office [m.].

Jamnaha—Village with post office [m. s. t.],

Jamnaha Hira Singh.—Village with post office [m.].

Jarwal.—A Muhammadan town $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bahramghat and 29 miles from Bahraich town. Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market for the sale of grain, cloth, and brass vessels. Manufactures—fireworks, dyes, saltpetre, scents, and felts. Two Hindu temples, 4 mosques, rest-house (*sarai*), school and post offices [m. s.].

Kaisarganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, Munsiff's court, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keshwapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kherighat.—Village 23 miles from Bahraich town. Post office [m. s.].

Mahsi.—Village with post office [m.].

Matera—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s.].

Motipur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Naipalganj Road—Railway station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Bahraich.

Nanpara.—A flourishing town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name; 22 miles north of Bahraich town. Population under 8,000. A valuable trade with Nepal passes through this town. The principal buildings are the Raja's residence, 5 Hindu temples, 4 mosques, the *tahsili*, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawabganj-Alibad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Patna—Village with post office [m. s.]

Piagpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pipri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Risia—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m.].

Sisia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sujauli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BARABANKI.

BARABANKI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north and west by Sitapur and Lucknow; on the south by Rae

Bareilly and Sultanpur ; and on the east by Fyzabad. Area, 1,740 square miles, containing 8 towns and 2,059 villages. Population 1,130,906. District head-quarters are at Barabanki town, 62 miles from Fyzabad.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat and rice, which occupy nearly half the cultivated area. Other crops—oil-seeds, sugar-cane, opium, indigo, fibres, tobacco and vegetables. Poppy cultivation is greatly stimulated of late years.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Trade is carried on at by-weekly markets and at religious festivals. The main exports are wheat, sugar, and country made cloth. There is an extensive through traffic by road, rail, and river. The manufactures of the District are plain and coloured cloth of coarse quality from home-spun and important yarn ; sugar ; brass and iron vessels ; rude implements, ornaments, and utensils of the farm and hut.

CLIMATE.—The year divides into three seasons—the hot weather from the end of March to the middle of June, then the rains till the end of September or beginning of October, and the cold weather till March comes round again. The prevailing diseases are epidemic cholera, small-pox, and malarial fevers, of a mild, intermittent, quotidian type. Cases of tertian and remittent fevers are rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ram-sanehighat, Nawabganj, Fatehpur, and Haidargarh. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The charges of civil administration are about 1½ lakhs. The District is administered under the non-regulation system. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 2 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Barabanki town see Barabanki].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allabad.—Village about 30 miles east of Barabanki town. Population under 2,000, chiefly weavers. Post office [m. s. t.],

Bado Sarai.—Town 25 miles from Barabanki town, on the road from Ramnagar to Daryabad. A shrine over the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, Malamut Shah is reputed a place of great sanctity, and daily offerings are made. Population 3,000, chiefly petty Musalman proprietors. Post office [m. s.].

Bahramghat.—Town and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the river Gogra, 22 miles from Barabanki. An important trading mart. Considerable traffic is carried both by the railway and the bridge. Post office [m. s. t.].

Barabanki.—Town and municipality, also *Tahsil*, and railway station about 1 mile north of Nawabganj, the two places together forming the administrative head-quarters of the District. Population 14,000. The Civil station is at Nawabganj. Besides the usual District courts and offices, the town contains *Tahsili*, schools, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices.

Chatwamau—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chilsar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chilwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chitauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bindaura—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Barabanki,

Damodarpur—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Barabanki.

Daryabad—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Barabanki. Population 6,000. The town contains a few fine houses, the principal being the residence of the *talukdar* of Rampur. Two markets, English school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Debiganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dewa—Town 8 miles from Barabanki town. Noted for its manufactures of glassware and delf. Population 600. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur—Town and *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from the head-quarters town, at the junction of the Daryabad, Ramnagar, Sitapur, and Barabanki roads. Many large Muhammadan buildings exist, but all in a state of decay. The principal of these are *imambara* and an old masjid. The former is now used during the Muharram festival. There are also many Hindu temples. Daily *bazar*, and bi-weekly markets. Coarse country cloth is manufactured. Police station, civil and revenue courts, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haidargarh—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 25 miles from Barabanki. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ibrahimabad—Town situated on the river Gumti. Population 2,500. Bi-weekly market, at which a considerable trade in grain is carried.

Khiull—Village with post office [m.].

Kursi—Town 18 miles from Barabanki town. Population 3,500 of whom more than half are Musalmans. Police station, Government school, registration office, and post office [m. s.]. Weaving and cotton-cleaning trades flourish but no *bazar* is held here.

Mahadewa—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Barabanki.

Makhdumpur—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Barabanki.

Mawal—Village with post office [m.].

Mirmau—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nawabganj—Chief town and *tahsil* of the Barabanki District, adjoining the civil station of Barabanki; situated 17 miles east of Lucknow on the road from that city to Fyzabad. The civil station and administrative head-quarters of the District is situated on high ground a mile west of the town, separated from it by a small stream, the Jamuriha. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood is barren, and much cut up by ravines. The Deputy Commissioner's court, the offices of the Assistant Engineer and the Assistant Opium officer, the jail, police lines and a few bungalows for the European residents constitute the civil station.

The Government dispensary, school, and police station are situated in the native town. Large trade in sugar and cotton. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has a station at Barabanki. Post office [m.].

Pukra.—Town situated 5 miles east of Gumti river. Population 3,000. Fine Sivaite temple and handsome masonry bathing *ghats*. Pukra is the head-quarters of the estate of Pukhra Ansari, belonging to the Amethi Rajputs.

Ramnagar.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Bahramghat. Population 6,000. Police station, registration office, dispensary, and post office [m. s.].

Ram Sanehighat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Rasauli.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Barabanki.

Rauzagaon.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Barabanki.

Rudauli.—A thriving commercial town, and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name; situated 38 miles south-east of Nawabganj. Population 12,000. Daily markets. A brisk trade in grain, vegetables, cotton and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sadatganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Safdarganj.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Barabanki. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satrikh.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name; situated 5 miles from Barabanki town. Population 5,000. An annual fair is held here at the shrine of Salar Sahu, attended by about 18,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Siddhaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Barabanki. Population 4,000. It contains an old Sivaite temple, and a Muhammadan mosque and tomb; at which fairs are held on the occasion of the *Sivaratri* and the *Id* and *Bakr Id* festivals. School, registration office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Subeha.—Town and *pargana*, 52 miles north-west of Sultanpur, and 30 miles from Barabanki town, near the river Gumti. Several tanks and masonry wells. Manufactures of country cloth. School, police station, post office [m. s.], registry office, bi-weekly markets, and fort. Population 3,500.

Suratganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Tikaitnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tilokpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Zaidpur.—Town with 10,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.]. Large manufacture of country cloth.

FYZABAD.

FYZABAD.—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Gonda and Basti Districts; on the south by Azamgarh and Sultanpur Districts; on the east by Gorakhpur District; and on the west by Barabanki District. Area, 1728 square miles, contain-

ing 10 towns and 2674 villages. Population 1,216,959. District headquarters are at the town of Fyzabad, 123 miles from Benares by rail.

PRODUCTS—The principal agricultural staples are wheat rice, *joar*, gram, peas, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, and miscellaneous crops. Irrigation is largely practised, but there are no Government canals or irrigation works in the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Country cloth, and sugar. **Export**—Grain-sugar, country cloth, and timber. **Import**.—Tobacco, spices, salt, cattle, and English piece-goods.

CLIMATE.—The rainfall of Fyzabad is more regular than any other District of Oudh. The principal diseases of the District are fevers. Small-pox is also prevalent, and cholera occasionally makes its appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bikapur, Fyzabad, and Tanda. Revenue 15 lakhs, cost of officials and police, 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 12 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master High-School, Chaplain, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Fyzabad town see Fyzabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajodhya (Ayodhya).—Ancient town and railway station, 4 miles from Fyzabad ; situated on the right bank of the Gogra or Sarju river. The interest of Ajodhya centres in its ancient history. In the present day, the old city has almost entirely disappeared, and its site is only known by heaps of ruins. But in remote antiquity, Ajodhya was one of the largest and most magnificent of Indian cities. It is said that this town is to the Hindu what Mecca is to the Muhammadans and Jerusalem to the Jews. The ancient city is said to have covered an area of 12 *yojan*, equal to 96 miles or 48 *kos*, and was the capital of the kingdom of Kosala (corresponding to the modern Oudh), and the court of the great King Dasaratha, the fifty-sixth monarch of the Solar line in descent from Raja Manu. The opening chapters of the *Ramayana* recount the magnificence of the city, the glories of the monarch, and the virtues, wealth, and loyalty of his people. Dasaratha was the father of Rama Chandra, the hero of the epic. With the fall of the last of the Solar line, Raja Sumintra, the one hundred and thirteenth monarch, Ajodhya became a wilderness, and the royal families dispersed. From different members of this scattered people, the Rajas of Jaipur, Udai-pur, Jamber, etc., claim descent. A period of Buddhist supremacy followed the death of the last king of the Solar dynasty. On the revival of Brahmanism Ajodhya was restored by King Vikramaditya (*circ.* 57 A. D.). He is said to have traced out the ancient city, and identified the different shrines and spots rendered sacred by association with events in the life of Rama, the deified son of Dasaratha. The most important of these are the Ramkot, or fort and palace of the King, the Nageswar Nath shrine, sacred to Mahadeo, the Maniparbat or sacred mound,

and a few temples still visited by thousands of pilgrims. After Vikramaditya, the kingdom of Kosala, with Ajodhya as its capital, was ruled successively by the Samudra Pal, Sribastam, and Kanauj dynasties, until the period of the Muhammadan conquest. Kosala is also famous as the early home of Buddhism and of its modern representative, Jainism, and claims to be the birthplace of the founder of both these faiths. The Chinese traveller, Hwen Thsang, in the 7th century, found twenty Buddhist temples, with 3,000 monks, at Ajodhya, among a large Brahmanical population. Many Jain temples exist, but are of modern restoration. Other more recent temples (dating from about 150 years back) mark the supposed birthplaces of five of the principal hierarchs of the faith. The Muhammadan conquest has left behind it the ruins of three mosques, erected by the Emperors Babar and Aurangzeb, on or near the site, and out of the materials, of three celebrated Hindu shrines known as (1) the Janmasthan, marking the place where Rama was born; (2) the Swarga-dwara *mandir*, on the spot where his body is said to have been burned; and (3) the Tareta-ka-Thakur, famous as the scene of one of his great sacrifices. The modern town of Ajodhya contains population about 12,000. There are 100 Hindu temples, of which 65 are Vishnuvite and 35 Sivaite; about 40 Musalman mosques. Principal buildings—Darshan Singh's or Man Singh's temple, erected about 40 years ago, and the Hanuman Garhi. Little local trade is carried on; but the great fair of Ramnavmi held here every year is attended by about 500,000 people. Good *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ajodhya Ghat (Lakarmandi Ghat).—Railway station for Ajodhya town, 6 miles from Fyzabad.

Ajodhya Ghat (Kinmochan Ghat).—Railway station 1 mile from Ajodhya Lakarmandi Ghat by bridge or by steamer. Post office [m. s. t.].

Akbarpur—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Tons river, 36 miles from Fyzabad. Population 7000. A Muhammadan town, formerly of considerable importance, with old fort, and mosque. The town contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amaniganj—Market village 6 miles from Rudauli railway station. Population 3,000. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baragaon—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s.].

Baretha.—Town on the banks of the Gogra river, on the road from Fyzabad to Ajodhya. Population 4,500, namely, Hindus, 4,000, of whom three-fifths are Vishnuvites. Many Vishnuvite temples.

Barun—Village with post office [m.].

Baskhari.—Town 50 miles south-east of Fyzabad. Population 2,500. Three mosques, 3 Hindu temples, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Bhadarsa.—Town situated on the banks of the Marha river, 10 miles south of Fyzabad town. Rama is said to have met his brother

Bharata at this place, and its name is derived from, *bhayadarsa*—‘ the meeting of the brothers. Population 5,000. Six Muhammadan mosques. Hindu religious fair at Bharata kund, attended by about 5,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Bikapur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road from Fyzabad to Allahabad. Population under 500. *Tahsili*, police station, staging bungalow, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bilharghat—Railway station, 12 miles from Fyzabad.

Darshannagar—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m.].

Deorhi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaurarhra.—Town 4 miles from the Gogra river, and 20 miles from Fyzabad city on the road to Lucknow. Population under 4,000. Contains a handsome gateway. Ancient temple of Mahadeo, now in ruins.

Fatehganj—Village with post office [m.].

Fyzabad.—Town and *tahsil*, also railway station [W. R.], municipality, large cantonment, capital of District and Division, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Gogra, 79 miles from Lucknow. Adjoining it on the west is the modern Ajodhya, both towns being on the site of the ancient city of Ajodhya. Fyzabad is a comparatively modern place, although there are several ancient Muhammadan buildings in its vicinity. Fyzabad together with Ajodhya, constitutes one municipality, with a total population of 72,000. The city has fallen into decay since the death in 1816, of Bahu Begam, who resided here for many years. There are about 40 Hindu temples, 120 mosques, and one Imambarah. There are numerous markets here and the trade is very active. Usual public offices, the Cantonment Magistrate’s court, Museum, the Divisional jail, the cemetery, dak bungalow, the Oudh commercial Bank, post and telegraph offices.

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m.].

Goshainganj—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s.].

Haidarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Harringtonganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Iltafatganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jatalpur-Nahvl.—Town situated on the banks of the Tons river, 52 miles from Fyzabad. Population 7,000. A flourishing weaving town. An *imambara* outside the town, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamirpur—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Fyzabad.

Kharasa—Village with post office [m.].

Maharua-Gola—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malipur—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maya—Village with post office [m.].

Mulkipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Obbarakpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mustafabad.—Town situated 19 miles from Fyzabad. Population 2,500. Two Hindu temples and one mosque.

Paintipur—Village with post office [m.].

Purah—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramnagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ronahi.—Town situated 10 miles from Fyzabad, near the bank of the Gogra river. Population 5,500. Five Hindu and 3 Jain temples, *sarat*, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sahibganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Shanganj.—Town 10 miles from Fyzabad town. Mosque, 2 temples, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Shahzadpur.—Town situated on a picturesque spot on the high bank of the Tons, opposite Akbarpur, 36 miles from Fyzabad. Population about 5,000. Four mosques, 4 Hindu temples, and post office [m.].

Sohawal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fyzabad.

Tanda.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 3 miles south of the Gogra river, and 12 miles from Akbarpur railway station. This town is celebrated for its woven cotton goods such as *Jamdani* muslin, which are said to rival those of Dacca. Population 17,000. Contains 44 mosques, 34 *imambaras*, 9 Hindu temples, *tahsili*, school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two annual fairs.

Tandauli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fyzabad.

Tursanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

GONDA.

GONDA.—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. It is bounded on the north by the lower range of the Himalayas, separating it from Nepal; on the south by Fyzabad and Barabanki; on the east by Basti; and on the west by Bahraich. Area, 2,879 square miles. Population 1,459,229. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gonda, 26 miles from Fyzabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural staples are rice, wheat, and barley. The other crops include *joar*, *arhar*, *kodo*, and *alsi*. There are three harvests—the *kharif*, the *rabi* and the *henwat* or Christmas crop. Irrigation is largely practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Rice and food-grains are the chief exports; and cotton, European piece-goods, and salt are the principal imports.

CLIMATE.—The heavy rains commence early in June, and continue, with slight interruptions, to the end of September or middle of October. Showers fall in every month of the year, and particularly in February and March. Owing to the proximity of the hills, the rains are more assured, and less subject to violent variations than in more southerly District. Fever is very prevalent in the *tarai pargana* of Tulsipur during the drying up of the rains, and is also common throughout the District. The other principal diseases are scurvy, cholera, diarrhœa, and goitre.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gonda

Tarabganj, and Utraula. The total revenue of the District is about 20 lakhs ; and the total expenditure, nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 3 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master of High School, and Executive Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Gonda see Gonda].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amdahi—Village with post office [m.].

Andhiari—Village with post office [m.].

Balrampur.—Town and municipality, situated on the north bank of the Suwawan river, 2 miles from Rapti and 26 miles from Gonda town. It is the largest town in Gonda District, and the residence of the Maharaja of Balrampur, the wealthiest of the Oudh Talukdars. Population 13,000. Revenue, Rs. 555,360. Forty Hindu temples ; 19 mosques. A handsome stone temple of Bijleswari Devi, carved by artists from Benares has been recently completed. The *bazar* consists of 2 cross streets, with the usual traders' shops. The Maharaja's palace is an imposing pile, enclosing a large court, on one side of which are ranged the dwelling-houses and offices, and on the other the stables and out-houses. There is a daily *bazar*, and the market forms the centre of the rice trade of the surrounding country. Manufactures—cotton cloths, blankets, felt, knives, etc. Large school, hospital, and dispensary supported by the Maharaja. A bench of 3 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Begamganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bidianagar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s.].

Birpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chhipia.—Small village only noticeable for its handsome temple, erected in honour of a celebrated Vishnuvite religious reformer in Western India, named Sahajanand, who was born in this village about a century ago, and ultimately succeeded to the headship of the great Vishnuvite monastery at Junagarh. His followers claim for him divine honours as an incarnation of Krishna, and worship him under the title of Swami Narayan. His descendants are still at the head of the sect. Behind the temple is a large *bazar*, and two square brick houses, with turrets at each corner, for the accommodation of the spiritual chiefs of the order. Two large fairs are annually held here on the occasion of the Ramnaomi festival, and at the full moon of Kartik. Throughout the year, pilgrims of all classes of society, and from the most distant parts of India, visit the birthplace of their deified leader.

Colonelganj.—Town 2 miles from Sarju river, and 20 miles from Gonda town, and 10 miles from Bahramghat. Population 6,000. It is a commercial centre, and contains a few Hindu temples, 2 mosques, and a *sarai*. Bi-weekly market, ordinary police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s.]. Import trade insignificant, consisting of a little salt, raw and manufactured cotton, and copper vessels.

Debi Patan.—Village with temples and large religious fair. Stated to be probably one of the oldest seats of the Sivaite cultus in Northern India. The earliest legend connects it with Raja Karna, son of Kunti, the mother of the three elder Pandavas by the Sun-god, and hero of the impenetrable cuirass, who, abandoned in his cradle on the Ganges, was adopted by Adirath, the childless King of Anga. Brought up at the court of Hastinapur, Karna was refused by Drona the arms of Brahma, which, however, he eventually obtained from Parasurama by faithful service at his retreat on the Mahendra mountain. In after life, he attended Duryodhana to the *Swayamvara*, described in the Mahabharata, and, having taken a prominent part in the great war, was finally granted the city of Malini by Jarasandha, the Sivaite King of Magadha, over which he reigned as a tributary to Duryodhana. The ruins of an ancient fort, once occupying the site of the present temple, and an adjoining tank, are popularly ascribed to this legendary monarch. In the middle of the 2nd century A. D., Vikramaditya, the Brahminist king, who restored the sacred city of Ajodhya on the decline of Buddhism, erected a temple on the site of the ancient fort. This in its turn fell into ruins; and another was built on the same spot at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, by Ratan Nath, the third in spiritual descent from Gorakh Nath, the deified saint whose worship is spread all over the Nepal valley. As far as can be judged from the remains, this temple must have been of considerable size, adorned by profuse sculptures, and full of stone images of Siva and Devi in their various forms. For some centuries, the temple was a great resort for pilgrims, chiefly from Gorakhpur and Nepal, until its importance attracted the attention of the iconoclastic Aurangzeb, one of whose officers slew the priests, destroyed the temple and images, and defiled the holy places. The temple was soon afterwards restored, but on a smaller scale, and still exists. A large religious-trading fair, lasting for about ten days, and attended by about 100,000 persons, is held here each year. The principal articles of commerce are—hill ponies, cloth, timber, mats, *ghi*, iron, cinnamon, etc. During the fair, large numbers of buffaloes, goats, and pigs are daily sacrificed at the temple.

Deotaha—Village with post office [m.].

Etai-Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda.—*Tahsil*, chief town, and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; 37 miles from Bagraich. The site on which the town now stands was originally a jungle on the estate of the Rajas of Kurasa, in the centre of which was a cattle-fold (Gontha or Gotham) where the Ahirs enclosed their cattle at night as a protection against wild beasts, from which the town derived its name. Raja Man Singh of Kurasa built a palace and fortress here, and it has since been the residence of his successors, under whom the town gradually grew up. The place is not noted for any manufacture. It is also not a commercial centre not is it of any religious importance to either Hindus or Muhammadans. The principal buildings in the native town are—2 Thakurdwaras; the palace of Gonda Rajahs (now falling into decay).

handsome *sarai* or rest-house, a large masonry tank known as the Radhakund, civil dispensary, District school, and 2 fine buildings. On the bank of the large handsome artificial lake, is a Literary Institute, known as Anjoman-i-rifah, containing a large library. Beyond the lake are the civil lines, and what were formerly the cantonments. The troops were withdrawn in 1863, and the only traces of military occupation of this quarter now left are the barracks, which up till recently were occupied as the civil court buildings, a burial-ground, racquets court, and a Government garden, which is carefully kept up, and forms one of the finest pleasure-grounds in Oudh. On what was the parade grounds the handsome new court-house now stands, and south of it the jail. Post office [m. s. T.].

Itiathok—Village with post office [m.].

Katra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mauria—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khargupur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lalia—Village with post office [m.].

Machhli gaon.—Village with a famous temple of Karhuanath Mahadeo. A considerable fair is held every year on the occasion of the *Sivaratri* festival.

Mankapur—Village and railway station [R.], 18 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maskanwa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Gonda. Post office [m.].

Mathura.—Town situated 2 miles from Rapti river, and 15 miles from Balrampur. Population 3,000. The principal buildings are a double-storied brick-house, the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, 3 Hindu temples, a mosque, a village school, and a handsome Muhammadan *durga*. Chief seat of retail trade in the neighbourhood, *Bazar* with 100 shops.

Nawabganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station; situated a few miles north of the Gogra river, 31 miles from Gonda. Population 10,000. The town contains 23 Hindu temples, 3 mosques, a small *sarai*, 3 schools, a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.]. The principal exports are rice, oil-seeds, wheat, Indian corn, and hides. The imports are quite insignificant, being confined to salt, English cloth, and pottery.

Pachperwa—Village with post office [m.].

Paipur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gonda.

Paraspur-Ata.—Two adjacent villages, 15 miles from Gonda town on the road between Nawabganj and Colonelganj. Joint population of the two villages 4,500. School, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramapur—Village with post office [m.].

Rangi—Village with post office [m.].

Sadulanagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles from Gonda town. Post office [m. s.].

Sahet-Mahet (Sravasti).—A vast collection of ruins, on the south bank of the river Rapti, 10 miles from Balrampur.

Srinagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Swami Narayan Chhapia.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Gonda.

Tarabganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tikri—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Gonda.

Tulsipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 5 miles south of the line of forest. The remains of a large mud fort of the old Rajas of Tulsipur is situated to the south of the village. Post office [m. s. t.]. Petty traffic in grain, coarse cloth, pots and pans.

Utraula.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana*, of the same name ; situated 3 miles south of the river Rapti. Population 6,000. The remains of an old brick fort are still traceable. *Tahsili*, munsifi, school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Wazirganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HARDOI.

HARDOI.—District of Oudh in the Lucknow Division. Bounded on the north by Shahjahanpur and Kheri Districts, on the east by Sitapur District, on the south by Lucknow and Unao Districts ; and on the west by Farukhabad District. Area, 2,324 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,875 villages. Population 1,113,211. The administrative head-quarters are at Hardoi town, 63 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, rice, and other food-grains. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane cotton, opium, indigo fibres, tobacco, and vegetables. The food-grains in common use among the peasantry are maize, *kodo*, *bajra* made into bread-cakes ; barley and gram parched and eaten dry ; and peas, *moth*, and *urid* as pottage.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The only manufacture of any note carried on is in the weaving of a peculiar description of muslin known as *mahmudi*. The principal imports are cotton, salt, country cloth, and European piece-goods ; the exports are food-grains, sugar, tobacco, horned cattle, and hides.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this District does not differ from that of Oudh generally, except that it has perhaps the smallest rainfall of any District in the Province. Malarial fevers are the only prevailing endemic disease of the District, and are attributable to the extensive marshes. Epidemic cholera occasionally occurs, and small-pox prevails annually, generally in the cold season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram, and Sandila. Revenue about 17 lakhs ; and expenditure nearly 2 lakhs, *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge,

Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 3 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head master Zila school. [For further information regarding Hardoi town see Hardoi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anjhi.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi.

Atrauli.—Town 11 miles from Sandila. Population 2,000. Market, and school.

Balamau.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi, and 14 miles from Sandila. Population 2,500. A thriving place, with daily market and school.

Bansa.—A thriving village, 6 miles from Mallanwan. Population 2,500. School.

Bawan.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi. Population 4,000. Town school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Behendar—Village with post office [m.].

Beniganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagauli.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hardoi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town 1 mile from Mallanwan. Population 1,500, chiefly Brahmans. Considerable manufacture of bell-metal plates and drinking vessels. Bi-weekly market.

Bilgram.—Town and *pargana* also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, near the left bank of the old channel of the Ganges, about 17 miles from Hardoi. It is the twelfth in importance among the towns of Oudh. Great blocks of stone are believed to be the remains of the old fort and temple of Shrinagar and the Sagar tank constructed by Raja Sri Ram. Population 11,000. Principal buildings—*tahsili* and *munsifi*, also a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, two *bazars*, *sarai*, *imambara*, and several mosques. The principal articles made in Bilgram are brass, *pan*, boxes, shoes, and sweetmeats. Bilgram is also noted as the birth-place of several famous Muhammadan poets, historians, and Government officials.

Chandpur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Hardoi.

Dharampur.—Village with a fort, 11 miles from Fatehgarh, and the first encamping ground on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow and Hardoi. Noteworthy as the residence of Raja Tilak Singh. Population under 1,500.

Gopamau.—*Pargana* and town, 2 miles from Gumti river, 14 miles from Hardoi town, and 20 miles from Sitapur. Population 5,000. Numerous mosques, wells, and large buildings attest its importance in the days of Musalman supremacy. The only manufacture is one peculiar to the place, the making of *arsis* or thumb-mirrors of silver. Two bi-weekly markets, school, and post office [m. s.].

Hardoi.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil*, and District of the same name, 29 miles from Shahjahanpur. Hardoi itself is a place of no im-

portance. Population 10,000. It was selected as the head-quarters of the District on the occupation of the country after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, apparently for its central position. The Government buildings consist of the usual courts, police station, jail, school, dispensary, tahsildar's office, etc., also bi-weekly market, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalalabad.—Town 6 miles south-east of Mallanwan. Population 2,000. Bi-weekly market.

Kachhona.—Village with post office [m.].

Karna.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Hardoi.

Kaundha.—Town situated on the Shahabad road, 5 miles from Hardoi town. Bi-weekly market, and school. Population 2,000.

Khajurahra.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi town. Petty bi-weekly market. Population 4,000.

Khasora.—Town situated on the left bank of the river Ramganga, 12 miles from Sandi on the road to Farukhabad. Bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Kursat Kalan.—A fine village situated near the right bank of the Sai, 9 miles from Mallanwan. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market.

Madhoganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madhoganj-Bharawan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahawan.—Town situated 9 miles north of Sandila. Bi-weekly market. Population 3,500. The inhabitants have a local reputation for honesty in conducting arbitrations.

Mallanwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 21 miles from Hardoi town on the road from Hardoi to Unao. Population 11,000. The town is divided into 6 wards or *mahallas*. The town has but little commerce, the grain trade of the neighbourhood being carried on at Madhuganj, 5 miles distant. A deserted indigo factory occupies the site of the old fort. Manufactures of saltpetre and brass utensils. The principal buildings are 4 mosques, the darga of famous Muhammadan saint, 2 *imambaras*, 14 Hindu temples, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Manjhia.—A prosperous little trading village, situated 4 miles south-east of Pihani, on the road to Gopaman. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, and village school.

Naktaura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nir.—Rich agricultural village, 6 miles from Hardoi town. Population 3,000, chiefly Chamars. A ruined mound of brick marks the site.

Pali.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Garra, 20 miles from Hardoi town. Population under 4,000. Two mosques and a Hindu temple, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s.]. Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth.

Pihani.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name. Population under 8,000. A handsome mosque and tomb marks of resting-place the Akbar's celebrated Chancellor, Sadr

Jahan. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Sai.—River of Oudh rising in Hardoi District. It flows through Rae Bareli and Partabgarh towns, and falls into the Gumti on its right bank, a few miles below Jaunpur town.

Sandi.—A considerable town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Garra river. Population 10,000. Numerous handsome mosques and tombs of Muhammadan saints. A fine *sarai* is situated in the market in the Nawaganj quarter of the town. Noted for its manufacture of cotton carpets. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sandila.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Lucknow, and 33 miles from Hardoi town. The fourth largest town in Oudh, and the second largest in Hardoi District. Population 15,000. No buildings of special interest or antiquity. Bi-weekly markets, at which *pan* and *ghi* are sold. The town contains the usual sub-divisional civil and criminal courts, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanoda.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hardoi town.

Saromannagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Shahabad, and 15 miles from Hardoi town. Population 1,200. Village school, and bi-weekly market.

Sawaejpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahabad.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. The most populous town in the District, and the fourth largest in Oudh. Population under 20,000. The town is divided into wards or *mahallas*, named for the most part after the companions in arms of the founder, Diler Khan. The town extends a mile from north to south. The sub-divisional courts and police station are placed in the enclosure of the Jama Masjid. There is also a Munsiff's court, and a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Vernacular school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. No trade or manufacture of importance. Several markets are held in the different wards.

Tandiaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Udhrunpur.—Village with post office [m.].

KHERI.

KHERI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Mohan river ; on the south by Sitapur District ; on the east by the Kauriala river ; and on the west by Shahjahanpur District. Area, 2,964 square miles. Population 903,615. The administrative head-quarters are at Lakhimpur town, 85 miles from Lucknow.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products is rice. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, opium, and indigo.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Weaving and cotton printing are the

only manufactures. *Export*.—Grain of all kinds, turmeric, tobacco, timber, sugar, syrup, hides, bullocks, and *ghi*. Catechu is made in large quantities throughout the northern parts of the District. *Khashhas*, the root of which are used for matting *tatti* screens is exported in large quantities to Benares and Patna.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kheri is reckoned by the Natives very malarious beyond the Ul, but healthy south of that river. The heat is less than in the surrounding Districts. The rainfall is above the average of the Province. Cold winds following the course of the rivers sweep from the Nepal plateaux through the mountain gorges, and meeting the already saturated atmosphere of the plains, cool it, and precipitate moisture first on the lowlands at their base. The hot vapours from the plains are also cooled by the vast forests which clothe the uplands, and which, being unable to carry so much water, discharge it in rain.

The disease most common in this District is intermittent fever, which appears to be endemic in the neighbourhood of Gokarannath. Its origin is assigned to the malaria produced by the spontaneous decomposition of vegetable matter after the cessation of the rains, and by imperfect drainage. European and Native constitutions alike suffer from its attacks. Spring fever appears mostly among those whose pursuits expose them to the noon-day sun. It assumes a remittent type, and is proportionally more fatal as summer advances. Next in the order of frequency are bowel complaints. As a rule, they increase at harvest-time, and have a fatal tendency when succulent fruit and vegetables are abundant in the market. Cholera became epidemic in this District during the rains of 1867, and was most fatal and persistent in those villages where filth most abounded. In Lakhimpur town, the scourge was apparently introduced on *bazar* days, or only occurred sporadically. Pulmonic and rheumatic affections increase in winter.

Of cutaneous affections, herpes deserves notice; it is very prevalent among the natives. It seems to be acquired from the practice of keeping on a *dhoti* while bathing, and replacing it by a clean one without drying the skin. The disease is seen chiefly about the hips and loins of those affected, and does not yield readily to treatment; strong acetic acid externally is the best remedy. Leprosy is not an uncommon disease. Goitre is most common among the trans—Chauka population. The quality of the water is supposed to be the cause of this disease. Its local distribution is unaccountably capricious, but, as a rule, the great majority of the cases occur within 2 miles of the river bank, particularly in Dhaurahra and Paila, *parganas*. Venereal diseases are common, and frequently seen in their secondary and tertiary forms, a fact attributable to neglect or improper treatment of the primary symptoms. Among ophthalmic disorders, those most prevalent are ophthalmia and nyctalopia; they occur principally in summer. Cataract among the aged is not uncommon. Dropsies of the skin and abdomen are often seen in subjects who have long suffered from march fever and enlarged spleen.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Muhamdi, Nighasin, and Lakhimpur. Revenue 9 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge,

Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master Zila School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Lakhimpur town see Lakhimpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadnagar.—Village with 1,500 inhabitants. Ruins of mud fort. Good water supply. River Sarayan takes its rise in this village.

Aliganj.—Village with 1,500 residents. Bi-weekly market. Ruins of old mud fort.

Aurangabad.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles north of Sitapur. Population 2,000. Ruins of palace and fort.

Barwar.—Town situated on an open, fertile plain, surrounded by groves and highly cultivated fields. Population 4,000. Remains of fort; 4 mosques, and 1 Hindu temple. Manufacture of sugar.

Bhira.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dhaurahra.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name; 3 miles west of the Chauka river, and 80 miles north of Lucknow. Population 6,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Gogra (*Ghagra*, also called the *Deoha* and great *Sarju*).—The great river of Oudh. It rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Ganges at Chapra in Bengal. The Gogra is commercially speaking, the most important water way in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Length, 600 miles.

Gola (*North Gokarn*).—Town and railway station, picturesquely situated at the base of a semicircle of small hills, covered for the most part with *sal* forests, with a lake to the south, 26 miles from Kheri town. Population 3,000. The Gosain community has a monastic establishment here, and numerous tombs have been built in honour of its principal men. Manufacture of sugar. Daily and special bi-weekly markets. Seat of an important Hindu fair held twice every year in the month of Phalgun and Chaitra in honour of Gokarnnath Mahadeo. These fairs last for fifteen days each, and are attended by about 100,000 persons, traders as well as pilgrims. Post office [m. s. t.].

Isanagar.—Village situated about 4 miles west of the Kauriala river. The head-quarters of Isanagar estate. Population 3,000. Small market.

Jamwari.—River in Oudh; a small tributary of the Sarayan river, rising in Bhurwara village. After flowing a tortuous course of 41 miles, it joins the Sarayan on its left bank, in Sultanpur District.

Kaimahra.—Village situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Jamwari river, and surrounded on all sides by groves of mango trees. The property of the Kaimahra *Talukdar*, and the head-quarters of his estate. Population under 2,000. Large artificial tank, 4 Hindu temples, and 10 mosques. Four sugar manufactories, good market, and vernacular school.

Kewani.—River, rises in the *Jumatia tal*, near the village of *Jumatia*, 4 miles south-west of Kheri town, and falls into the Chauka river, at a distance of 40 miles from its source.

Khairigarh.—Chief village in the *Pargana* of the same name,

situated on the left bank of the Suheli river, 110 miles north of Lucknow. Population 1,500. Built by Ala-ud-din Tughlak, in order to check the depredations of mountaineers from Nepal and Kumaun. A great fort 2 miles from the village.

Kheri.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of Lakhimpur *tahsil*, 79 miles from Lucknow. Population about 6,000. Tahsildar's court, daily market, 14 Hindu temples, 12 mosques, 3 *immambaras*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhimpur.—Chief town of Kheri District, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, picturesquely situated about a mile south of the Ul river, 6 miles from Kheri. Population 8,000. The town contains the usual public offices, and court-houses, besides a high school, and dispensary. Daily market, and special bi-weekly market are held. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mallani.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Kheri. Post office [m. s.].

Mitauli.—Town situated 2 miles east of the Kathna river. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Mohamdi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated 3 miles west of the Gumti river. Population about 7,000. Daily and bi-weekly markets. Sugar manufacture and Government distillery. Besides the usual sub-divisional office buildings, the town contains, a Munsif's court, school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohan.—River forming for some distance the boundary line between Kheri District and Nepal. It rises in Nepal and falls into the Kauriala river, immediately above Ramnagar in Kheri District. Good fishing is to be had.

Nighasin.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s. t.].

Oel.—Town and railway station, 8 miles west of Lakhimpur, and 3 miles from Kheri. Population about 4,500. Handsome temple to Mahadeo. Sugar manufactories. Post office [m. s.].

Palia.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated 2 miles north of the Chauka river. Population 4,000. Two Hindu temples, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pasgawein.—Town and *Pargana* of the same name. Post office [m. s. t.].

Phardhan.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Kheri. Post office [m.].

Sarayan.—River, rising in Kheri District; and after a course of 95 miles, it empties into the Gumti river.

Sarda.—River, rising in the loftier ranges of the Himalayas, which separate Tibet from Kumaun; and falls into the Gogra. Length, 190 miles.

Singahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW.—District in the Division of the same name; being bounded on the north by Hardoi and Sitapur, on the south by Rae Bareli, on the east by Barabanki, and on the west by Unao District. Area, 967 square miles, containing 11 towns and 903 villages. Population 774,163. The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow city, 45 miles from Cawnpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are three harvests in the year, the *rabi* in spring, the *kharif* in the rainy season, and the *henwat* in the autumn. The *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, grain, peas, *gujai* (a mixture of wheat and barley), and *birra* (a mixture of barley and gram, gram predominating). The *kharif* crops are rice, millets, *suwan*, *mandwa kakun*, and Indian Corn or maize. The *henwat* crops are *joar* and *bajra*, mash, *mug*, *moth*, *masur*, and *lobia*. In addition, there are the valuable tobacco and opium and *kachhiana* or vegetable crops; and the spices, as *zira*, *dhaniya*, etc. Irrigation is carried on from rivers, tanks, and wells.

MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are mainly confined to Lucknow city only. In the country towns are a few weavers, dyers, bangle-makers, brass-workers, and potters. Cotton weaving has greatly declined owing to the introduction of European goods. Imports—Foodstuffs, piece-goods, arms, hardware, glass, crockery and salt; exports—muslins, embroidery, cotton prints, brass vessels, lace, tobacco, etc.

CLIMATE.—The prevailing endemic diseases of the District are fevers, skin diseases, and bowel complaints. The most common kind of fever is intermittent of the quotidian type; the quartan type is comparatively rare. Remittent fever is not uncommon. Cholera is seldom absent from the District. There is no year in which a considerable number of deaths is not ascribed to this disease. Both forms of cholera (sporadic and epidemic) are met with. The disease appears at the setting in of the rains, and is generally prevalent during the months of July, August, September, October, and November. Small-pox generally makes its appearance in March, and attains its maximum intensity in the months of April, May, and June. It begins to decline during the rains, and almost disappears by the middle of the cold weather. Small-pox rages with virulence among all ranks of society; and, in the absence of general vaccination, numbers are carried off by it every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, have their head-quarters in Lucknow city. For a period of the year it is also the head-quarters of the Provincial Government. For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Lucknow, Malihabad, and Mohanlalganj. Revenue 13 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, City Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs (northern and southern), Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Deputy Post Master General, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, District Superintendent of Police with 3 Assistants, Inspector of Schools

with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Assistant Archæological Surveyor and Curator Lucknow Museum, Superintendent Horticultural Gardens, 2 Chaplains, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Registrar of Marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 17 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Lucknow City see Lucknow]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alumnagar—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Amethi.—Town 17 miles from Lucknow on the road to Sultanpar. Flourishing weaving trade ; thriving export trade in hides and horns. Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Amosi.—Town about 8 miles from Lucknow city. and 4 miles from Bijnor. The head-quarters of a clan of Chauhan Rajputs. School.

Bantra—Village with post office [m.].

Bijnaur.—*Pargana* and town situated 8 miles south of Lucknow city. Population 3,500. Government school, and the ruins of old fort. Post office [m. s.].

Chapatian—Village with post office [m.].

Chinhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Deorhi-Aghamir—Village with post office [m.].

Goshainganj.—Town 14 miles from Lucknow city on the road to Sultanpar. Founded by Raja Himmatt Gir Goasain in the year 1754. Gosainganj is noted as a flourishing market town, and a brisk local trade is carried on. Two religious festivals in the year are held in honour of the local goddess, each attended by about 5,000 people, at which some trade is carried on. Two mosques, 2 temples, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Harauni—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hassainganj—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hindol-na-ka-naka—Village with post office [m.].

Itaunja—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Juggur—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lucknow.

Kakoria.—Town and railway station in the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 9 miles west of Lucknow. Next to Lucknow city, it is the largest town of the District, and its well stocked *bazars* indicate considerable prosperity. The town contains the tombs of several Muhammadan saints. Many of the native lawyers (*vakils*) practising in the Lucknow courts, reside here. Population about 8000. Bi-weekly markets ; Government school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasmandi.—Town situated 4 miles east of Malihabad, and 3 miles west of the Gumti river. The birth-place and residence of several Muhammadans distinguished for learning and wealth. Government school, with a branch girls' school, market, and post office [m. s.].

Khalispur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lucknow.—*Tahsil* and *pargana* of the District of the same name,

also municipality, railway junction station [R.], and capital city of the Province of Oudh ; situated on both banks of the river Gumti. Population 2,73,028. It ranks fourth in size amongst Indian cities, being only surpassed by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. There was a village said to have been founded by Lakshmana, the brother of Rama, but the present city dates from last century. Lucknow forms the head-quarters of the Oudh military Division. The cantonment is healthy and well situated, 3 miles east of the city. The garrison usually comprises 3 batteries of British artillery, 1 regiment of British cavalry, 2 of British infantry, 1 of Native cavalry, and 2 of Native infantry.

Saadat Khan, founder of the Oudh kingdom, became Governor of Oudh in 1732, and fixed his residence at Lucknow. The grandeur of the capital dates from Asaf-ud-doula, the fourth Nawab. In 1798 the Nawab of Lucknow gave up half of his dominion to the English, and in return obtained the protection of their troops. By the treaty of 1801 Oudh came under the special guardianship of the British power, and owing to the ill-government of the Nawab it was annexed in 1856. The defence of the Residency in 1857 is one of the noblest exploits in English history. In no other part of India can travellers obtain a clearer idea of the events of the mutiny.

The traffic of Oudh flows southward from Bahramghat and Fyzabad through Lucknow to Cawnpur. Large quantities of grain and timber come in from the trans-Gogra Districts, while raw cotton, iron, and imported goods go northward in exchange. The chief country imports consist of wheat and other grains, *ghi*, *gur* or molasses, sugar, spices, oil-seeds, and tobacco ; besides which a large quantity of European piece-goods, etc., are brought into the town. Manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent ; the chief products being those which call for the oriental combination of patience, industry, minute manual skill, and delicate taste in the management of colour. Lucknow muslins and other textile fabrics have a high reputation. Gold and silver brocade, however, made of small wires, forms the leading manufacture. It is used for the numerous purposes of Indian pomp, and has a considerable market even in Europe. The gorgeous needlework embroidery upon velvet and cotton, with gold thread and coloured silks, also employs many hands. Lucknow jewellery, once very famous, has declined since the departure of the court. Glass-work and moulding in clay still maintain their original excellence. A Kashmiri colony has introduced a small manufacture of shawls. The only enterprise conducted by Europeans is an ice-making concern. The railway workshops, however, employ many hundreds of workmen, including several pupils of the Martiniere school, besides other Europeans and Eurasians. The principal markets are—the grain markets of Fatehganj and Digbijaganj, lying to the west ; Rakabganj, at the south end of the Canning road ; Saadatganj, in the south-west ; and Shahganj, near the new Victoria road. Imported cotton and salt are set down at Saadatganj. Molasses is sold at the Nakhkhas market, and leather in the Chikmandi. A paper factory has also been established in the city.

The principal places of interest are.—The Dilkoosha Palace,

Partiniere College, the Wingfield Park, the Sikandra Bagh or the Government Horticultural Gardens, the Jama Masjid, the Residency (now in ruins) or Bailee Grand, the cemetery, the fort, the Machhi Bhawan (Fish buildings), Hoosinabad or the Palace of Lights, the Lal Baradari (Museum), the Chatter Munzil, Shah Nazjeip, Moti Mahal, Khoodshid Munzil, Canning College, Kaiser Bagh, Iron Bridge, Hazrat Bagh, Cheeneebagh, the Observatory, and the Imambara or tomb of Asef-udaula. Lucknow is also noted for its beautiful parts and gardens. Lucknow, in spite of its comparative decay, still ranks as the admitted capital of Hindustani music, song, and poetry. The Lucknow native theatres also maintain a high position in native opinion. The subjects for the dramas are largely derived from English life in India.

Besides the usual District and Divisional as well as Provincial chief administrative staff, Lucknow contains 2 Colleges (Canning and Martiniere), 7 American Mission and 5 English Church Mission schools, 12 other schools, and about 25 girls' schools. There are three banks—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Upper India, and Delhi and London Bank. Three Hotels, and 2 Clubs. Post and Telegraph offices.

Malhaur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Malihabad.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. Population 8,000. The principal residents are Musalmans. Police station, *tahsili*, registration office, 2 boy's and 2 girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandiaon.—Town situated a short distance north of Lucknow city on the road to Sitapur. The town is said to derive its name from an ancient Hindu hermit, Mandal Rikh, who here performed his solitary devotions in the midst of a large forest. Population about 2,500. Post office [m. s.].

Mariaon.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Mohanlalganj.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *Tahsil* of the same name, 14 miles from Lucknow city. Large trade in cotton, and grain. Fine *sarai*, *tahsili* buildings, and a military camping ground. Large and imposing Sivaite temple. Two schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nagarian.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagraon.—Town situated about midway between the two roads from Lucknow city to Sultanpur and Rae Bareli. Population about 5,000. Trade in rice. Two schools, one for boys and one for girls. Post office [m. s.].

Nigohan.—Town in the *pargana* of the same name; situated about 25 miles from Lucknow city, on the road to Rae Bareli. Population 2,000. Market and school.

Rahimabad.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Rahimnagar-Pandiawan.—Town situated on the right bank of the Sai. Population 2,500. The largest of a group of 12 villages belonging to Pande Brahmans. The country round is in a high state of cultivation.

Saadatganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Salimpur.—Town picturesquely situated on broken and high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 20 miles from Lucknow city. Population 2,000. School.

Sisendi.—Town situated on the banks of the Sai river, 6 miles south-east of Mohanlalganj. The residence of a wealthy Talukdar. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Talubakshi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Yahiaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (Pratapgarh).—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Districts, on the east, south, and west by Jaunpur and Allahabad Districts. Area, 1,438 square miles. Population 910,895. The administrative head-quarters are at Bela, 4 miles from Partabgarh town.

PRODUCTS.—The principal grain crops are barley, wheat, and rice. The other food crops are gram, peas, *arhar*, *joar*, and *bajra*. Poppy is cultivated under the superintendence of the Opium Department. Miscellaneous crops include tobacco of excellent quality, indigo, fibres, pan, etc.

COMMERCE.—Partabgarh is a great grain-exporting District. Tobacco, sugar, molasses, opium, oil, *ghi*, cattle, sheep, hides, and horns also form important articles of export. The imports consist mainly of salt, cotton, metals and hardware, country cloth, and dyes. English stuffs and piece-goods are also becoming every year more common in the local *bazars*.

MANUFACTURES.—Sugar of excellent quality is manufactured at Partabgarh town. Glass beads, bracelets, and water-bottles, etc. are made at Sawansa and few other places in Patti *tahsil*. The only other manufacture is that of woollen blankets woven by shepherds from the fleece of their flocks, which are bought up by petty traders from the North-Western Provinces.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy. Of endemic diseases, intermittent fever, skin affections, and ophthalmia are the most common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Partabgarh, Kunda and Patti. Revenue 18 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila school, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Partabgarh town see Partabgarh].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baiti.—Village with two Hindu temples, a village school, and post office [m.]. Population 2000.

Bela.—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Partabgarh town, and 36 miles from Allahabad on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. The

administrative head-quarters of Partabgarh District are at MacAndrewganj adjoining this town. Two Hindu temples, one mosque, and dak bungalow.

Bhadri—Town on the road from Bihar to Mankapur, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 1500. Hindu temple, village school, ruined fort, and post office [m.].

Bihar—*Pargana* and town on the road to Manikpur, 29 miles from Bela. Population 1200. Government school, and post office [m.].

Bishnathganj—Village with post office [m.].

Dalippur—Village with post office [m.].

Derwa—Village with post office [m.].

Dharupur—Village with a fort, 24 miles from Bela, and 16 miles from Manikpur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly markets. Three Sivāite temples, and Government school.

Garwara—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Town 2 miles from Bela, on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. Population under 2000. Hindu temple, school, and large *bazar*. Two fairs are held annually in honour of the tutelary goddess, Ashta Bhujā Devi, each attended by about 2500 people.

Gopalganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gutni—Village with post office [m.].

Hanumanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaur—Village situated on the road from Bela to Rae Bareli, about 15 miles from Bela. Stated to have been founded by a demon (*rak-shasa*) named Hindaur. Population 1200. Remains of the old fort and tanks are still to be seen.

Jalesarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jamtali—Village with post office [m.].

Jetwara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kala Kankar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kathaula—Village with post office [m.].

Katra Medniganj—Town situated 2 miles from the Sai river, and 4 miles from Bela town. Population 3000. Seven Hindu and 2 Jain temples, also 5 mosques, and Market. Annual fair in the month of Kuar, attended by about 12,000 persons.

Khetawar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kodhwa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kondhaur—Village with post office [m.].

Kunda—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lawana Bhawaniganj—Village with post office [m.].

Mac Andrewganj—Village and head-quarters station of Partabgarh District, 4 miles from Bela. Post and District offices.

Mandhatta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manikpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name; situated on the north bank of the river Ganges, 16 miles from Salon, and 36 miles from both Partabgarh town and Allahabad. Popu-

lation 2000. Two annual fairs are held here, one in the month of Ashar (June) religious in honour of Jawala Devi ; and the other in the month of *Kartik* on the occasion of a bathing festival in the Ganges. These gatherings are attended by from 70,000 to 100,000, persons. Post office [m. s.].

Murassapur—Town 4 miles from Manikpur on the road to Rae Bareli. Population under 2,000. Adjoining this village is the *bazar* of Nawabganj, a flourishing grain mart. Large fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival, attended by about 30,000 people. Cotton-printing is carried on to a considerable extent. School and post office [m. s.].

Nandora—Town situated 3 miles north of the Ganges, and 2 miles from Bihar town. Population 3000. Contains the large *bazar* of Lalganj. Village school.

Nawabganj—Village with post office [m.].

Partabgarh—Town and municipality, also *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 4 miles from Bela, 24 miles from Sultanpur, and 36 from Allahabad. Founded in 1618 by Raja Partap Singh, who named it after himself. The fort built by the Rajah is still extant. Population 6,000. Sugar of good quality is manufactured here. Six mosques, 4 Hindu temples, Government high school and normal school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patti—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsil*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raigarh—Town situated 6 miles from Behar, on the Partabgarh road. Population 2500. Three Hindu temples, one mosque, small *bazar*, and post office [m. s.].

Rajapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Raniganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sagra—Village with post office [m.].

Saifabad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sangramgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sitlaganj—Village with post office [m.].

RAE BARELI.

RAE BARELI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Lucknow and Barabanki ; on the east by Sultanpur and Partabgarh ; on the south-west by the river Ganges ; and on the west by Unao. Area, 1,751 square miles. Population 1,036,521. Sud-der station—Rae Bareli, 51 miles from Lucknow by dock gharry.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, indigo, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE.—The District manufactures consist of a little cloth-weaving for local use, the making of brass and copper utensils, and a little glass-ware, principally bottles for holding Ganges water.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The prevalent disease is fever, but cholera and small-pox also carry off yearly numbers of victims. Cattle-disease is common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Rae Bareli, Dalman, Digbijaiganj, and Salon. Revenue, 16 lakhs. The civil expenditure, 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2 Deputy Collectors, 4 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla School, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Rae Bareli town see Rae Bareli].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aihar.—Town 12 miles from Dalman town. Population under 3,000. Temple to Baleshwar Mahadeo. The village is locally called Nuniagaon.

Amawan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bachhrawan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, on the road from Rae Bareli to Lucknow. Five temples to Mahadeo. School, police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baila-Bhela.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants, principally Sivaite Hindus. Government school, bi-weekly market. Temple to Mahadeo.

Bainti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behta.—Village with post office [m.].

Behti Kalan.—Town with a fine Hindu temple to Mahadeo.

Bhawan.—Town 8 miles south-east of Rae Bareli. Remains of a fort and masonry mosque.

Bhetargaon.—Town 12 miles from Rae Bareli. Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market. Annual fair in honour of the goddess Ananda Devi, the tutelary deity of the place, attended by about 5,000 persons. Government school.

Bhojpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dalman.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 16 miles south of Rae Bareli town, and 14 miles from Fatehpur. Several Muhammadan mosques and tombs, in various stages of decay, and the ruins of the ancient fortress, attest the bygone importance of the town. The principal buildings are several mosques, a magnificent Hindu temple of Mahadeo, a *sarai*, Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, a bench of honorary magistrate, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent's office, three bi-weekly markets, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large annual fair, attended by from 50,000 to 60,000 persons is held on the last day of Kartik, at which a considerable trade is carried on.

Digbijaiganj.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Rae Bareli town. A Tahsildar and an Inspector of Police are stationed here.

Dih.—Town 10 miles from Rae Bareli, on the banks of the Sai river. Population 3,000. Good *bazar*.

Gaura.—Village with post office [m.].

Gegason.—Village with post office [m.].

Qurbakshganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malaur.—Village with post office [m.].

Marchandpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mardoi—Town 12 miles north of Rae Bareli town. Two masonry mosques, and *idgah*, Hindu temple, and the ruins of a mud fort.

Ikhtiyarpur (called also *Jahanabad*).—Town situated close to Rae Bareli town. The town is included within the municipal limits of Rae Bareli town, of which it is a suburb. Principal buildings—a palace called the Rangmahal, mausoleum, masonry market-place, and travellers' rest-house. Noted for a coarse cloth known as *garha*, and for a sweetmeat called *bara*, the latter being a specialty of the place.

Inhauna.—Town situated 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population about 3,000. *Bazar*, school, and post office [m. s.].

Jagatpur—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s.], 11 miles from Rae Bareli.

Jais.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 4 miles west of Nasirabad, and 16 miles from Salon. Population about 12,000. The town does not contain a single Hindu temple. The Jains, however, have a temple dedicated to Parasnath. Two large mosques, and a handsome *imambara*. *Garha* cloth and muslin, are the principal manufactures. Three considerable bi-weekly markets ; Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandrawan.—Town situated on the bank of the Ganges, 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population 4,000. Temple to Mahadeo, and school.

Khiron.—Town 18 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population 4,000. School, weekly market, ruined mud fort, and post office [m.].

Kotgarh—Village with post office [m. s.], 61 miles from Lucknow.

Kunsa.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli town. Almost purely a Hindu town, the majority of the inhabitants being Brahmans. Population 5,000.

Lalganj.—A flourishing market town, 10 miles from Dalmau. Population under 3,000. Bi-weekly market, Hindu Thakurdwar dedicated to Krishna. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mau—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafabad.—Town situated 20 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population under 3,000. School, and post office [m. s.].

Nasirabad.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli. Population under 4,000. New *bazar*, school, and post office [m.].

Parsadipur—Village 20 miles from Rae Bareli town, and 1 mile north of the Sai river. Five Hindu temples, 9 Muhammadan mosques, market, school, and post office [m.].

Rae Bareli.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Sai, 51 miles south-east of Lucknow city. The town was founded by the Bhars, and called after them Bharauli, subsequently corrupted into Bareli. With regard to the prefix Rae, one story asserts that it is derived from Rahi, a village near the town ; while another

attributes the name to the fact of the place having long been in the possession of a Kayasth family bearing the title of Rae. Population including the suburb of Jahanabad 12,000. The town possesses many architectural features, the principal being the fort, a huge well, the tomb of Nawab Jahan Khan, and 4 handsome mosques. Besides the usual public offices the town contains 3 large markets, 2 schools, *sarai*, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Salon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name; pleasantly situated amid groves of mango and palm trees. Population about 5,000. *Tahsildar's* court, 10 mosques and one Hindu temple. School. Attached to the town is a revenue-free estate worth Rs. 25,000 a year, the holder of the estate is a Muhammadan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sareni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shankarganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Simrauta.—Village and *pargana* with post office [m. s.].

Thulendi.—Town in Digbijaiganj *tahsil*; situated 32 miles south of Lucknow. Climate healthy, soil clay. Contains a fort, 2 masonry mosques, a palace of Raja Niwaz Singh, 2 mud built tanks, school, five Hindu temples, Marty's tomb, and bi-weekly market. Annual fair attended by 4,000 people.

SITAPUR.

SITAPUR.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Kheri; on the east by Bahraich, the Gogra river marking the boundary line; on the south and west by Barabanki, Lucknow, and Hardoi districts, the Gumti river forming the boundary. Area, 2254, square miles. Population, 1,075,413. The administrative head-quarters of the District are at Sitapur town, 56 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests *kharif* and *rabi* in the year. The *kharif* consists of rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, *mandua*, *kahun*, *joar*, *bajra*, *til*, *urid*, *mug*, *moth*, *pat*, and *san*. The *rabi* crops are—wheat, gram, barley, mustard, linseed, castor-oil, peas, *masuri*, *arhar*, and safflower. Besides the above, which are the staple *kharif* and *rabi* crops, a considerable quantity of sugar-cane is raised, as also cotton, *pan*, and tobacco. Poppy is cultivated under Government supervision. Garden produce consists of kitchen vegetables of every description, turmeric, spices, ginger, water-melons, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures of any note are those of tobacco, and of *tazias* at Biswan, with a little cotton printing and weaving in many of the towns.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy, and the cantonment of Sitapur is famous for the low mortality of the British troops stationed there. There are no diseases peculiar to the District. Intermittent fever, but not of a bad type, is prevalent from August to November. Small-pox appears from March to September; a few deaths from cholera are reported every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauri, and Misrikh. Revenue 16 lakhs. Cost of civil administration, nearly Rs. 75,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, *Tahsildar*, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zila school, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Sitapur town see Sitapur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ataria—Village and railway station 28 miles from Sitapur.

Aurangabad—Town and residence of Talukdar, 4 miles east of Nimsar. Population 3600. Large bi-weekly market, with considerable trade in salt and cotton. Soil good. Climate healthy, School and post office [m.].

Bansra—Town on the right bank of the Chauka river, 39 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500. Government opium warehouse, school, tri-weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Baragaon—Town 17 miles from Sitapur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly market, at which cotton, salt, and iron are sold, and also cloth and sugar of local manufacture School.

Bihat—Town 12 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 2000. Noted for the excellence of its iron work.

Biswan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles east of Sitapur. Population 8000. Daily market. Principal buildings—a palace, caravansarai, 21 Muhammadan mosques, and 17 Hindu temples. The Government buildings consist of the usual civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hargaon—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Sitapur. Population including the surrounding five villages 3000. The village of Hargaon proper contains only under 500 inhabitants. School, registration office, and post office [m.]. At a sacred tank known as the Surajkund, a biennial religious trading fair is held in the months of Kartik and Jaistha, that in the former month being attended by about 40,000 persons. One mosque and four Hindu temples. Bi-weekly market. Military camping ground just outside the town.

Jahangirabad—A weaving town, situated on the high road to Bahraich, 29 miles east of Sitapur town, and 8 miles east of Biswan. Weaving of coarse country cloth. Bi-weekly market, and Government School.

Kamalpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Sitapur. Post office [m. s.].

Khairabad—Town and municipality, also railway station, 4 miles south-east of Sitapur, the civil station of the District. It is the seventh largest town in Oudh. Population 15,000. The town contains 40 mosques, and 30 Hindu temples, besides a handsome set of holy Muhammadan buildings. These consist of a Kadam Rasul (' prophet's footprint '), an Imambara, and mosques with intervening courtyards, all

surrounded by a wall. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, post office [m. s. t.], *sarais*, etc. Four *bazars* and markets are held daily. Large fair held in January, lasting ten days, and attended by an average of 60,000 persons. A second fair is held at the Dasahara festival, attended by about 15,000 persons.

Kharandashnagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Laharpar—Town in the *pargana* of the same name, 17 miles north of Sitapur town. Population 10,000. The public buildings consist of the usual police, post [m. s. t.], and registry offices, with a school and *sarai*. Thirteen mosques, 4 Mussalman tombs, 4 Hindu and 2 Sikh temples. Good daily *bazars*. No manufactures. The town is surrounded by extensive groves, and numerous fine trees are interspersed among the houses. Excellent and shady camping ground. Large fair is annually held in the month of Rabi-us-sani; and the Muharram festival, is celebrated with great splendour. Laharpar is famous as the birth place of Raja Todar Mall, Akbar's great finance minister and general.

Machhreta—Town situated on the Gumti river, 16 miles south of Sitapur town. Population 4,000. Daily *bazar*; manufactures of coarse cloth, and sugar. Post office [m.].

Maharajnar—Village situated 16 miles east of Sitapur town. Population 2,000, principally Hindus. Bi-weekly market for the sale of locally manufactured sugar and cotton rope. School.

Mahmudabad—Town 18 miles from Sidhauri railway station. Population 7000. With the exception of the temples and mosques, and the talukdar's residence, there are no masonry buildings in the town. Manufacture of brass utensils. Police station, school, travellers' rest house, registration and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Maholi—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Population about 36,00. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mallapur—Town and the residence of the Talukdar, situated 41 miles north-east of Sitapur town. Population under 4000. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Manwan—Village and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the Sarayan river, 4 miles south of Bari town. Population 1200. The village is of interest merely on account of its great antiquity. The remains of Raja Mandhata's fort are still extant.

Misrikh—Town and head-quarters, of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name; 13 miles south of Sitapur town. One of the most ancient towns in Oudh, and numerous legends connect its foundation with the mythological Raja Dadhich. The name is said to be derived from the Sanskrit *misrita*, meaning 'mixed', because the waters of all the holy places in India are supposed to have been brought together and mixed in a tank situated in the town. The town itself is a very poor one, and contains about 2500 souls. A large fair is held annually near the tank on the occasion of the *Holy* festival, at which a brisk trade is carried on. The usual offices, schools for girls and boys, sub-divisional court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is no *sarai* or travellers' rest-

house, as the Brahmans entertain all strangers. Good camping ground outside the town.

Nimkhar (*Nimsar*).—Town situated on the left bank of the Gunti, 20 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500, chiefly Brahmans and their dependants. Nimkhar is a place of great sanctity, with numerous tanks and temples. A tradition relates that it was in one of these holy tanks that Rama washed away his sins of having slain a Brahman in the person of Rawan, the demon king of Ceylon, who had carried off his wife Sita.

Paintepur—Town situated about 3 miles west of the high road from Bahrainghat to Sitapur town. Population 6000. A flourishing town, with a large community of bankers and merchants. Market twice a week; Government school.

Ramkot—Village and pargana, 7 miles from Sitapur town. The village of Ramkot, from which the *pargana* derives its name, is said to have been founded by Rama himself during his wanderings in exile. It is a favourite resort of the European residents of the civil station. Noted for its fine tank.

Rampur Mathra—Town situated 3 miles west of the Gogra river, and 44 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 3000. Government school; market, and post office [m.].

Seota—Town situated 32 miles east of Sitapur town. It contains school, the ruins of a mosque, and an old Talukdar's fort. Good bazars, and annual fair. Population 3500.

Sidhaulti—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Sitapur. Contains the usual *tahsili* court and offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sitapur—Town and railway station, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the banks of the Sarayan river, half-way on the road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur. Population about 15000. The usual District offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Tambaur—Town situated 35 miles north-east of Sitapur, and 6 miles west of Mallapur. Founded about 700 years ago by Tambalis, whence its name. Population under 4,000. School; bi-weekly market; remains of a Government fort; temple to Mahadeo; masonry tank now in decay; and a Marty's tomb.

Thanagon—Village with post office [m.].

SULTANPUR.

SULTANPUR.—District in Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Fyzabad, on the east by Jaunpur; on the south by Partabgarh, and on the west by Rae Bareli. Area, 1,709 square miles. Population 1075,851. Sudder station—Sultanpur town, 36 miles from Fyzabad by road.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, pulses, and opium form the principal *rabi* or spring crops; and rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, oil-seeds, and indigo, the chief *kharif* or autumn crops.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.—The principal articles of trade are grain, cotton, molasses, and native cloth. A considerable traffic within the District is also carried on in cattle. Manufactures are quite unimportant.

FAIRS.—The principal shrines and fairs in the District are :—Sitakund, on the right bank of the Gumti, immediately below the civil station, is celebrated as the spot where Sita is said to have bathed before accompanying her husband Rama into his self-imposed exile. In commemoration of this event, a bathing fair is held twice a year in the months of Jaistha and Kartik, attended by 15,000 or 20,000 persons. No trade is carried on beyond the sale of sweetmeats. Dhopap, in the village of Rajapati, on the Gumti, is a sacred, sin-cleansing part of the river. It was here that Rama, on his return from the Lanka war, is said to have washed away the sin of having killed a Brahman, in the person of Ravana, the Demon king of Ceylon. Fairs are held here similar to those at Sitakund.

CLIMATE.—The climate, judged by a tropical or semi-tropical standard, is mild, temperate, and healthy. From October to June westerly winds prevail ; and during the first four of these months the atmosphere is dry, cold, and bracing, more particularly after rain, of which there is almost invariably a slight fall after Christmas. Towards the end of February the wind increases in force, the temperature becomes higher, and by the end of March, if not earlier, the hot winds set in. These, however, are much less trying in Sultanpur than in the more western Districts of Oudh. They do not begin till some hours after daybreak, and seldom continue long after nightfall, while they occasionally cease for several days together. In these intervals, which become more and more frequent as the hot weather progresses, a north-east wind takes their place. About the middle of June the rainy season commences, and, with occasional breaks of greater or less duration, continues till the end of September or beginning of October. During this period the wind scarcely ever shifts from the east. From the middle of October the weather gets cool and pleasant. The chief endemic diseases of Sultanpur District are fever, and it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the population suffer every year from some form of this disease. Dysentery and diarrhoea come next, being most prevalent at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Leprosy is also common, as well as other cutaneous disorders. Small-pox is never wholly absent from the District. It is most fatal during the dry hot weather until the rains set in, after which the mortality decreases till it reaches a minimum, about the middle of the cold season. Cattle-disease (rinderpest), of a very fatal type, is always more or less prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Sultanpur, Amethi, Musafirkhana, and Kadipur. Revenue, 13 lakhs ; expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head-master Ziza School, District

Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Sultanpur town see Sultanpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amethi—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baithao—Village with Post office [m.].

Bazar-Baldi-Rai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belwai—Village with post office [m.].

Bersingpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bhadaiyan—Village with post office [m.].

Bisesarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chanda—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m. s.].

Chandaur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daudpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deara—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dehriawan—Village with post office [m.].

Dhamaur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dostpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gaura Jamun—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m. s.].

Gauriganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hasanpur—Town and residence of the Hasanpur chiefs, 4 miles west of Sultanpur town. Population 4,000. Bandhua, a small village immediately adjoining Hasanpur, is notable as containing the tomb, and as having been the residence of Baba Sahaj Ram, a celebrated Nanakshahi *fakir*. His *sangat* or shrine is tended by a *mahant*, who has a large establishment of disciples living upon the endowment drawn from one or two villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Isauli—Village and *pargana* with post office [m. s.].

Jagdispur (Old name Nihargarh)—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 36 miles from Sultanpur. Population 2,000. Market, police station, 3 Hindu temples, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jagesarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jaisingpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadipur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *Tahsildar's* court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kishni—Town situated on the right bank of the river Gumti. Population under 3,000. Mosque and post office [m.].

Kodiaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kurwar—Village with post office [m.].

Lamhwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meopur—Village with post office [m.].

Musafirkhana—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Sultanpur. Munsifi, tahsili, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsotampur—Village with post office [m.].

Partabpur—Village with post office [m.].

Piparpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapur—Village with post office [m.].

Ramnagar—Village with post office [m.].

Saifullaganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sathan.—Town pleasantly situated on high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 40 miles north-west of Sultanpur town. About the year 1857, a certain Shah Abdul Latif settled here as a 'missionary of pure religion,' and built a mosque, at which hundreds of the Sunni sect assemble every Friday. The Idgah of Sathan is a place of considerable resort for the faithful at the Id festival. Population under 2,000, principally Sayyids and Shaikhs. Post office [m.].

Shahgarh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sheogarh—Village with post office [m.].

Sindurwa—Village with post office [m.].

Sukul-ka-bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the District, *Tahsil*, and *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Gumti, 24 miles from Partabgarh. The town and civil station occupies the site of the old cantonments, and contained a population of 10,000 souls. The town has been much improved of late years. A fine public garden, has also been laid out. The principal public buildings are the court-houses, jail, police station, schools, dispensary, church, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Thauri—Village with post office [m.].

Thengha—Village with post office [m.].

Tikar—Village with post office [m.].

Tirsuli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Turria—Village with post office [m. s.].

Walipur—Village with post office [m.].

UNAO.

UNAO.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south-east by Rae Bareli, and on the south and south-west by Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts. Area, 1,778 square miles. Population (1891) 95,363. The administrative head-quarters are at Unao town, 130 miles from Allahabad by rail.

Products.—The ordinary harvests of the District are the *kharif*, *hen-wat*, and *rabi*. Principal crops—wheat, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, fibres, tobacco, oil-seeds, and vegetables. Sugar-cane is an exceptional crop, and belongs to none of the above three main divisions.

CLIMATE.—The prevailing endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery, and ague; leprosy is also met with. Cholera and small-pox occur every year.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The manufactures of Unao consist of a little weaving and the making of agricultural implements. Indigo is also manufactured. The commerce of the District is small. The prin-

Principal exports are grain of all kinds, *ghi*, *gur*, tobacco, a little indigo and saltpetre. Chief imports—piece-goods, salt, iron, cotton, spices, and other necessaries required for consumption by a rural population.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Unao, Safipur, Purwa, and Hasonganj. Revenue, 18 lakhs ; civil expenditure 1½ lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Assistant Settlement Officer, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of School, Head-master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding Unao town see Unao].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Δchalganj.—Village 9 miles from Unao. Post office [m. s. t.].

Δjgain.—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Unao, and 24 miles from Lucknow. Population 2,500. Village school, police station, Engineer's road bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Δjgaon.—Town on the banks of the Sai river. Noted for its excellent tobacco.

Δkohni.—Town 11 miles from Purwa and 31 miles from Unao. An ancient town, containing a large Kshattriya population. Population 4,000.

Asiwan.—Town 20 miles from Unao town, on the road from Lucknow to Bangarman. Population 3,000. Nine mosques, 10 temples to Mahadeo (Siva), and 2 Debi. Bi-weekly markets ; *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Asoha.—Village pleasantly situated in groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 10 miles from Purwa, and 32 miles from Unao town. Said to have been founded by the sage Aswathama, mentioned in the Mahabharata. Population under 2,000. Fine temple.

Auras.—Village 26 miles from Unao town on the road to Sandila. Population 1,000. Bi-weekly market ; manufactures of earthenware, and of gold and silver trinkets. Trade in grain, tobacco, vegetables, and English and country made cloth.

Badhni.—Village with post office [m.].

Bailgaon.—Village pleasantly situated among groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 16 miles from Unao. Population under 2,000. Ruined fortress ; bi-weekly market, attended from 4,000 to 5,000 people. Trade in jewellery, wood, iron, and cloth. School.

Baksar.—Village situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 34 miles from Unao town. Population under 2,000. Annual fair in the month of Kartik, when 100,000 people assemble to bathe in the Ganges, which is held to be particularly sacred at this place, where there is a famous temple dedicated to the goddess Chandika. Village school and Sanskrit *pathsala*.

Bangarman.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 31 miles from Unao. Thirteen mosques, 13 Hindu temples, school, bi-weekly market, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Banthal.—Town 5 miles from Unao town, on the road from Purwa to Cawnpur. Population 2,500. Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, and post office [m.].

Bara.—Village 16 miles from Purwa, and 24 miles from Unao town. Population under 2,000. Indigo manufactory. Two Hindu temples, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town and *pargana* of the same name; 32 miles from Unao town, on the road from Baksar to Bihar. Population 4,000. Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, registration office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bighapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bihar—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, 12 miles from Purwa, and 30 miles from Unao town; on the road thence to Rae Bareli. The Lon river, west of the town, is spanned by a bridge. Two temples, large masonry tank, school, and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair, attended by about 5,000 persons.

Bithar.—Town 10 miles from Unao town. Ten Sivaite temples; bi-weekly market, and school.

Chaminni.—Town situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Lon river, 20 miles from Unao town. Village school.

Chamrauli.—Large village situated 7 miles from Unao town. Grain market, two old Sivaite temples, and school.

Fatehpur Chaurasi.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Safipur. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market, six Hindu temples, and small annual fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival. Village school, and post office [m. s.].

Gangaghat—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghatampur Kalan.—Chief town in the *pargana* of the same name, 18 miles from Unao town. Noted for excellence in goldsmiths' and carpenters' work. Population under 2,000. Four Hindu temples.

Haidrabad.—Town 19 miles from Unao. Population 3,000. Two weekly markets. Small annual trading fair, village school, and post office [m.].

Harha.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, about 8 miles from Unao town. Population 5,000. Bi-weekly bazar, and Government school.

Hasanganj.—Market village, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 4 miles from Rasulabad. Considerable trade, chiefly in samples, bought by dealers for test. Population under 2,000. Tahsili, honorary magistrate's court, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ishamabad Bijhau—Village about 20 miles from Safipur, and 27 miles from Unao town in a north-westerly direction. Population 2,400. Government school. Seat of 3 small annual religious trading fairs.

Jaitipur—Village with post office [m.].

Kantha.—Town situated 18 miles from Unao town. Two Hindu temples, mosque, Government school, and two small fairs—one in the month of Jaistha, attended by about 5,000, and another in Kuar, attended by 2,000 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Magrair—Village with post office [m.].

Mauranwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Purwa, and 26 miles from Unao town. Population 7,000. Noted for its jewellery and carpentary works. Two mosques and 9 Hindu temples; bi-weekly markets. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair.

Mohan—Town on the banks of the river Sai, 18 miles from Lucknow city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muradabad.—Town 36 miles from Unao, and 19 miles from Safipur on the Hardoi road. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, 3 annual religious fairs, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Naramdas Khera—Village with post office [m.].

Nawabganj.—Town 12 miles from Unao town on the Lucknow road. Population under 3,000. A large fair is held annually in the month of Chaitra in honour of the goddess Durga and Kusahri, which attracts a large gathering from Lucknow and Cawnpur, besides the people of the neighbourhood.

Neotani—A prosperous little Muhammadan town situated on the right bank of the Sai river, 2 miles from Mohan. Population 3,000. Government school, and post office [m.].

Newalganj-cum-Maharjganj—Two adjacent towns situated 2 miles east of Mohan town, on the old Nawabi Lucknow road. The bi-weekly *bazar*, held in Maharjganj is one of the largest in the neighbourhood. The sales include all the usual country produce of grain, tobacco, spices, and vegetables, with country cloth and European piece-goods. There is a separate trade in brass vessels, which are made in large quantities as Newalganj. Population of the united town, 3,000.

Pandri-Kalan—Town 10 miles south-east of Unao town. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Panhan.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 24 miles south of Unao town on the road to Rae Bareilly. Population 3,000. Three Hindu temples. Two annual fairs are held in honour of a Muhammadan saint, each attended by about 4,000 persons. Vernacular school.

Pariar.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, 12 miles west of Unao. Population 2,400. The town is considered sacred by the Hindus, on account of its legendary association with the events of the *Ramayana*. A great bathing fair, held on the occasion of the *Kartik Purnamashi*, is attended by 100,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Patan.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, situated on the banks of the small river Lon. Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held near the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, one of which, in December, is attended by as many as 300,000 persons. The holy man is supposed to exercise a beneficial influence over the insane; and on the occasions of the festival these unfortunates are brought, sometimes to the number of hundreds, and tied up to trees opposite the tomb, where they are left all night. Village school. Post office [m. s.].

Purwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the

same name, 20 miles south-east of Unao town. Population 10,000. The town is noted for its shoes and leather-work. Bi-weekly markets and three annual fairs. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, Purwa contains Munsifs court, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Rasulabad.—Town situated 14 miles north of Unao town. Population 3,500. Four mosques, 5 Hindu temples, 2 weekly markets, 2 *barais*, primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Safipur (or Saipur).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 17 miles north-west of Unao town on the road leading thence to Hardoi. A flourishing well built town containing 14 mosques, and 6 Hindu temples. Population 7,000. Courts of Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwan.—A very ancient village, with a noted Sivaite temple; situated 6 miles north-east of Purwa, and 26 miles east of Unao town. Population 2,000. Post office [m. s.]. Here Raja Dasaratha slew Sarawan (a Baniya by caste) who was going on pilgrimage, and was carrying his blind father and mother in a pair of baskets, slung over his shoulders.

Sikandarpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Post office [m. s.].

Susumau—Town with 1,500 inhabitants. Appearance pretty; climate healthy; water sweet, and good market. Manufactures of shoes, earthenware, and jewellery.

Targaon—Town situated 16 miles east of Unao town. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly markets. Famous for the manufacture of glass bracelets.

Taura—Village with post office [m.].

Thana.—Town situated 5 miles north-west of Unao town. Population 2,500. School, and mosque. One small daily and two large weekly markets.

Ugu.—Town surrounded by archards, 22 miles from Unao town. Three temples, vernacular school, and remains of a palace, and courthouse. Annual fair. Bi-weekly markets, and post office [m. s.].

Unao.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, *pargana* and district of the same name; pleasantly situated 11 miles from Cawnpur. Population 10,000. Fourteen Hindu temples and 10 mosques. Daily market. Unao is a prosperous and important place, containing the usual public offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

PUNJAB.

PUNJAB (*Panj-ab*, 'The Five Rivers,').—Province of British India, under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor. The name is derived from two Persian words, *panj*, five, and *ab*, water. The Punjab originally denoted the territory watered by the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej; but it is now applied to

the large province including the north-west of India, equal in area to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The Punjab is bounded on the north by Kashmir ; on the east by the Jumna ; on the south by Rajputana ; and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area under direct British administration 110,667 square miles. Population (1891) 20,866,847. The Native States in dependence upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have an area of 38,299 square miles with a population of (1891) 4,263,280 persons. The total area of the Punjab (British and Native) accordingly amounts to 148,966 square miles, and its population to 25,130,127. The capital of the Punjab is Lahore, 348 miles from Delhi by rail.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.—The northern part is hilly and intersected by fertile valleys. The Salt Range stretches across the Indus, eastward to the Jhelum. The lower part of the country is a large plain, sloping to the south-west.

DOABS.—*Doab*, from *do*, two, and *ab*, water, denotes the space between two rivers. The rivers of the Punjab form five Doabs. The Sind Sagar Doab, the largest, is east of the Indus ; the Jetch Doab is between the Jhelum and the Chenab ; the Rechna Doab, between the Chenab and the Ravi ; the Bari Doab, the most populous, between the Ravi and the Beas ; the Jalandhar Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej.

CLIMATE.—Rain falls in the north, but very little in the south. The hot weather begins about the middle of April, and the heat is almost intolerable ; greater, in fact, than in any other part of India. Frequent dust-storms then occur ; and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and whirl onward for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the weather begins to moderate : in October it is temperate and agreeable ; and from November to the middle of April it is cold. The principal endemic disease of the Punjab is fever. Small-pox and cholera in a more or less epidemic form are rarely entirely absent from some portion of the Province.

PRODUCTIONS.—**Mineral Products.**—Gold is found in the sands of the Chenab and Indus ; iron and plumbago of an inferior kind are obtained in the hills ; nitre is got in abundance from the alluvial plains ; and salt of an impure kind from many localities. The Salt Mountains, a range between the Jhelum and the Indus, yield this last in great quantity, besides alum, antimony, and sulphur. **VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.**—The most important objects of culture are wheat, barley, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, and pulses. Oil-seeds, melons, cucumbers, and saffron are also largely grown ; and fruits, such as dates, figs, oranges, mangoes, and others, are common. Flax thrives, and tea is grown on the hills. Large trees are scarce.

COMMERCE.—**Imports.**—Silk, wool, carpets, madder, asafoetida, fruit, and horses, are the chief imports from Afghanistan and the west ; cotton, woollen, and silk cloths, chintzes, metals, glass, cutlery, sugar, and spices from other parts of India. **Exports.**—These—partly the produce of the country and partly goods in transit—comprise grain, *ghi*, hides, wool, shawls, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, and horses.

INDUSTRY.—Agricultural here, as in most other parts of India, occupies the greater portion of the population, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important. Silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns, especially in Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shujabad, and Leiah. The silks of Multan are noted in Indian markets. Cotton cloths of a stronger and more durable texture than those of Britain are made at Rahon and Hoshiarpur. Carpets like those of Persia, shawls, little inferior to those of Kashmir, brocades, and other rich silks, and arms of excellent quality are made at Lahore.

PEOPLE.—The average population is nearly 189 to the square mile, consists of Sikhs, Jats, Gujars, Rajputs, and Pathans. The Sikhs are most numerous in the Bari Doab; the Jats are chiefly agriculturists, and are found in all parts of the country east of the Indus; and the Pathans west of that river. The Gujars are devoted to agriculture.

RELIGION.—Nearly two-thirds of the people are Muhammadans; one-half the remainder profess the Sikh religion, and the rest are Hindus. The Sikhs have no distinctions of caste.

LANGUAGE.—Panjabi is the principal language. Urdu is spoken in the towns, and Pushtu by the Afghans across the Indus. In the south, near Sindh, it is much mixed with Sindhi.

EDUCATION.—As in other parts of India, popular education is under the control of a director. There are two colleges, one at Lahore and another at Dehli. The colleges and some of the zillah schools prepare their pupils for the Calcutta University Examination.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes Punjab is divided into 6 Divisions under Commissioners, and Native Principalities. In the centre, Lahore; eastwards, Jullunder; south-east, Delhi; along the western frontier, Derajat and Peshawar; and north-west of Lahore, Rawalpindi. These divisions contain 31 Districts; Lahore: Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery; Jullunder: Jullunder, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Ferozepur, and Hissar; Delhi: Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Umballa, and Simla; Rawalpindi, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrat, Sialkot, and Gujranwala; Derajat, Dera Ismailkhan, Dera Ghazikhan, Bannu, and Muzaffargarh; Peshawar, Peshwar, Hazara, and Kohat. All of which see separately. The total revenue of the Punjab is about four crores; and the expenditure nearly Rs. 22,500,000.

AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR.—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Gurdaspur District; on the north-west by the Ravi river; on the south-east by the river Beas; and on the south-west by the District of Lahore. Area, 1,547 square miles. Population 992,697. District head-quarters are at the town of Amritsar, 32 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the *rabi*, or spring harvest, are wheat, barley, and gram. Mustard, flax, lentils, safflower, and lucerne grass for fodder are also cultivated, together with small quantities of poppy and tobacco. For the *kharif*, or autumn harvest, rice, Indian

corn, *joar*, pulses, cotton, and sugar-cane are the all-important crops. The grain is principally grown for home consumption, while sugar and cotton form the staples of the export trade.

COMMERCE AND TRADE ETC.—As a commercial centre, Amritsar takes precedence of every town in the Punjab, with the exception of Delhi, Bokhara, Kabul, and Kashmir to the west and north, and Rajputana on the south, supply its markets with their produce, and largely depend upon it for the purchase of their Indian and European wares. It is also the great emporium for the home traffic of the Punjab proper, gathering local products of every kind for exportation, and supplying half the merchants of the Province with English piece-goods or other imports from Calcutta and Bombay. The principal items of the Indian trade are grain, sugar, oil-seeds, salt, tobacco, tea, cotton, silk, wool, metals, and leather. The *specialite* of the city is the manufacture of shawls from the fine woolen undergrowth of the goats found on the high plateau of Tibet. Important horse and cattle fairs are held on the chief festivals. The local trade centres so entirely within the city, that the smaller towns are thrown completely into the shade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab; and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills, joined with the general extension of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy, and frosts are frequent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Ajnala and Tarn Taran. Revenue, 13½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 5 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, 2 Munsiffs, 15 Honorary Magistrates, Settlement Collector and Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Assistant Engineer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Amritsar town see Amritsar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, on the road from Amritsar to Sialkot, 16 miles from Amritsar, Population 2,000. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amritsar.—Town and municipality, also railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and District of the same name, 66 miles from Pathankot. Population 140,000. Amritsar (Sanskrit, *amrita sars* the fountain of nectar) next to Delhi or larger than Lahore, stands midway between the rivers Beas and Ravi, is wealthiest, commercial, most populous, also handsome and well-built city in the north-west of India, and the seat of the Sikh religion. The city was founded in 1574 by Ram Das, the fourth Sikh Guru on a site granted by the Emperor Akbar. He also excavated the holy or sacred and handsome tank from which the town derives its name, ' Pool of Immortality ' ; and in the middle of it erected a temple. In 1802 Ranjit Singh spent

large sums of money upon the great shrine, and roofed it with sheets of copper gilt, whence the building derives its popular name Golden Temple called also the Darbar or Sikh temple. The building is small and constructed of white marble; a causeway of marble leads to the temple, and a marble pavement borders the lake. The lower part of the temple is of marble inlaid, like the Taj, with precious stones, and here and there overlaid with gold and silver. On the ground floor is a vaulted hall, with a gilded ceiling ornamented with innumerable small mirrors, and its walls decorated with various designs. In the interior, opposite the principal entrance, sits the presiding Guru, with the open Granth, (the scriptures of the Sikhs or the book of law written by the Guru) before him. This is chanted by him and his assistants, with an accompaniment of musical instruments. Worshippers, male and female, enter, cast down their offerings, and bow their heads to the ground before the Granth and Guru. There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple. Two minarets on the east of the tank are well worth a visit, the view from the top being exceedingly fine. There is a very fine clock-tower in the square leading to the tank. Besides its political importance as the sacred city of the Sikh faith, Amritsar forms the headquarters of several heterodox or fanatical sects.

The streets of Amritsar are generally narrow and crooked; but of late years several improvements have been made. The city contains several tanks and temples, besides a lofty column, known as the Baba Atal, built over the tomb of a son of Guru Har Govind. The chief public buildings are the court-houses and treasury, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, police station, jail, hospital, Government school House, Municipal Town Hall, the Santookshar tank, the new city Garden, and the Alexandra school of Girls, post and telegraph offices, dak bungalow, and 3 hotels.

Amritsar is the depôt for piece goods, copper, brass &c. for the Central Asian market as well as the surrounding country, and in its *bazars* are to be seen shawls, chudders, &c., manufactured there, together with goods from Kashmir, Gujrat, Sialkot and Delhi. The other principal items of manufacture are woolen cloth, silk goods, and gold thread embroidery. Two great religious fairs are held in Amritsar during the months of November and April.

The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab; and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills; joined with the general extention of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy. A short distance (3 miles) north-west of the city stands the strong fortress of Govindgarh, built by Ranjît Singh in 1809, nominally for the protection of the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their tumultuous assemblages, which commands the city.

This is the junction with the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, the line by which Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra, and Dbarumsala are reached. There are good waiting and refreshment rooms at, and 3 hotels and

a travellers' bungalow near the station, and conveyances are obtainable.

Atari.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Amritsar. Population under 3,000. Founded by Gaur Singh, a Jat of the Sindu tribe. His descendants, the Sirdars of Atari, still reside in the village. Their present representative, an honorary magistrate, enjoys large estates in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bias.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bundala.—Town 9 miles from Amritsar city. Population 5,000. Of little commercial importance; chiefly noticeable for its large Sikh population.

Butari.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Amritsar.

Chabhal.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhund.—Village with post office [m.].

Fattihabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Govindgarh.—A fortress lying north-west of the city of Amritsar at a short distance from the walls. Built by Ranjit Singh in 1809, nominally for the protection of pilgrims to the holy city of the Sikhs, but really to overawe their tumultuous assemblage. Now garrisoned by a battery of artillery and British infantry.

Jaintipur.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amritsar.

Jalalabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Jandiala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 13 miles from Amritsar city. Population 7,000. The town carries on a considerable trade, entirely with Amritsar and is noted for its manufacture of brass and copper vessels. Police station, *sarai*, Government and mission schools, dispensary, encamping-ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathunanga.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m.].

Khasa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m.].

Lopoke.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Majitha.—Town and municipality, 10 miles from Amritsar city. Population 6,000. The main branch of the Bari Doab canal runs between Majitha and the village of Kathunangal, four miles to the north. Minor trade mart. Large Government school, missionary school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nowshera.—Village with post office [m.].

Pul-Kanjri.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajasansi.—Chief town of the Jagir of the same name, situated on the Sialkot road, 7 miles from Amritsar city. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. t.].

Ramdas.—Town situated near the Kirran stream, 12 miles from Ajnala town. Population 4,500. Handsome Sikh temple, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai Amanatkhān.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sathlala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarn Taran.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; on the Amritsar and Malwa road, 12 miles from Amritsar city, near the junction of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. Population 3,500. There is a magnificent tank which has the reputation of possessing miraculous powers on all persons afflicted with leprosy who can swim across it, whence the town derives its name. Tarn Taran ranks as the capital of the Manjha, or heart of the Bari Doab, a central tract running from Amritsar to below Kasur in Lahore District. This region is historically famous as the stronghold of the Sikh people, and still forms the great recruiting ground for the native army. Small trade with Amritsar. Manufacture of iron vessels. Tahsildar's court, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Leper asylum outside the town, for the relief of the afflicted poor of Amritsar and Lahore Districts. Suburb inhabited by a tribe of lepers, who claim descent from Guru Arjun, who was himself, according to tradition, a sufferer from the disease.

Vairowal.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Beas, 26 miles from Amritsar town, and opposite Kapurthala territory. Population under 6,000. Small trade in timber. Police station, school, ferry, and post office [m. s. t.].

Verkha—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Amritsar.

Wagah—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Amritsar.

BANNU.

BANNU.—District in the Derajat Division of the Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Khala Hills in the District of Kohat, on the east by Rawalpindi, Jhelum, and Shahpur, on the west by Hills of the Waziri tribes, and on the south by Dera Ismail Khan. Area, 2,847 square miles. Population 372,276. The civil station and head-quarters of the administration are at the town of Edwardesabad, 387 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests—wheat or barley in the early summer; millets, pulses, cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane, with a little rice, in the autumn. The same crops, excepting rice, form the staples of cultivation in all parts of the District.

COMMERCE, TRADE ETC.—The District has but little export trade. Alum, manufactured at Kalabagh, and also at Kutki in the Khatak-Niazai Hills, is exported in small quantities. Salt is quarried from the right bank of the Indus, about 2 miles above Kalabagh, and conveyed across the river to Mari, one of the Government salt marts of the Shahpur Customs District. Considerable quantities of grain are sent down the river, to find a market at Dera Ghazi Khan or Sukkur. Sugar, piece-goods, silk, indigo, drugs, *ghi*, oil, iron, mats, and tobacco are imported.

CLIMATE.—The climate is marked by the usual Punjab characteristics of extreme heat during the summer months, and considerable cold during the winter. No record of temperature is kept. The Edwardesabad cantonment, and the irrigated portion of the Bannu valley generally, are

extremely unhealthy, intermittent and remittent fevers being especially prevalent. Disease of the spleen is also very common among the Bannuchis. The rainy months are those of July and August.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Bannu, Marawat, Isakhel, and Manwali. Revenue 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Munsiff, 3 Honorary Magistrates, District Inspector of schools, and Chaplain of Derajat Church. [For further information regarding Edwardesabad town see Edwardesabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadzai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bannu—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the District of the same name, see Edwardesabad.

Chakrala—Village with post office [m.].

Darra Pezu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daudkhel—Village with post office [m.].

Edwardesabad (or *Dhulipnagar*).—Town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of Bannu District; situated near the north-west corner of the District, 1 mile south of the river Kuram, 84 miles south of Koltat, and 89 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan. Population under 10,000. The population of Bannu is, and has been for many centuries, essentially Afghan. Founded in 1848 by Major (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, who selected the site for political reasons. The fort, erected at the same time, bore the name of Dhulipgarh, in honour of the young Maharaja of Lahore; and the *bazar* was also known as Dhulipnagar. The main *bazar* consists of a wide and handsome roadway, and contains a fine market-place. A mud wall runs round the town, within which lie the *tahsili* and police office. The civil station, to the west of the fort, includes the court-house, treasury, jail, *sarai*, staging bungalow, dispensary, mounted police lines, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Church Missionary Society supports a small church and a school-house. The cantonment centres round the fort of Dhulipgarh, which possesses quarters for two infantry regiments; outside the fortifications are lines for a cavalry regiment and a field battery of artillery. There are also a few bungalows for officers. The profuse irrigation and insufficient drainage of the surrounding fields render Edwardesabad an unhealthy station; and the troops in cantonments suffer greatly from malarious fevers and prostration. The town has a considerable trade, embracing the whole traffic in local produce of the Bannu valley. The nearest railway stations are Kushalgarh and Bhakkar, distant 124 miles from the former and 107 from the latter by road. A weekly fair collects an average number of 2000 buyers and sellers. Chief articles of trade—cloth, live-stock, wool, cotton, tobacco, and grain.

Isakhel—Chief town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the high right bank of the Indus, 9 miles west of the present channel; distant from Edwardesabad 42 miles south-east. Population 7000. Built without plan; *bazar* and

lanes crooked, narrow, and extremely dirty. Small local trade. *Tahsili*, old fort used as police station, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalabagh—Town, municipality, and salt mines ; situated picture-squely situated at the foot of the Salt Range, on the right bank of the Indus, at the point where the river debouches from the hills, 105 miles below Attock. Population about 6500. The houses nestle against the side of a precipitous hill of solid rock-salt, piled one upon another in successive tiers, the roof of each tier forming the street which passes in front of the row immediately above. Overhead, a cliff, also of pure rock-salt, towers above the town. An Awan family, who reside in Kalabagh, have a certain supremacy over the whole of their fellow tribesmen, the representative of the family being known as Sardar or Khan. The salt is quarried at Mari, opposite the town, where it stands out in huge cliffs, practically inexhaustible. The similar outcrop at Kalabagh itself is not quarried. The quarries, six in number, are situated in the *Lun nala*, a small tributary of the Indus on its right bank. The depôt at which the salt is sold stands on the left bank of the *nala*, close to the Indus. Alum also occurs in the neighbouring hills, and forms a considerable item of local trade. Manufacture of iron instruments from metal imported from the Kanigoram Hill. Staging bungalow, school-house, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kundian—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Piplan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Laki—Town and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Gambila, 32 miles from Edwardesabad. Population 4000. Laki is a thriving little town, with a good *bazar*, *tahsili*, police station, charitable dispensary, *dak* bungalow, *sarai*, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Considerable trade in grain and other country produce.

Maidani (*Lowhagar*).—Range of Hills known also as the Shingarh or Chichali Hills. They shut in the Bannu valley toward the east, and divide the basins of the Kuram and Gambila from that of the Indus. The highest point, known as Sukha Zarat, occurs about 16 miles west of Kalabagh, and has an elevation of 4745 feet above sea-level. The hill of Maidan, half-way down the range rises to a height of 4256 feet. The eastern face of the range forms a bold and almost impracticable scarpment of cliffs. Beds of lignite and black shale (*rol*), from which latter alum is manufactured, are found throughout these hills. The main road from Mianwali enters the Bannu valley by the Tang Darra Pass, at the southern termination of the Maidani chain.

Marawat—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and school.

Mianwali—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on high left bank of the Indus, 655 feet above sea-level. Residence of a notable Sayyid family, the Mians of Mianwali, descendants of a local Musalman saint, and themselves possessing a great reputation for sanctity. Mianwali is not a separate town, but only that portion of the town of Ballokhel in which the Mians reside. *Tahsili*, police station, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mirian—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Much—Village with post office [m.].

Mullazai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Musakhel—Village with post office [m.].

Namal—Town in Mianwali *tahsil*, situated on the eastern slope of the Salt Range. Namal is the chief town of the Pakkar *ilaka* or estate, a wild tract of country much intersected by ravines. The village lands are irrigated by several hill torrents, which unite close to the town to form the Wahi *nala*. Population under 6000. *Dak* bungalow. Near Namal are two curious structures shaped like sentry-boxes, and supposed to be dolmens. Post office [m.].

Piplan—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Kundian. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Naurang—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Gambila—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shekh Budin—Hill sanatorium (so called from the shrine of a famous Mubammadan saint, Shaikh Baha-ud-din, which crowns its summit) in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts; lying on the border of the two Districts, and jointly administered by the Deputy Commissioners of both Districts. Elevation above sea-level, 4516 feet. Distant from Der. Ismail Khan town 40 miles north, from Bannu town 64 miles south. The sanatorium crowns a bare limestone rock, which rises abruptly from the low range of Mohar, whose highest point it forms. A few stunted wild olives and acacias compose the only vegetation on the shadeless slope. The heat is frequently excessive, though mitigated from June to October by a cool south-western breeze. This drawback, combined with the want of sufficient water-supply and the paucity of building sites, renders Shaikh Budin a very inadequate sanatorium. Persons who go up in good health are seldom attacked by illness; but the climate is not bracing enough for constitutions which require a radical change.

Wanbhachran—Town and railway station; situated in the cis-Sutlej tract on the road from Mianwali to Shahpur, 13 miles from Kundian. Population under 7000. The place takes its name from a *van* or well with a staircase leading down to the water, said to have been built by Akbar, with a pair of tall *minars* standing at the head of the staircase.

DELHI.

DELHI.—A Central District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Karnal, on the west by Rohtak, on the south by Gurgaon, and on the east by the river Jumna. Area, 1,290 square miles. Population about 638,689. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Delhi, 390 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Cotton and sugar-cane form the commercial staples of the autumn harvest, while rice, *joar*, *bajra*, and Indian corn are the chief food-grains. In the spring sowings, wheat, barely, and gram make up the principal crops; but tobacco covers a considerable area, and rice of excellent quality is produced wherever water is abundant.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres almost entirely in the city of Delhi. The manufactures are also confined to the capital, which has a high reputation for gold and silk embroidery, jewellery, and other ornamental goods of fine workmanship. The glazed ware of the District has a reputation second only to that of the similar ware of Peshawar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Delhi does not materially differ from that of other Districts in the Jumna basin. The principal endemic diseases are fever and bowel complaints; but small-pox often commits severe ravages in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Delhi, Sonapat and Ballabgarh. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1 Revenue Assistant, Munsif, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, 3 Chaplains, 2 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with an Assistant, and 21 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Delhi town see Delhi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Arabsrai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Badarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Ballabgarh.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, and former capital of a Native State; situated on the Muttra road, 21½ miles from Delhi city. Population 6,000. Contains a small but pretty palace, numerous temples, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Brisk trade in food grains with Delhi.

Chaesa—Village with post office [m.].

Dadri—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Delhi. Post office [m. s.].

Delhi (Hastanapur).—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Delhi District, also chief city, municipality, railway junction station, and the administrative head-quarters of the District and Division, and former capital of the Mughal Empire. Population 193,600. The modern city is situated on the western bank of the Jumna; distant from Calcutta 954 miles, from Bombay 899 miles, from Agra 144 miles, and from Allahabad 390 miles. It is one of the most celebrated of Indian cities. The whole country around Delhi is covered with ruins. It was one of the earliest seats of Aryan civilization. First in the list of capitals is Indraprastha. According to the Mahabharata, the five Pandavas, from Hastanapur on the Ganges, began the city which grew into a great kingdom. Yudisthira, the founder, is said to have been succeeded by 30 generations of descendants. The name Delhi makes its earliest appearance in history in the middle of the 1st century, B. C.

Several Hindu dynasties followed. About the 4th century, Raja Dhava set up the famous iron pillar, 16 inches in diameter and 50 feet

high. In 736 A. D., Anang Pal restored Delhi which had fallen into ruins for some generations. The later Rajas, however, appear to have resided at Kanauj. In 1193 Muhammad Ghor defeated Prithvi Raja in the battle of Thanesar, and put him to death. Kutub-ud-din, left in charge, conquered Delhi, which became thenceforth the Muhammadan capital. He was the founder of the Slave dynasty, to whom Delhi owes most of its grandest ruins. After a period of eighty-three years the dynasty of Slave Kings was succeeded by the house of Khilji (1288). The Khiljis were a Tartar tribe who had long been settled in the Afghan country. In 1321 the houses of Tughlak succeeded to the Mussalman empire, and the founder erected a new capital 4 miles further to the east. In 1397 Timur crossed the Indus, and next year took Delhi and gave it over for five days to plunder and massacre. In 1412 the Tughlak dynasty came to an end and was succeeded by the Government of the Saiyids. They were succeeded by a last Afghan dynasty called the Lodi. In 1526 Babar, the sixth in descent from Timur and founder of the so-called Moghul dynasty, marched into India, won the decisive battle of Panipat and entered Delhi. Shah Jehan, the fifth Moghul Emperor (1627-58), rebuilt the city in its present form, and surrounded it with the existing fortifications. Delhi was the seat of the Moghul Court during the splendid reign of Aurangzeb under whom the power of the Moghuls reached the zenith of prosperity. From that time (1700) it began to decline rapidly. In 1739 Nadir Shah took and pillaged the Moghul capital. Delhi now became the alternate prey of the Afghans and the Mahrattas, until 1771, when the latter restored the Emperor to the city. In 1789 Sindhia captured the city, which remained in the power of the Mahrattas till 1803, when Lord Lake entered Delhi, and took the King under his protection. For upwards of 50 years Delhi enjoyed unbroken tranquility. In May, 1857, mutineers from Meerut entered the city, and afterwards there was an indiscriminate massacre of Europeans, men, women, and children. In two or three months, however, the city was retaken, and the Emperor, who had sided with the rebels, was banished to Rangoon. In 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed at Delhi Empress of India.

Delhi is the largest city in the Punjab. It is enclosed by a wall or rampart five miles in circuit. In the city walls are eleven gates of which the principal are the Raj Ghat on the east facing the river Jumna, the Kashmir and Mori gates on the north, the Kabul and Lahore on the west, the Ajmere on the south-west, and the Delhi on the south. The buildings in the native town are chiefly of brick, well-built and substantial. No city in India has finer streets than the main thoroughfares of Delhi, ten in number, thoroughly drained, metalled, and lighted. The imperial palace known as "the fort" is in the east of the city, and surrounded on three sides by an imposing wall of red sandstone with small tower and a gate on the west and south. Since the mutiny of 1857 a great portion has been demolished, in order to make room for English barracks. South of the fort in the Dariaganj quarter of the city, is the cantonment for a regiment of native infantry, which, with one wing of a European regiment, makes up the ordinary garrison of Delhi. The

architectural glories of Delhi are famous alike in Indian and European literature. It is impossible in a brief notice like the present to attempt any adequate description of them. The main street is the *Chandni Chauk* or Silver Street, which runs from the Victoria Gate in the inner fort to the Lahore Gate in the outer fort. In this street is the *Delhi Institute and Museum* which contains many objects of great interest. Opposite the Museum is the handsome Clock Tower. In the centre is the Northbrook Fountain. Near the fountain is the Gower Mosque with its three gilt domes, where Nadir Shah sat during the massacre of Delhi (1738). Skirting the *Chandni Chauk* are the Queen's Gardens which are beautifully laid out and contain a small menagerie. The *Citadel* is enclosed by walls, the circumference of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entering by the Victoria Gate, once the Lahore Gate, the visitor proceeds along a beautiful vaulted aisle to the *Diwan-i-Am* or Hall of Public Audience—open on three sides and supported by red sandstone pillars—generally adorned with gilding and stucco work. In the wall at the back is a staircase that leads up to the throne which is raised about ten feet from the ground and is covered by a canopy supported on four pillars of white marble, the whole being curiously inlaid with mosaic work; behind the throne is a door-way by which the Emperor entered from his private apartments. The whole of the wall behind the throne is covered with mosaic paintings in precious stones of some of the most beautiful flowers, fruits, birds and beasts of Hindoostan. The mosaics are now mostly destroyed. To the right of the *Diwan-i-Am* is the *Diwan-i-Khas*, or Private Hall of Audience, a marble pavilion resting on massive square pillars. The ceiling was once entirely composed of silver and gold filigree work. In the centre stood the famous peacock throne, so called from its back being formed by jewelled representations of peacocks' tails. Tavernier, the jeweller, who saw it, valued it at rupees sixty lakhs. Over the north and south arches is written the well-known distich—"If there be a paradise on Earth, it is this, it is this." Adjoining the *Diwan-i-Khas* is the seraglio of which but a small portion remains. Near the seraglio are the Hamams or royal baths, floored with white marble and covered with white marble domes. Opposite to them, to the west, is the *Moti Masjid* or the Pearl Mosque, an architectural gem. Leaving the palace citadel, the traveller should proceed to the *Juma-Masjid* or great Mosque. A Jain temple to the north west of the *Jama Masjid* is also noticeable here. Leaving the city by the Delhi Gate, the traveller will come first to a pillar rising from the terraced roof of a ruined building known as the *Lat* or *Staff of Ferozshah*. On it is an inscription in Pali, the most ancient writing in India, which contains the edict of Asoka prohibiting destruction of life. One mile from the capital is the old Pathan Fort of Delhi enclosed by lofty walls. Within is the *Kila Kana Mosque*, a very handsome building. About a mile south of the fort is *Humayun's Tomb*, a noble building of granite inlaid with marbles which lies amid a large garden of terraces and fountains. Close to the tomb is the *Chausat Kumba*, or 64 Pillared Hall. It is built of marble throughout and has 64 pillars with carved capitals from which spring twenty-five beautiful

arched domes. A little to the west, situated on a marble paved enclosure, is the small but very beautiful tomb of Nizam-ud-din Anlai, a reputed Mussalman saint. Near it is the tomb of *Amir Khusrau*, the poet. Adjoining the enclosure is a fine Musjid built some six hundred years ago. It is beautifully carved with Arabic sentences. To pay a visit to the Kutub Minar the traveller passes through the Ajmere Gate. Two miles from the city he reaches *Junter Munter* or Observatory of Jai Singh, the scientific Raja of Jaipur, constructed about 1730. Three miles further south is the mausoleum of Safdar, remarkable for the beauty of its white circular dome. Nine miles from Delhi is the *Mosque* of Kirkhee, an enormous structure situated on high ground. Two miles further is the Kutub Minar. It is the highest pillar in the world, &c. &c. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Kutub are the ruins of the fortress of Tughlukabad. The fine tomb of Tughluk Shah is situated outside the south wall. It is well worth visiting. Some of the other places that are worth visiting are the ridge, or which is erected a monument to General Nicholson and others who fell at the siege; the Cemetery, where Nicholson and many other heroes are buried; Ludlow Castle (famous in the annals of the siege); the Flag Staff Tower; Hindu Rao's house, the main picquet.

Delhi possesses a very considerable trade. The chief imports include indigo, chemicals, cotton, silk, fibres, grain, oil-seeds, *ghi*, metals, salt, horns, hides, and European piece-goods. The exports consist of the same articles in transit, together with tobacco, sugar, oil, jewellery, and gold or silver lacework. Beyond the borders of the Province, Delhi merchants correspond with those of Jind, Kabul, Ulwar, Bikaner (Bickaneer), Jaipur (Jeypore), and the Doab; while with all the Punjab towns they have extensive dealings. The Bengal and Delhi Banks represent European finance, and several cotton merchants have agents in the city. The great trade avenue of the Chandni Chauk, is lined with the shops and warehouses of merchants, and is one of the chief sights of interest to the visitor at Delhi. The only manufacture of importance consists of gold, silver, or tinsel filigree work, for which Delhi has long been famous; but the imitation of European models is unfortunately destroying its originality and beauty. The abolition of the Mughal court has also acted prejudicially to this branch of industry. The manufacture of fine muslin is peculiar to Delhi among the Punjab towns, and glazed work, carved work, and shawl-weaving are also carried on. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones throng the Chandni Chauk, and have agents in every European settlement of any importance in Upper India.

The official buildings include the District court offices and treasury, just within the Kashmir gate, the *tahsili* and police offices, the district jail, the lunatic asylum, the hospital, and a dispensary with two branches. The poor-house is supported by private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from the municipal funds. Four churches exist in Delhi, the Station Church, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and a chapel belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Delhi College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contri-

butions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, from the gift of Rs. 17,000 by Nawab Fazl Ali Khan of Lucknow. In 1855, the Educational Department undertook the management. During the Mutiny, the valuable oriental library was plundered, and the building destroyed. A new institution, founded in 1858, was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1864, and, till lately, educated up to the level of its degrees.

Delhi is the junction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with the Rajputana Malwa Section, the North-Western, the East Indian, and the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railways. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station, and good clean accommodation can be had in rooms above the station. There are 4 Banks—Bank of Bengal; Delhi and London Bank, Ltd.; National Bank of India, Ltd.; and Provincial Bank of India Ltd. There are three hotels, the Northbrook, Kellner's, and the United Service. Travellers' bungalow situated near the post office. For the convenience of tourists, Messrs. Tellery and Co. have established a mart situated centrally as regards the hotels.

Delhi-Shahdera—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Delhi.

Faridabad.—Town and municipality, 16½ miles south of Delhi. Population under 8,000. Little trade, no manufactures. Police station school-house, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].-

Fatehpur-Bulloch—Village with post office [m.].

Ganaur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Indrapat.—Village situated on the site of Indraprastha, the ancient City of Yudhishthira, 2 miles south of the Delhi gate. There is a fort which was repaired by Humayun, who changed its name to Dinpanah. The walls of the old fort have crumbled in many places, and it has the appearance of great antiquity.

Larsauli—Village 32 miles from Delhi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mahrauli—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Majhawli—Village with post office [m.].

Mohna—Village with post office [m.].

Najafgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nangloi—Village with post office [m.].

Narela—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paharganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palum—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Delhi. Post office [m.].

Rai—Village with post office [m.].

Sabzimandi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 28 miles north-west of Delhi city. Population 13,000. The town is of great antiquity, founded by the earliest Aryan settlers. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a small hill, evidently formed from the debris of buildings. Contains *tahsili* courts and offices, mansifi, police station, dispensary, school, and two Jain temples, also a flourishing *bazar*, several handsome houses, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

In the neighbourhood of the town are some ancient Pathan tombs, one of which has been converted into a rest-house.

Tigaon—Village with post office [m.].

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—District in the Derajat Division of Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan; on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains, and the river Indus; on the south by the Upper Sind Frontier District; and on the east by the Indus. Area, 5,606 square miles. Population 404,031. The administrative headquarters are at the town of Dera Ghazi Khan, 255 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District consist of wheat and *joar*. The former ranks as the principal produce of the *rabi* or spring harvest in the Sind; the latter is grown as a *kharif* or autumn crop in the Pachad. Barley, poppy, gram, peas, turnips, and mustard also cover a considerable area in the *rabi*; while rice, pulses, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and oil-seeds form the chief supplementary items of the *kharif*. Throughout the whole District, cultivation depends entirely upon artificial irrigation, derived from three sources,—the hill streams, the wells, and the inundation canals from the Indus.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The Indus forms the high road of Traffic. Indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, millet, barley, *ghi*, and hides are despatched down the river to Sukkur and Karachi. The grain of all kinds, sugar, gram, woollen goods, English piece-goods and broad cloth, salt, metals and spices form the principal items of the import trade.

CLIMATE.—Dera Ghazi Khan cannot be considered an unhealthy District, although the heat in summer often reaches an intense degree. Fever of the ordinary type prevails in August and September, when cold nights alternate with hot days. In June and July, a scorching and unhealthy wind sweeps down from the hills into the Pachad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided, into four *tahsils* of Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, and Sangarh. Revenue about 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with 1 Assistant and 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, 14 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Head master District school. [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ghazi Khan see Dera Ghazi Khan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Choti—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Collection of scattered hamlets, with little pretensions to rank as a town.

Dajal—Town forms with the adjoining village of Naushera a third class municipality. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dera Ghazi Khan—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name; situated about 2 miles west of the present bed of the Indus, which once flowed past its site. Population 22,000. The Kasturi Canal skirts its eastern border,

fringed with thickly-planted gardens of mango trees ; while *ghats* line the banks, thronged in summer by numerous bathers. Above the town stands a massive dam, erected in 1858 as a protection against inundations. A mile to the west lies the civil station, and the cantonments adjoin the houses of the District officials. The town owes its foundation to Ghazi Khan Mahrani, a Baluch settler in the District, who made himself independent in this remote tract about the year 1475. The court-houses occupies the reputed site of Ghazi Khan's garden ; while the *tahsil* and police office replace an ancient fort, levelled at the time of the English annexation. The other public buildings include a town hall, school-house, dispensary, staging bungalow, and post-office [m. s. T.]. A handsome *bazar* has several good shops, built on a uniform plan. Many large and striking mosques adorn the town, the chief being those of Ghazi Khan, Abdul Jawar, and Chuta Khan. The Sikhs converted three of them into temples of their own faith during their period of supremacy. Two Muhammadan saints are also honoured with shrines, and the earlier religion has four temples dedicated to Hindu gods. The trade of Dera Ghazi Khan is not large : exports—indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, barley, millet, *ghi*, and hides ; imports—sugar, Kabul fruits, English piece-goods, metal, salt, and spices. Weekly fair on the banks of the canal during the summer months. Ordinary garrison, 1 cavalry and 2 infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier force.

Fazilpur—Town with Munsifs' court, and post office [m.].

Harrand—Village and ruins situated at the foot of the Sulaiman Hills. The existing remains are of Hindu origin and date back to a time before the Muhammadan conquest. A considerable fort, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is now occupied by a detachment of frontier cavalry and infantry. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jampur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated in the plain 32 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan town, on the high-road to Rajanpur and Jacobabad. Population 5000. The town contains, besides the usual *tahsil* courts, a police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, distillery, and municipal hall. The *bazar*, is well paved and drained. Principal industry, wood-turning, the work being much admired.

Kharr—Town with Munsiffs' court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kingri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Chntta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lund—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangrotha—Town situated on the Sangarh stream, 45 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan, and near the mouth of the Sangarh pass, contains a fort, held by a detachment of cavalry and infantry from Dera Ghazi Khan. Post office [m.].

Mithankot—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the Indus, 12 miles from Rajanpur, and 85 miles from Dera Ghaze Khan. Population under 4000. The town contains a fine wide *bazar*, running north and south, and there are also several side and cross streets. The public buildings consist of a police station, District bungalow for travellers, *sarai*, school-house, and municipal committee house. Two or

three gardens, with fine mango trees, are situated outside the town. Export trade in grain and oil. Post office [m. s. T.].

Rajanpur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated at a distance of 8 or 9 miles from the right bank of the Indus, on the high road which runs from Edwardesabad and Dera Ismail Khan, through Dera Ghazi Khan on to Jacobabad. Population 5000. Sub-divisional courts and offices are all situated north of the town. Contains also post [m. s.], and telegraph offices, *dak* bungalow, middle school, and public garden. Considerable exports of grain and cotton to Sukkur, and of opium and indigo to Mooltan and Amritsar.

Rojhan.—Town situated on the west bank of the Indus, below Dera Ghazi Khan town. Capital of the Mazari Baluchis, having been founded by Bahram Khan, chief of that tribe, about 1825. The present chief has built a fine court-house for his own use as honorary magistrate, and a mosque and handsome tomb in memory of his father and nephew. Population under 6,000. Manufacture of woollen rugs and nose-bags for horses. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sakhi-Sarwar.—Famous Muhammadan shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan *Tahsil*. The shrine crowns the high bank of a hill stream, at the foot of the Sulaiman range, in the midst of arid desert scenery. 'well adopted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh' Founded in honour of Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar, who settled at Sialkot, 12 miles from Mooltan, in the year 1,220. Saidi Ahmad became a devotee, and having performed a very remarkable series of miracles, was presented by the Delhi Emperor with four mule-loads of money, with which the Sakhi Sarwar shrine was erected. The buildings include the mausoleum of Sakhi Sarwar himself ; a monument of Baba Nanak ; the tomb of Massamat Bibi Bai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar and a *thakurdwar*. Throughout the year, the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

Sangarh.—Northern *tahsil* of Dera Ghazi Khan District. The *tahsil* takes its name from a little mountain torrent, the Sangarh ; and the head-quarters are at the village of Taunsa.

Shahwali—Village with post office [m.].

Taunsa.—Village and head-quarters of Sangarh *tahsil*. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Tibbi Lundan—Village with post office [m.].

Yaru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—District in the Derajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Bannu District, on the south by Dera Ghazi Khan District, on the east by Jhang and Shahpur Districts, and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area, 9,440 square miles. Population 486,201. District head-quarters are at Dera Ismail Khan town, 218 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, barley, common millets,

joar, bajra, sugar and tobacco are grown in the low-lands of the Indus but not in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand.

MANUFACTURES.—Dera Ismail Khan town and many villages have considerable manufactures of coarse cloth for domestic use.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and hot. Up to the middle of May the climate is tolerable for Europeans; but after that date, the seasons of fierce summer-heat sets in. The rainy season, or rather the period of occasional showers, occurs during the months of June, July, August, and September. Malarious fever, dysentery and small-pox form the prevalent diseases of the District. The head-quarters station, however, bears a good reputation from a sanitary point of view.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *tahsils*, of Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Bhakkar, Leiah, and Tank. Revenue, 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, and Assistant Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ismail Khan see Dera Ismail Khan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Behal—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhakkar. Dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Bhakkar.—Town and railway station, also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Indus, 30 miles from Dera Ismail Khan by mail-cart. The town contains, besides the ordinary *tahsil* offices, a dispensary, middle school, dak bungalow, and *sarai* (native inn). The trade is purely local. A Government garden with a plantation of five *shisham* tree is situated just outside the town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chaudhwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daraban—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daryakhan—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dera Ismail Khan.—Town, cantonment, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, and Derajat Division; distant from the right bank of the Indus, 4½ miles west, 200 miles west of Lahore, and 120 miles north-west of Multan. Founded in the end of the 15th century by Ismail Khan, one of the sons of the Baluch adventurer Malik Sohrab, who called the town after his own name. In 1823 the original city was swept away by a flood and all the existing buildings are of quite modern construction. The town stands on a level plain, with a slight fall to the river, but so badly drained that pools of water collect for weeks after heavy rain, and many of the streets become impassable. Surrounded by a thin mud wall, with 5 gates, enclosing an area of about 500 acres. Tortuous and ill-ventilated alleys, especially in the Hindu quarter. The cantonments, which lie to the south-east of the town, contain a total area of 4¾ square miles. Lines exist for a regiment of Native cavalry, two regiments of Native in-

fantry, and a battery of artillery. The cantonments also contain a church, staging bungalow, and swimming-bath. European detachments garrison the small fort of Akalgarh, half a mile from the north-west angle of the town. The ordinary garrison of the station consists of a mountain battery of artillery, a regiment of Native cavalry, and two of infantry, belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. Detachments from these regiments garrison the outposts of Tank, Girni, Jatta, Manjhi, and Drabad. Ten militia posts are also maintained, exclusive of border police posts.

The civil station, which lies to the south of the native town, contains the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the court-house, treasury, jail, police lines, dak bungalow, dispensary, post and telegraph offices. The Church Missionary Society has an important station, and supports a considerable school. The native town is of quite modern construction, and contains but few buildings of interest. It is, however, one of the most aristocratic towns in the Punjab, with a large number of resident native noblemen, Pathans, or Multans, including 4 Nawabs.

The trade of Dera Ismail Khan ranks as of second-rate importance only, but some foreign traffic with Khorasan passes through in the course of transit. Povindah caravans of Afghan merchants traverse the town twice a year, on their road to and from India. Chief imports—English and native piece-goods, hides, salt, and fancy wares; principal exports—grain, wool, and *ghi*. Manufacture of scarves and inlaid wood-work.

Dorutta—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gumal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haidarabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hothala—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Jandanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kafir Kot.—Ruins known as Til Kafir Kot or Rajasir-Kot are situated a few miles to the south of the point where the Kuram river joins the Indus, upon a spur of the Khisor Hills, and consist of immense blocks of smoothly chiselled stone, with remains of Hindu temples or sanctuaries. The carvings represent idols and other designs, and retain their freshness to a considerable degree. The ruin specially known as Kafir Kot lies on the left bank of the Indus, and is similar in character to the others, but smaller and less perfectly preserved.

Kallurkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karor.—Town and municipality, situated on the old left bank of the river Indus, at some distance from the present channel. The *bazar* is well paved, the shops having masonry fronts. A fair is held here annually in August in honour of a local saint, Makhdum Lal Isan, whose handsome shrine is then visited by about 2,500 people. Police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khisor Hills.—Range known also as Rattah Roh or red Hills. The Indus washes their eastern base for a distance of about 25 miles, from Isa Khel to Chura, near Bilot, after which the chain sweeps slightly westward, parallel to the Shaikh Budin Hills, from which it is separated by

the Paniala valley, having an average breadth of 5 miles, till it terminates at Paniala, about 16 miles from the Indus. The extensive ruins of two ancient Hindu forts or fortified monasteries—the one about 9 miles south of the mouth of the Kuram river, and the other immediately above the town of Bilot—make these hills archæologically interesting. Both of the ruins are locally called Kafir Kot, 'infidel's fort.' Bilot is also famous for its shrine of a holy Sayyid, who used to sail about the Indus in a stone boat. His descendant, known as the Makhdum of Bilot, has inherited the sanctity as well as the stone boat of his ancestor, and enjoys a *jagir* worth about Rs. 2500 a year. The Khisor range has a total length of about 50 miles, a breadth of 6 miles, and an elevation varying from 2,000 to about 3,500 feet. Its northern extremity just into the District of Bannu.

Kot-Sultan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kulachi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Luni, 27 miles from Dera Ismail Khan town and 24 miles from Tank. Population 8,000. Kulachi is rather an aggregation of 16 separate hamlets standing at the point of union in their lands, than a regular town. Surrounded by a low mud wall; scattered houses, 30 mosques, and 5 *dharmshalas*. *Tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Leiah.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the old left bank of the Indus, somewhat to the east of the present bed. Population 6,000. Trade in local produce. The town contains a dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, a good middle school, besides the ordinary Government courts and buildings. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maibal.—Village with post office [m.].

Mankera.—Village situated south-east of the head-quarters station, 27 miles east of the old left bank of the Indus. At present an agricultural hamlet of no importance, but famous as having been the capital of Nawab Muhammad Khan, ancestor of the present Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan. The late Nawab had strongly fortified his chief town, surrounding it with a cordon of 12 forts, within whose circle he had permitted no wells to be sunk, so as to cut off the water-supply of any invader. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Miran.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Natkam.—Village with post office [m.].

Nawakot.—Village with post office [m.].

Nila Koh (*Blue Mountains*).—Range of Mountains in the Derajat Division, separating Dera Ismail Khan from Bannu District, and culminating in the peak of Shaik Budin, in the latter District (4516 feet). Nila Koh is the sanitarium of the Derajat. The Nila Koh hills are devoid of cultivation, and are much broken up by ravines and precipices.

Paharpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 2500.

Paniala.—Agricultural village of collection of hamlets; situated at the entrance to the large valley, 32 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan town. Staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parao.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tank.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; formerly capital of a semi-independent principality ; situated on the left bank of a ravine issuing from the Tank Zaru Pass, 40 miles north-west of Dera Ismail Khan town. Population 2,500. A mud wall surrounds the town with numerous towers and 2 or 3 gates, but in bad repair. Fifteen mosques, ruins of a fort, court-house, Nawab's offices, and residence, dispensary, and school-house. Water said to be impure and dangerous for strangers. Post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in iron, timber, *glu*, grain, and cloth.

Vehoa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

FEROZEPORE.

FEROZEPORE.—District in the Jullunder Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej ; on the north-west by the united stream of the Sutlej and Beas ; on the south-east by the Ludhiana District, and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiala and Nabha ; and on the south-west by Sirsa District. Area, 4,302 square miles. Population 886,676. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ferozepore, 64 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat for the *rabi* harvest ; and the two common millets, *bajra* and *joar*, for the *kharif* harvest. Other important items are—barley, gram, tobacco, and oil-seeds for the *rabi*, and maize, cotton, pulses, and *til* for the *kharif*. The low-lying lands along the Sutlej also produce a small quantity of rice.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse cloths and blankets are woven in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool.

CLIMATE.—The District enjoys a reputation for exceptional healthiness, owing principally to the dryness of its climate ; but in September and October fever and pleuro-pneumonia largely prevailed. Guinea worm is not uncommon in the south of the District, and is traceable to the water.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *tahsils* of Ferozepore, Moga, Muktasar, Zira, and Fazilka. Revenue, about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 4 Extra Assistants, Divisional Judge, District Judge, and Extra Judicial Assistant. *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon, 2 Chaplains, 7 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of District School, and Telegraph Master. [For further information regarding the town of Ferozepore see Ferozepore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abohar.—Village 65 miles from Ferozepore. Nearest railway stations are Lakhewali and Fazilka, both stand on equal distance, nearly 21 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baghaparana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barewala.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bathinda (*Bhatinda*).—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Buchookhurd—Village with post office [m.].

Butar—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Chak-pakhewala—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmkot—Town and municipality, lies on the road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 56 miles east of the Ferozepore town. It is situated near Grand Trunk Road, with a good *bazar*. Well paved and drained. Middle class school, native *sarai*, with accommodation also for European travellers. Many wealthy merchants. Large trade in grain. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fazilka.—Town and municipality; also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 78 miles from Ferozepore. Population 7,000. Great enterpôt for the produce of the neighbourhood, and of the western portion of Patiala, exported by boats down the Sutlej towards Mooltan and Karachi. Fazilka is the most thriving and progressive town in this part of the Punjab. Considerable trade with Bhawalpur and Bikaner, chiefly in grain and wool. Tahsildar's court, police station, dispensary, staging bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ferozepore.—A large town, *tahsil*, fort, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated on the old high bank of the Sutlej $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the present bed of the river. The town was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Firoz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A. D. 1351-1387. It is now the seat of a thriving commerce. The main streets are wide and well paved, while a circular road which girdles the wall is lined by the gardens of the wealthy residents. There are two railway stations—one at the city [R.], and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart. Population 50,437. The public buildings include the District court-house, treasury, police station, dak bungalow, post office [m. s. T.], jail, town hall, dispensary, school-house, and *sarai*, upon the road connecting the city with the military station; and the memorial church; in honour of those who fell in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, destroyed during the mutiny, but since restored. The cantonments lie two miles south of the city; and the garrison, now much reduced, ordinarily consists of a regiment of British infantry, one of Native Infantry, and two batteries of artillery. The arsenal, to which the town owes its political importance, is by far the largest in the Punjab, and well stored with munitions of war. Punjab Bank Company, and Cantonment Magistrate's court. Thriving trade in grain and other agricultural produce.

Firozshah.—Battle-field situated about 12 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, 24 miles from Ferozepore. No trace of the earthworks now remains, but a monument erected upon the spot perpetuates the memory of the officers and men who fell in the engagement. The real name of the place, as called by the people, is Pharu Shahr, corrupted into the historical name Firozshah.

Ghal—Village with post office [m.].

Golewala—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ferozepore.
Post office [m. s. t.].

Goniana—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Ferozepore.
Post office [m. s. t.].

Jaiton—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Ferozepore.
Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Bhai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Ise-Khan—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Kapura—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhewala—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fazilka.
Post office [m. s. t.].

Makhu—Municipal village with post office [m.].

Malanwalla—Village with post office [m.].

Malaut—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mamdot—Fortified town and former capital of a Native State, situated on the open plain, about 2 miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mehraj—Town an aggregation of four large villages, the headquarters of the Mahrajikian Jats, a branch of the Phulkian clan, to which belong the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jhind. A great excavation, from which was taken earth to build the town, is regarded as a sacred spot, offerings being made monthly to the guardian priest. The Mahrajikians, who own the surrounding country as *jagirdars*, form a distinct community; physically robust, but litigious, insubordinate, and addicted to excessive opium-eating. Population 6,000. Although a large village, Mehraj is of no importance from a commercial point of view, and does not contain any regular *bazar*, the agricultural produce of the village and neighbourhood being carried to Ludhiana for sale. Post office [m.].

Moga—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated near the Grand Trunk Road, 35 miles from Ferozepore town. Population under 7,000. Moga is a large agricultural village rather than a town, and it contains Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mudki—Village and battle-field, 26 miles south of the Sutlej. It contains a *sarai* or rest-house, and a large masonry tank.

Muktsar—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 35 miles from Ferozepore, 20 miles from Sutlej river, and 30 miles from Fazilka. Population 3,500. It is the largest town and principal trade mart in the west of Ferozepore District. Apart from its commercial importance, the town is chiefly noticeable for a great Sikh festival, which takes place in the January. It lasts for 3 days, and commemorates a battle fought in 1705 by Guru Har Govind against the pursuing Imperialist force. Large tank, in which pilgrims bathe; commenced by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and continued and completed by the chiefs of Patiala, Jind,

Nabha and Faridkot. A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum from Government is spent in keeping up a *langar khana* or public food-house, where every day poor men and travellers are fed. The town has a single *bazar* mostly of masonry shops, school-house, municipal committee house, dispensary, *tahsili*, *thana*, and *sarai* with camping-ground, and good well. Two rooms on each side in the *sarai* are set apart for European travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nathana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nihalsinghwala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shergarh—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s.].

Usmankhera—Village with post office [m.].

Zira.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 26 miles from Ferozepore town. Population 3,500. It is a small but well-built town, and owes a much improved appearance to the numerous gardens, planted since the construction of the inundation canal, which passes through the town. It has two *bazars*, and besides the usual civil and criminal courts and offices, contains a police station, school-house, dispensary, small municipal hall, and *sarai*, or native inn, with separate accommodation for European travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

GUJRANWALA.

GUJRANWALA.—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab ; on the south and south-east by the Districts of Jhang, Montgomery, and Lahore Districts ; and on the east by Sialkot District. Area, 3017 square miles. Population 690,169. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop of the District is wheat, which occupies one-third of the cultivated area. The principal agricultural products are—wheat, barley gram, tobacco, oil-seeds, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, pulses, Indian corn, cotton and sugar-cane. Of all these, the most valuable crop in proportion to acreage is sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The trade of the District is purely local in its character. The only exports are agricultural produce, brass vessels, leathern bottles, and timber. The return trade consists of salt, iron, cattle, spices, and English piece goods ; sugar, wheat, *ghi* and wool are sent down the Chenab from Wazirabad, Ramnagar and other water-side towns. Land transport is chiefly effected by means of camels. The manufactures are almost confined to cotton and woolen fabrics for home consumption ; but the Smiths of Wazirabad have a good reputation for small cutlery and ornamental hardware, and several of them are very fair armourers and gunmakers.

CLIMATE.—The prevalent diseases are intermittent fever, and small-pox, the latter of which exists always in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujranwala, Wazirabad, and Hafizabad. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District*

Staff—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, Civil Surgeon, 6 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail. [For further description of Gujranwala town see Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akalgrah—Municipal town with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 25 miles from Gujranwala. Population under 5000.

Asarur (*Mian Ali*).—Village containing an extensive mound, with ruins of great antiquity, which reach back at least to the 1st century before the Christian era.

Baddoke—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Butala—Village with post office [m.].

Chinawan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eminabad—Town and municipality situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 9 miles south of Gujranwala town. Population 6000. Now a town of small importance, but perhaps the most ancient in the District. The town has several streets, a grain market, police station, and school. Trade insignificant. Considerable annual fair for three days in the month of Baisak. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghakhar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gujranwala—Chief town and *tahsil*, also railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; lies on the Grand Trunk Road 29 miles from Gujrat. Population 23,000. The town owes its importance entirely to the father and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whose capital it formed during the early period of the Sikh power. Ranjit Singh was born at Gujranwala, and made it his head-quarters until the establishment of his supremacy at Lahore. The civil station lies a mile south-east of the native town, from which it is separated by the Grand Trunk Road and the railway line. It contains the court-house, treasury, jail, dispensary, post office [m. s. T.], dak bungalow, and church; small manufactures of country wares, including brass vessels, jewellery, shawl edgings, and silk and cotton scarves.

Hafizabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 32 miles from Gujranwala. Population 2500. The town contains, besides the civil and criminal courts and offices, a *sarai*, with a good European rest-house attached to it, a *thana* or police circle, a vernacular middle-class school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalapur-Bhattian—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jandiala-Sherkhan—Village with post office [m.].

Kamoke—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m. s.].

Khangah-Dogran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanki—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kila-Didar-Singh—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pindi-Bhatian—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramnagar—Town and municipality, situated below the high bank of the river Chenab, 22 miles from Wazirabad, and 28 miles from Gujranwala town. Population 7000. Manufacture of leathern vessels, used as sacks and bottles. Annual fair on 1st of April attended by 25000 persons. Several fine buildings, and post office [m. s. t.].

Saroti—Village with post office [m.].

Shekhupura—Ancient town situated on the road between Hafizabad and Lahore, 22 miles from the former town. Contains a ruined fort, built by the Emperor Jahangir. About two miles from the town, is a large tank surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with a three storied *baradari* in the centre. A lofty watch-tower stands besides the tank. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohdra—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Wazirabad. Post office [m. t.].

Wazirabad—Town and municipality also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 20 miles from Gujranwala. Population 16,000. This town was founded by Wazir Khan, in the reign of Shah Jahan. A broad and straight *bazar* runs from end to end, crossed at right angles by minor streets. The Chenab river is spanned opposite Wazirabad by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest engineering works of the kind in India. Close to the town is one of the most famous gardens in the Punjab. An important religious fair is held at the suburb of Dhonkal at which much business is transacted. Manufacture of small articles in steel and iron. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, Scotch Mission, High school, a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

GUJRAT.

GUJRAT.—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the Native State of Jammu or Kashmir, on the north-west by the river Jhelam, on the west by the Shahpur District, and on the south-east by Ravi and Chenab rivers. Area, 2,051 square miles. Population 760,575. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujrat, 70 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crops of the *rabi*, while the common millets, *joar* and *bajra*, make up the chief items with *kharif*. Barley, gram, rice, pules, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and other inferior kinds of grain are also grown in considerable quantity.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, ETC.—The exports consists chiefly of grain, *ghi*, wool, and other agricultural produce. The imports come chiefly from Lahore, Amritsar, Jammu, and Pind Dadan Khan. The mineral is produced for the most part to the order of the Pind Dadan Khan merchants, by whom it is exported to Mooltan and other large marts after refinement. Lime-kilns, worked by Government, yield lime for official buildings, but the supply is all used locally.

CLIMATE.—Gujrat generally bears an excellent reputation as a healthy District, but excessive irrigation in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters town is said to breed fever and ague. Small-pox prevails largely

along the eastern border, imported probably from Jammu from time to time. No thermometric returns are available, but the heat at Gujrat is considered moderate, even in the months of May and June, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average rainfall varies from 33 inches immediately below the Himalayas to 26 inches or less in the western uplands. As a rule, the fall is regular, nor does the District suffer from drought so much as many of its neighbours.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujrat, Kharian, and Phalian. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail. [For further description regarding Gujrat town *see* Gujrat].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baha-ud-din—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Dinga.

Bhagowal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhimbar—Torrent, rising in the second Himalayan range, drains a considerable valley within the mountain region, passes round the Pabbi Hills, runs due south for 25 miles, and fertilizes a low fringe of land upon its banks. Four miles north-west of Gujrat it loses itself in the surface of the country, moistening and enriching the surrounding plain; it collects again near the village of Harialwala, and runs north-west until it reaches the Jalalia *nāla*, a branch of the Chenab. An unmanageable stream during the rains, but completely dry in the winter months, leaving its bed a broad waste of sand.

Chilianwala—Village and railway station, lying 5 miles from the eastern bank of the Jehlam river, and 38 miles from Lahore. Celebrated as the site of a sanguinary battle in the second Sikh war.

Daulat-Nagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dinga—Municipal village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Gujrat—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, lying about 5 miles north of the present bed of the Chenab, and 32 miles from Jhelum. Population under 20,000. Water supply good. The streets are narrow and irregular. The civil station lies to the north of the native quarter, containing the court-house, fort, jail, treasury, dispensary, police lines, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The *tahsili* and *munsiff's* court are situated within the fort. The principal building is the Imperial bath-house, a large well with steps leading down to the water, and the shrine of Pirsha Daula. The railway station lies about a mile south-west, and the military camping ground nearly a mile north-west of the city. Gujrat contains 69 Muhammadan mosques, 52 Hindu temples, and 11 Sikh *dharamsalas*, and Government and Missions schools. Gujrat is the great commercial centre of the District, collecting agricultural produce from the surrounding villages for export. It is also an *entrepôt* for piece-goods, raw iron, and other European goods. Some of the grain dealers have very large dealings, and there are several native banking-

houses of high standing. A large traffic in dried fruits from Kashmir also passes through Gujrat. The chief local manufactures are cotton cloth, shawl and *pashmina* weaving; the two latter industries, however, are on the decline. The brass vessels of Gujrat are well known, and the boot-makers supply boots and shoes to native regiments in different parts of the Punjab. Inlaid work in gold and iron, known as Gujrat ware, has acquired a considerable reputation, and meets with a ready sale among Europeans as a *specialite* of Punjab art.

Jalalpur-Jotton.—Town and municipality, situated about 8 miles north-east of Gujrat town. Population 13,000. It is the second principal town in the District, and carries on a considerable shawl manufacture, the work of a Kashmir colony. Good *bazar*, Mnusif's court, school, town hall, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jaurah—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lala Mussa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Karvan—Village with post office [m.].

Kathala—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Gujrat.

Kharian—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Gujrat.

Kunjah.—Town and municipality, 7 miles from Gujrat town. Population 6,000. This is a considerable agricultural and local trading centre, with a *bazar*, grain market, police station, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuthiala-Shekhan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakkanwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lala-Mussa—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujrat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Magowal—Village with post office [m.].

Mangat.—Village with post office [m.].

Paharianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Phalia—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalian—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pij—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saral-Aurangabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shadiwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanda—Village with post office [m.].

Vesma—Village with post office [m.].

GURDASPUR.

GURDASPUR.—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Native States of Kashmir and Chamba, on the east by the Kangra District and the river Beas, on the south-west by Amritsar District, and on the west by Sialkot District. Area, 1889 square

miles. Population 943,922. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurdaspur, 76 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The District possesses throughout an excellent soil, except in some small patches on the Bias (Beas) side, where sand covers the surface. The chief agricultural staples are wheat, barley, gram, rice, sugar-cane, *bajra*, *joar*, pulses, and cotton.

COMMERCE, ETC.—The trade of the District consists mainly in the export of its agricultural produce, the chief items being wheat, rice, raw sugar and cotton. The imports are insignificant, as the wants of the District are chiefly met by home production. English piece-goods, salt, and fancy articles form the main items. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured in the villages, and better fabrics at Batala, in imitation of the work of the Amritsar looms.

CLIMATE.—The climate at Gurdaspur is comparatively agreeable to Europeans even during the summer months; but the heat increases rapidly on receding farther from the hills. The rainfall is regular and plentiful, but decreases with the distance from the hills. The district is not considered unhealthy, though large swamps in the neighbourhood of some of the lesser towns expose them to malarious fevers and ague; and the same results are attributed to excessive irrigation elsewhere in the plains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot and Shakargarh. Revenue about 11 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Gurdaspur town see Gurdaspur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahrampur.—Town situated on the Kiran stream, 6 miles from Gurdaspur town, and named after its founder Bahram Khan, one of Akbar's generals. Population under 3,000. The town contains two *bazars*, grain-market, school, and municipal committee house. It is also the seat of a local industry in chintz printing.

Bakloh.—Town and small hill cantonment in the extreme north-east of Gurdaspur District, on the borders of Chamba State. Population under 2,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Basantar.—Stream fed by numerous hill torrents, and itself falling into the river Ravi, a few miles east of the Ben.

Batala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Gurdaspur. Batala is the largest town in Gurdaspur District, with a population of 2,500 souls. Considerable trade. Manufactures of cotton, silk, brass, and leather goods. Some of the coarser quantities of *pashmina*, or cloth woven from the wool of the shawl goat are also manufactured here. The principal buildings are the court-house, police station, *sarai*, *sadr* distillery, school-house, dispensary, two good tanks, tomb of Shamsheer Khan; handsome building, known as Anarkalli; conspicuous Hindu

temple, and post office [m. s. t.]. A Mission college and boarding house for native Christian boys has been established here by the Church Mission Society.

Ben.—Small stream formed by the junction of several brooks enclosing the town of Sukhuchak. Passes to east of Shakargarh, and falls into the Ravi almost opposite Dera Nanak. Length about 25 miles.

Chaki.—Stream, rises in the hills near the sanitarium of Dalhousie, and forms the eastern border of the District for some distance, collecting the drainage of the hill tract, and receiving tributaries from the main Chamba range. Three miles south of Pathankot it divides into two branches,—one of which, flowing south, empties itself into the Beas (Bias) near Mirthal, while the other, which formerly turned westward to join the Ravi, has been dammed back by the works of the Bari Doab Canal, whose line now crosses its former channel. The whole body of water thus empties itself finally into the Beas.

Chamal.—Village with post office [m.].

China.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Gurdaspur.

Dalhousie.—Municipal town, cantonment, and hill sanitarium, 7,700 feet above the sea, surrounded by forests; distant 12 miles from Chamba State, 56 miles from Pathankot, by road, and 74 miles from Gurdaspur. The station occupies the summits and upper slopes of three mountain peaks in the main Himalayan range east of the Ravi river. The scenery is very fine. A military camel road leads direct to the cantonment from below Dunera and there is a good water supply for the troops. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, police station, dispensary, church, several hotels, and post office [m. s. t.]. A European firm have built a brewery. The population fluctuates greatly, according to the season of the year. The permanent resident population is about 2,000.

Derananak.—Town situated on the banks of the river Ravi, 13 miles from Batala. Handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Baba Nanak. A second temple known as the Tali Sahib is also noticeable. Considerable export of cotton and sugar. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhariwal.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gurdaspur. Post office [m. s.].

Dharmkot.—Village with post office [m.].

Dinanagar.—Municipal town and railway station, 7 miles from Gurdaspur. Situated on a low and swampy plain, the source of the river Kiran, whose malarious exhalations render the town unhealthy, and produce endemic fever. Population 6,000. A dilapidated mud wall surrounds the town. Centre of trade in country produce. Annual cattle fair during the *Dasahara* festival. The navigation canal runs close by the town. Police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dunera.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 34 miles from Pathankot, and 22 miles from Dalhousie.

Fatehgarh.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from

Kashmir. Contains *bazar*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gharuta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gurdaspur.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name, 44 miles from Amritsar, and 76 miles from Lahore. Population 5,000. The town is unimportant, except as a trading centre for the produce of the neighbouring villages. Well wooded and comparatively cool, even during the summer months. Exports of sugar and food-grains to Amritsar. The historical interest of the town centres in the fort of Gurdaspur. The old fort now contains a monastery of Saraswati Brahmans, who have adopted many of the Sikh tenets and customs. The proximity of the hill sanitarium of Dalhousie renders Gurdaspur a favourite station with European officials. Gurdaspur is a small civil station, and contains court-house and treasury, jail, dak bungalow, *sarai*, *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, dispensary, school-house, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jakulari—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Gurdaspur.

Kadian—Village with post office [m.].

Kahnuwan.—Swampy lake (*jhil*) in Gurdaspur *tahsil*; lying south-east of Gurdaspur town, below the high bank of the Beas, and evidently marking an ancient course of that river. It is 9 miles in length, by 2,000 feet in width, depth from 12 to 20 feet in the deepest parts. In the centre stands a pavilion, erected by Maharaja Sher Singh. The lake formerly swelled to much larger dimensions, but the dam now confines the water of the Beas to a narrower bed.

Kahnuwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanaur.—Town and municipality, situated on the Kirran stream, 17 miles from Gurdaspur. Population 5,000. Contains dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanjur—Village with post office [m.].

Kirran (or Saki).—River, rises in the extensive swamps of Bahrapur, west of Dinanagar and joins the Ravi, near the village of Mirowal, just above the bridge of boats on the Amritsar and Gujranwala road.

Madhopur.—Village with 3,000 residents. The head-works of the Bari Doab Canal are situated opposite this village. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mullickpur—Village with post office [m.].

Nainakot—Village with 2,000 residents. Contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Norot.—Town situated in the trans.-Ravi tract, half way between the Ravi and the hills. Population 4,000. Principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Chak Andar, and the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. Exports of rice and turmeric to Amritsar and Lahore. Post office [m.].

Pathankot.—Town and municipality, also railway terminus station and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated near the head of the Bari Doab, 22 miles from Gurdaspur town. Pathankot is a flourishing town, increasing in commercial importance. Population under 5,000. It is the seat of a considerable shwal-weaving industry.

Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, the town contains a munsif's court, police station, post office [m. s. t.], two *bazars*, school-house, dispensary, municipal hall, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and encamping ground.

Sarna—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Gurdaspur.

Shahgharib—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Shakargarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains tahsildar's court, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sohal—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gurdaspur.

Srigovindpur—Municipal town situated on the river Ravi, 18 miles south-east of Batala. Population 4,500. Place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Guru Arjun, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor, Har Govind. The proprietary rights are still held by his descendant, Guru Jawahar Singh, who lives at Kartarpur in the Jalandhar Doab. Exports of cotton and sugar, the latter in large quantities, by river to Sukkur on the Indus. Police station, post office [m. s. t.], *sarai* (native inn), and good school.

Sujanpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the foot of the hills, in the corner of the Bari Doab below Nurpur, 23 miles from Gurdaspur and 4 miles from Pathankot. Population 6,000. Exports of rice, turmeric, and hemp to Amritsar and Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

GURGAON.

GURGAON.—District in the Delhi Division of Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Rohtak and Delhi Districts; on the south by Bharatpur State and Muttra District; on the east by the river Jumna; and on the west by Rajputana States. Area, 1,984 square miles. Population 668,929. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurgaon, 370 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat and barley form the principal staples of the *rabi*; while *joar* and *bajra*, the two common millets make up the chief item among the *kharif* harvest.

MANUFACTURES.—Hardware of mixed metal is the chief manufacturing industry.

COMMERCE.—Salt from the Sambhar lake, together with iron, forms the principal import, while sugar, grain, and English piece-goods compose the staple items of the return trade.

CLIMATE.—The summer heat of Gurgaon reaches a great intensity. No neighbouring mountains or shady groves temper the scorching rays of the sun; while burning winds from the barren uplands of Rajputana sweep over it with full effect. The dryness of the air is generally favourable to health, but small-pox is very prevalent, and severe fevers occur in September and October at the close of the rainy season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gurgaon, Firozpur, Nuh, Palwal, and Rewari. Revenue, 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners,

Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and Executive Engineer. [For further description of Gurgaon town see Gurgaon].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badshahpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bawal—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Boharawas—Village with post office [m.].

Chajjoonagar—Village with post office [m.].

Dahina—Village with post office [m.].

Dharuhera—Village with post office [m.].

Farukhnagar.—Town and municipality also railway station, 14 miles from Gurgaon. Population 9,000. The town is octagonal in shape, and surrounded by a high wall with four gates. The chief buildings are the Delhi gate, the *shish mahal* or Nawab's palace, in which are now located the municipal hall, rest-house, school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fine mosque. Large well with stone staircase to the water. There is also a bench of honorary magistrate, and a dak bungalow.

Firozpur-Jhirka.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated in a fertile valley on a small perennial stream, the *Londoh*, in the extreme south of the District. Population about 7,000. Thriving trade in country produce. Exports of grain and cotton: imports of rice, sugar, and English piece-goods. *Tahsili*, police station, *bazar*, school, and post office [m. s.].

Gharoura—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-harsaru—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Gurgaon.—Town and railway station, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 21 miles from Delhi. Population 4,000. The town scarcely deserves to rank higher than a country village, with an administrative importance from the presence of the civil station, which was removed hither from Bharawas in 1821. Trade in grain. Good *bazar*. Healthy place. The public buildings include a court-house, and treasury, police-court, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. T.]. Good public garden.

Hasanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hattin.—Village with post office [m.].

Hodal.—Town and municipality situated near the southern confines of the District, on the main road from Delhi to Agra. Population 7,000. Hodal is only important as a centre of local trade in country produce, and has no manufactures. There is a beautiful square tank surrounded on all sides with stone staircases, and some kiosks and temples on the bank. The town contains a district rest-house, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The two principal *bazars* are paved and drained, and the horse-breeding department keeps a stud of stallions, both horses and donkeys, here. About half a mile from the town is a tank and copse, with a shrine of Radha Krishna held in great repute by

the Hindus of the neighbouring districts, and visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Indori.—Small hill torrent in Gurgaon District. Rises beyond the boundary in Rajputana, on the Ulwar side of the Mewat Hills, and after joining the Sahibi, finally falls into the Najafgarh *jhil*. The Indori frequently floods the country at the foot of the hills. There is a second and smaller stream of the same name, which falls into the Sahibi, some six miles above the junction of its larger namesake. Both are mere torrents, flowing only after rain.

Jatusana—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kanowra—Village with post office [m.].

Kanwali—Village with post office [m.].

Khalilpur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Gurgaon.

Khol—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoree—Village with post office [m.].

Malab—Village with post office [m.].

Magina—Village with post office [m.].

Muh—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the road to Ulwar, 26 miles from Gurgaon. Population 4,000. The public buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palwal.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated in the open plain between the river Jumna and the Mewat hills, about 30 miles south-east of Gurgaon. Palwal is a town dating from remote antiquity, and Hindu Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahabharata, part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha. The modern town of Palwal is the second largest in Gurgaon District ; but with the exception that the *bazar* forms a grain mart for the surrounding country, it is of no commercial importance, and has no manufactures. Population 10,000. The town contains besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, a post office [m. s. t.], dak bungalow, police station, school, and a large *sarai*. Two mosques are also worth a visit.

Pinangwa—Village with post office [m.].

Punahana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rasulpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rewaree.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 34 miles from Gurgaon. It is of considerable antiquity, having been founded about A. D. 1000 by Rajah Rewath. The fort of Gokalgarh in the vicinity of the town was built by the Native Rajahs during the time of the Moghuls. Though now in ruins, it exhibits marks of great strength. Population 25,000. Rewaree is a place of considerable trade, particularly in iron and salt. The brass and pewter vessels of Rewaree are also celebrated. Together with fine turbans, they form the principal manufacture of the town. There are several banking and commercial firms of considerable importance, whose dealings extend to Bombay, Calcutta, the Central Provinces, and the north and west Punjab. The Town Hall is handsome, as are the

Jain temples, close to the town. There is also a handsome tank surrounded by temples, and bathing-places for both men and women, with stone staircases. Adjoining the tank, a large garden has been laid out as a public recreation ground. Another picturesque tank, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, is situated near the railway station. The principal buildings are the Government courts and offices, a police station, large Government school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is also a bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Sahibi (Sabi)—Hill stream in Gurgaon District; rises in Rajputana near the Sambhar lake, flows through the Rewaree tract, and empties itself into the Najafgarh *jhil* or lake on the borders of Delhi District.

Shahjahanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sohna.—Town and municipality, with sulphur spring, in Gurgaon *tahsil*; situated at the foot of the Mewat hills, 15 miles from Gurgaon town, on the main road to Ulwar. Ancient Rajput settlement, first of Hindu, then of Musalman Rajputs, whose prosperity is attested by numerous old mosques. Population 7,500. Sohnā is a thriving little town, with considerable local trade in grain and sugar, and a manufacture of glass bangles. The place is remarkable for its hot sulphurous spring, situated in the middle of the town, and enclosed by a substantial reservoir, covered in with a dome-shaped roof. Several tanks for medicinal bathing surround the central building. The water is considered a specific for the well-known 'Delhi ulcers.' It possesses remarkable curative properties in rheumatism and skin diseases. A bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Village in Gurgaon District. In this and neighbouring villages situated on the borders of the Najafgarh *jhil*, salt is manufactured from brine in wells, evaporated by solar heat in shallow pans. Sultanpur salt finds a market in the upper Doab, Rohilkhand, the eastern Punjab, and even in Oudh and Mirzapur. The saline tract happens to be near the Najafgarh *jhil*, but there is no connection between the *jhil* and the salt manufactured.

Tauru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HAZARA.

HAZARA.—District in Peshawar Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Black Mountains, the independent Swati country, Kohistan, and Chilas; on the east by the Native State of Kashmir; on the south by Rawalpindi District; and on the west by the river Indus. Area, 2,991 square miles. Population 516,288. The administrative head-quarters are at Abbottabad, 244 miles from Lahore partly by rail and partly by road. The name of Hazara is said to be derived from one Karlagh Hazara, of a Turki family, who entered India with Timur in the 14th century, and subsequently settled in this remote region. A more probable, and indeed the usually accepted derivation, is from the military colonies of a thousand (*hazar*) troops each, which Chengis Khan left behind him here and at various points along the Kulni valley.

If the former derivation be accepted, it may be concluded that the Hazaras of this District are a branch of those Hazara Turks who have given their name to a certain tract in Afghanistan.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops consist of wheat, barley, and oil-seeds for the *rabi* harvest, while rice, maize, pulses, millets, cotton and potatoes form the chief *kharif* crops. Turmeric and sugar-cane are grown in the Haripur *taluk*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief exports of the District include *oghi*, mustard, oil, barley, wheat, rice, and live stock. Khatak Pathans from Rawalpindi and Peshawar manage the whole carrying trade. The chief imports of the District comprise English cloth, salt, and indigo. No manufactures of more than local importance exist.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is as varied as the scenery. The southern portion adjoining the plains, suffers from the heat of summer and the cold of winter as greatly as Rawalpindi; but at Abbottabad, although the winter is severe, the refreshing mountain breezes mitigate the summer temperature to a considerable extent. Snow lies upon the hills down to a level of 6000 feet from November to March. The perpetual snow-line extends between 14,000 and 15,000 feet. The annual rainfall varies from 30 inches in the lower valleys to 50 inches or more among the high mountains. Malarious fevers prevail in the spring and autumn, and affections of the respiratory organs in the winter. Stone and goitre are also of common occurrence, the latter disease appearing in the closed mountain glen of Khagan, and other valleys.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsil's* of Abbottabad, Haripur, and Mansahra. Revenue, 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 1 Assistant and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners. *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Honorary Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Abbottabad town see Abbottabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abbottabad—Hill station and picturesque municipal town, *tahsil*, and head-quarters of Hazara District, also a cantonment and head-quarters of Punjab Frontier Force, 246 miles from Lahore; nearest railway station Hassan Abdal, 44 miles by pony tonga. It is named, from a Lieut. James Abbot, who reduced the district to order in 1868. Population about 5000 (nearly two-thirds live in the cantonment, and one-third in the civil station). Snow falls occasionally from December to March, but rarely lies long; hot weather from May to September, and rain falls in almost every month of the year. The town contains *bazar*, treasury, dispensary, dak bungalow, church, lock-up, and post office [m. s. t.].

Agror (*oghi* or *Ughi*).—A military station and also Frontier valley in the Mansahra *tahsil*, 34 miles from Abbottabad *via* Mansahra (18 miles). The valley is under the direct management of the Khan of Agror; but the British Government maintains a police station under an Inspector. Population under 12,000, chiefly consists of Swatis and

Gujars. Muhammadanism is the almost universal creed. Manufacture—common country cloth. Trade in grain. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baff—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Balakote—Town situated on left bank of the river Kunhar or Nainsukh, 20 miles from the junction of Jhelum. Population 2500. Imports—salt, cloth, with the indigo, and cotton ; chief export—clarified butter (*ghi*). Post office [m.].

Baragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhogarmang—Mountain valley in Mansabra *tahsil* forming the main source of the Siran river, and surrounded by pine-clad hill, from 8000 to 13,000 feet in height. Population 10,000, chiefly Gujars, with a few Swatis. The inhabitants are dependent for food upon their cattle, of which they possess large herds. The climate cool and pleasant in summer, but very severe in winter.

Changlagali—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Derband—Village situated on the left bank of the Indus, at the point where its stream expands on entering the plains. It is the principal village in the cis-Sutlej possessions of the Nawab of Amb, which he holds under the British as landlord. Population under 1000. Near this point, in 1827, Sher Singh, the Sikh commander, defeated Sayyid Ahmad, and Afghan fanatic who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs.

Dungagali—Small sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*, composed of a few houses, rather huts, scattered over the southern slopes of the Mochpura Hill, belonging to Europeans, who visit it from Abbottabad and Murree during the summer. *Dak* bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Garhi-habibullah—Village with post office.

Haripur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in an open plain, near the left bank of the river Dor, 23 miles from Hasan Abdal. Population 5000. The town is symmetrically laid out, and divided into rectangular blocks by broad and shady streets. The town contains *tahsili*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, *dak* bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalabagh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Khulabat—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Najiballah—Village with post office [m.].

Kunhar (*also called Nainsukh*).—River rises in lake Lohusur, at the head of the Khagan glen, and after a course of 100 miles joins the Jhelum at Patan. Narrow and rocky bed ; as far as Balakot, extremely tortuous. Above Balakot, the torrent flows so fiercely that nothing can live in it below that point the stream may be crossed by swimming during the summer months, and some times even becomes fordable.

Mahaban (' *Great forest* ').—Mountain in Yagistan, in the independent territory on the Hazara-Peshawar border, at the east end of a spur of the Ilam range. It is situated on the right bank of the Indus,

and rises to a height of 7400 feet above the sea. The southern side of the hill is thickly wooded—(whence its name). The hill would be suitable for a sanitarium, but as a strategical point it is said to be worse than useless.

Mansahra.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of an affluent of the Sirhan north of Abbottabad. Population under 4,000. Trade in grain and country produce. *Tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nathiagali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality in Abbottabad *tahsil*, on the road to Thandiani, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Abbottabad. Population 4,500. Khattri local traders, allied with those of Balakot, carry on a brisk business in salt from the Jehlam mines, and in English piece-goods, which are exported to Muzaffarabad and Kashmir, whence large quantities of *ghi* are imported.

Oghi.—Frontier valley in Hazara District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai Saleh.—Town situated in the Haripur plain, of which it forms the ancient commercial centre. Considerable local traffic. Prosperous colony of weavers. Manufacture of brass and copper vessels. Goldsmith from this place have been in the habit for generations of visiting Afghanistan and Central Asia in pursuit of their trade. Post office [m.].

Siran (*Sirin*).—River in Hazara District; a tributary of the Indus. Rises at the head of the Bhogarmang glen, drains the Pakhli valley and the greater part of Tanawal, and falls into the Indus at Turbela, after a length of 80 miles.

Thandiani.—Small hill sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*. Established for the convenience of officers stationed at the neighbouring post of Abbottabad. Contains some European houses and a small *bazar*, which are only occupied during the summer months. Rest-house and post office [m. t.].

Turbela.—Town or cluster of villages and hamlets in Haripur *tahsil*; situated about 1 mile from the Indus, and 54 miles due west of Abbottabad. Population 5,500. Head-quarters of a police circle. Post office [m.].

HISSAR.

HISSAR.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Patiala, and Sirsa District; on the south and east by the State of Jhind and Rohtak District; and on the west by the Deserts of Bikaner. Area, 5,163 square miles. Population 776,006. The District stands 12th in order of area, and 21st in order of population, among the 31 districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Hissar town, 204 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural year is divided into 2 harvests the '*rabi*' and the '*kharif*'. The principal crops are—wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, *mung*, *masur*, chillies, *til*, and vegetables. Cotton is also extensively grown on land irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC.—The rural manufactures are—coarse cotton cloth ; vessels made of prepared skins, chiefly at Fatehabad ; copper and brass vessels. Principal exports—oil-seeds, chiefly sesamum ; gram to Delhi ; copper and brass utensils to Rajputana ; hides are sold for Cawnpore, and Meerut ; and a little cotton to Karachi. Imports—salt, sugar, fine rice, cotton goods of English make, spices and iron. The exports are about double the imports in value.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hissar is very dry. Hot westerly winds blow from the middle of March till July. The rainy season lasts from July to September. In December and January the nights are very cold. The principal diseases are fevers, rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, and skin disorders. Cholera occasionally breaks out. Skin disorders are also very common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Tahsils* of Hissar, Hansi, Bhiwani, Barwala, Fatehabad, Sirsa, and Dabwali. Revenue, about 4½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Extra Judicial Assistant, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Hissar town see Hissar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adampur—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Hissar.

Agroha.—Ancient historic town 13 miles from Hissar. Remains of a fort still visible about half a mile from the existing village. Population about 1,500. Post office [m.].

Ahrawan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balsamand—Village 15 miles south-west of Hissar. Population about 2,500. Police station, market, and post office [m.].

Bara Gudah—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissar.

Barwala.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name ; distant 18 miles north-east of Hissar. Population about 4,000. Surrounding ruins testify the former importance of this town, which is now merely a local centre of no commercial consideration. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bawani—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hissar. Post office [m.].

Bhal—Village with post office [m.].

Bhattoo—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Hissar. Post office [m. t.].

Bhiwani.—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name, distant 37 miles south-east from Hissar town. Population about 3,000. Principal centre of trade and chief town in the District. *Tahsili*, school, police station, and dispensary. Brisk trade in sugar, pepper, spices, metals, salt, and declining mart for cotton cloth. Mercantile firms in Southern India have agents here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budhlada—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chautala—Village with post office [m.].

Dabwall—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. t.].

Ellenabad (*Khariāl*).—A small town situated on the banks of the Ghaggar, 23 miles west of Sirsa town. Export and import traffic in country produce and salt with Bikaneer State. Manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Police outpost, dispensary, and post office [m.].

Fatehabad.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; distant from Hissar 30 miles north-west. Population about 3,500. Considerable manufacture of country cloth; export of grain and *ghi* to Bikaneer and the Bagar territory. Brisk trade in leather. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Guda—Village with post office [m.].

Hansi.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 15 miles east of Hissar town. Population about 13,000. Centre of local administration under Hindus and Muhammadans, and long the principal town of Hariana. A large dismantled fort overlooks the town on the north. Local trade in country produce—cotton, *ghi*, and cereals. *Tahsili*, school-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hissar.—Town and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 141 miles from Delhi by rail. Population 14,000. The town was founded in 1354 A. D. by the Emperor Firozshah, who constructed the canal to supply it with water. Tombs and temples still standing attest its former greatness. The civil station lies south of the town, on the opposite side of the canal. Hissar contains a cattle farm, both for commissariat purposes and for improving the breed of the Province; it is managed by a European Superintendent, and has attached an estate of 43,287 acres for pasturage. Besides the usual district staff, the town contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. The water supply is very inadequate.

Jakhod—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Hissar.

Jamal—Village with post office [m.].

Jodhka—Village with post office [m.].

Kairu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanwall.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissar.

Manheru—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Hissar.

Narnaud—Village with post office [m.].

Raman—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Hissar. Post office [m.].

Rania.—Town and municipality situated on the right bank of the river Ghaggar, 13 miles west of Sirsa town. Population under 5,000. Little trade; manufacture of leather work, *hukas*, and coarse cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rattia.—Town 40 miles from Hissar town. It is now scarcely more than a Jat agricultural village, but bears marks of former importance, like so many other places in the desolated tract once watered by

the Ghaggar and Saraswati. Population 3,000. Small trade in grain, leather, and wool, and considerable manufacture of raw hide jars (*kupas*) Post office [m.].

Rori.—Municipal town 19 miles from Sirsa. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satrod.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Hissar.

Sewani.—Thriving and prosperous town, 21 miles from Hissar. Population 4,000, chiefly Muhammadan Rajputs, many of whom enjoy the title of Rao. Post office [m.].

Sirsa.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the north side of a dry bed of the Ghaggar, 51 miles from Hissar. Population under 14,000. The town and fort are supposed to have been founded by one Rajah Saras, about the middle of the 6th century. A Muslim historian mentions it as Sarsuti. A great cattle-fair is held here in August and September, at which 150,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale. Manufacture of coarse cloth and pottery. Court-house and treasury, church, police station, municipal hall, *tahsili*, jail, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Suchin-Kotta—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Sirsa.

Tohana.—Town and municipality, situated 40 miles north of Hissar town. Population about 4,500. Numerous remains in the neighbourhood testify to its former importance. No trade. Police station, and post office [m.].

Tosham.—Town situated 23 miles south-west of Hissar town, in the heart of the sandy hills of Chak Bagar. Population about 2,500. A large rocky elevation, the highest in the District, rises abruptly above the town and desert plain to a height of 800 feet. A tank cut in the rock, half-way up the hill, forms the scene of a yearly fair, and is frequented by pilgrims, some of them from considerable distances. Ancient inscriptions, scored on the surrounding rocks, have only recently been deciphered. The town is important at the present day as the head-quarters of a police station. Post office [m. s. t.].

HOSHIARPUR.

HOSHIARPUR.—District in the Jullundur Division. Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Kangra, and the Native State of Bilaspur ; on the north and north-east by the river Beas ; on the south-west by Jullundur District and Kapurthala State ; and on the south by the river Sutlej and Umballa District. Area, 2,244 square miles. Population 1,011,659. It stands twenty-second in order of area, and fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hoshiarpur, 109 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—Owing to the abundance of marshy flats along the banks of the Beas, and in the beds of the Siwalik torrents, the rice is more largely grown in Hoshiarpur District. The other staple food-grains comprise—wheat, barley, gram, and maize. Millet (*joar*) is chiefly grown

for fodder, being cut while green. Sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also grown for local demand.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The manufactures comprise scarves (*lungis*) and all kinds of native cotton fabrics, shoes, rope, and blankets. There is also a trade in wooden ware and articles ornamented with inland ivory. Woollen carpets are manufactured in a school of Industry. The trade of Hoshiarpur is chiefly confined to its raw materials, including grain, sugar, hemp, safflower, fibres, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and lac.

CLIMATE.—The District, owing to its proximity to the hills, possesses a comparatively cool and humid climate. Malarious fever prevails in an endemic form, and cholera occasionally appears as an epidemic. Bowel complaints also cause much mortality.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Una, Dasuya, Garshankar, and Hoshiarpur. Revenue, 16 lakhs. *District Staff*—District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Head Master of District School. [For further-information regarding the town of Hoshiarpur see Hoshiarpur j.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amb.—Estate (*jagir*) in the extreme north-western corner of Hazara District, and separated from independent Pathan country by the Indus. It consist of 204 square miles of mountain country, which was granted in perpetuity to the family of the Nawab, at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. The present Nawab rendered good service to the British in 1868, in reward for which he was created a O. S. I. Besides the Jagir within Hoshiarpur District, the Nawab holds as feudal territory the cis-Indus tract of Tanawal in the north-west corner of the District and also the entirely independent State of Amb, beyond the Indus. The village of Amb, on the right bank of the river, contains about 300 houses, built of stone and sand. It is situated on the south of a ravine, at the north of which is a small fort containing the Nawab's residence. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ambota.—Village with post office [m.].

Anandpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the base of Naina Devi peak, on the left bank of the river Sutlej. Founded in 1678 by Guru Govind, the tenth and last spiritual successor of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith. Residence of the principal branch of the sacred family of Sodhis, or descendants of Guru Ram Das, and head-quarters of the Nihang sect of Sikhs. The town is known as Anandpur Makhawal, to distinguish it from other towns of the name of Anandpur. The name means 'city of rest' or 'enjoyment,' and seems to have been conferred by, or in the time of, the Sikh Guru Govind. Great annual religious fair, attended by an enormous concourse of Sikhs. Centre of trade for Jandbari or trans-Sutlej tract. Population 6,000. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.].

Bajwara.—Village situated, 1½ miles east of Hoshiarpur. Said

to have been celebrated for cloth weavers and pious Brahmans. Contains a picturesque brick fort. Population under 3,000.

Balachor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basi—Village with post office [m.].

Bhungala—Village with post office [m.].

Bhurwain—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bujwara.—Village with post office [m.].

Chintpurni (or *Sola Singhi*).—Mountain range in Hoshiarpur District, forming the eastern boundary of the Jaswan Dun. Commences at a point close to Talwara, on the Beas river, and runs in a south-eastward direction between the Districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra. Its highest point, at the encamping ground of Bharwani, is 28 miles from Hoshiarpur on the Dharmsala road, is 3,896 feet above the sea. Thence the ridge continues till it crosses the valley of the Sutlej (Satlaj); its northern slope sinking gradually into the Beas (Bias) basin, while its southward escarpment consists in places of an abrupt cliff about 300 feet in height. The name Chintpurni belongs not so much to the range of hills, but to the village of that name situated on the range, in Hoshiarpur District, where is a famous shrine dedicated to the goddess Devi, to which thousands annually resort from considerable distances. Beyond the Sutlej, the chain assumes the name of the Nalagarh Range.

Datarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Dasuya.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 25 miles from Hoshiarpur town, on the road to the Naushahra and Mithal ferries on the Beas. Population 6,000. Tradition states that the town was founded 5,000 years ago and formed the capital of Raja Viratha mentioned in Mahabharata. There is an old fort to the north of the town, mentioned in *Ain-i Akbari*. It was in great part demolished but two of its towers still remain. Trade in grain and tobacco. Besides the ordinary Sub-divisional courts and police station, the town contains a Government middle-class school, dispensary, *sarai*, or native inn, a fine tank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmpur—Village with post office [m.].

Garhdiwala—Town and municipality with 3,500 inhabitants. Considerable interpôt of the sugar trade. An important fair, in honour of Devi, held in March and September. Average attendance, 20,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Garhshankar—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the road from Hoshiarpur to Rupar. Population 5,000. Considerable trade in sugar and tobacco. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghorewaha—Village with post office [m.].

Hajipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hariana.—Village and municipality, 8 miles from Hoshiarpur town, on the road to Dasuya. Population under 7,000. Head-quarters of a police circle, but otherwise unimportant except as a local trading centre. Noted for its fine mango groves, and sugar-refining. Residence of several wealthy Hindu bankers. Manufacture of coarse blankets. School, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hoshiarpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative headquarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the bank of a broad sandy bed of a torrent, about 5 miles from the foot of the Siwalik Hills. Population 22,000. The civil station lies about a mile from the native town, contains the District court-house, treasury, *tahsili*, police office, dispensary, a cemetery, a roofless church, dak bungalow, and *sarai*. Both station and town are plentifully wooded, and enjoy a good sanitary reputation. Trade in grain, sugar, and tobacco. Manufacture of country cloth, inlaid wood work, shoes, brass and copper vessels and lac. Imitation Persia carpets are also made at the Industrial school. Post office [m. s. T.],.

Jajjon—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Fatuhi—Village with post office [m.].

Kothgarh—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m.].

Mahilpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miani.—Town and railway station, about 1 mile from Beas river, 4 miles from Tanda and 23 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population under 7,000. Miani is a considerable centre of local trade in cattle, hides, wheat, and sugar. Post office [m.].

Mukerian.—Town and municipality, 10 miles north of Dasuya, and 35 miles from Hoshiarpur. Population 4,000. The local trade is principally in grain and cotton goods. The public buildings include a police station, rest-house, a good Government middle-class school, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fine tank, and a large masonry *sarai*, with a room for European travellers, has been constructed by Sardar Bur Singh, an honorary magistrate.

Nurpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajpur—Village with post office [m.].

Sahiba—Village with post office [m.].

Santakgarh—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shamchurasi—Village with post office [m.].

Tanda.—Town and municipality in Dasuya *Tahsil*. It forms, with the neighbouring town of Umar, a mile to the north, a municipality with population 10,000. Police station, dispensary, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, middle-school, honorary magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Una.—Town and municipality also headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about the centre of the Jaswan Dun, 125 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population 4,500. The town derives its chief importance from the residence of a branch of the Bedi family, descendants of Baba Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. The town is built on the side of a hill near the Sohan river, the *bazar* consisting of one main street of shops chiefly built of masonry; most of the remaining houses are of mud. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umar.—Town in Dasuya *tahsil*. Population 7,000. Umar forms

a single municipality with the neighbouring town of Tanda and the suburb of Ayahpur. Entrepôt for country produce. Contains a shrine of the Muhammadan saint Sakhi Sarwar, whose annual festival attracts about 1,000 persons.

JHANG.

JHANG.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Shahpur and Gujranwala ; on the west by Dera Ismail Khan, and on the south-east by Montgomery, Mooltan, and Muzaffargarh. Area, 5,871 square miles ; population 436,841. It stands fourth in order of area, and twenty-sixth in order of population, among the districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Maghiana, a suburb of the town of Jhang, 56 miles from Chichawatni railway station, and 82 miles from Montgomery.

MINERALS.—There are no mines in the District, but there are several stone quarries in the hills near Chiniot, where mill-stones, pestles and mortars, shoemakers' blocks, kneading stones, oil-pans for lamps, etc. are made.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, gram, peas, and turnips form the staples of the spring harvest ; while *joar*, cotton, *mash*, *china til*, and maize make up the chief items of the autumn crops. Cattle-grazing forms the means of livelihood of a large section of population, and nearly one-half of the total assessed area of the District, is returned as grazing land. Cattle theft forms a common crime in the District. Horse and camel breeding is a favourite pursuit. The horses of Jhang bear a high reputation, and the mares are esteemed among the best in the Punjab.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC.—The commerce of the District is inconsiderable, and most of the trade is local. Grain is imported from the banks of the Ravi and from Wazirabad in Gujranwala. Country cloth is manufactured at Jhang and Maghiana and bought up by the Povidah merchants of Afghanistan. Manufactures of leather and of gold and silver lace also exist.

CLIMATE.—The District bears a good reputation for healthiness. Small-pox and fever are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Chiniot, Jhang, and Sharkot. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with two Extra Assistants. Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Police, and Head master of Upper School. [For further information regarding the town of Jhang see Jhang].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmedpur-Sayal—Town with 2500 residents. Post office [m.].

Atharanhazari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhawana—Village with post office [m.].

Borana—Village with post office [m.].

Chutta—Village with post office [m.].

Chiniot—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 2 miles south of the present bed of the

Chenab, on the road from Jhang to Wazirabad. Population 10,000. Chiniot bears a prosperous aspect, and is a thriving town, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi. A handsome mosque, also a shrine dedicated to Shah Barhan, a Muhammanadan saint, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Chiniot is celebrated for its wood carving and masonry, and many of its masons are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal at Agra. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Exports—cotton, wool, *ghi*, bones, horns, and hides. Besides the sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a munsif's court, good dispensary, school-house, rest-house, and a beautiful garden, well stocked with fruit-trees. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gurhmahraj—Village with post office [m.].

Jhang—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name. The sister town of Maghiana containing the civil station for the district, lies 2 miles south of Jhang. Population 22,000. Principal inhabitants Sials and Khatri. They form together a single municipality, and may be regarded as practically one town; situated about 3 miles to the east of the present bed of the Chenab, 10 and 13 miles respectively north-west of its junction with the Jehlam. Manufacture of country cloth, bought up by the Povindah merchants of Afghanistan. Imports of grain from Wazirabad and Mianwali. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kharianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Esashah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Shakir—Village with post office [m.].

Lalian—Village with post office [m. t.].

Machiwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maghiana—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Jhang District. Forms a single municipality with Jhang, which lies 2 miles north. The two places are connected by two metalled roads, which start from the east and west ends of Maghiana, cross each other in the middle, and enter Jhang on the west and east respectively. The Chenab flows at a distance of about 3 miles to the west, but in the hot weather the Kharora branch of the river fills and runs close past the towns; and with its fine avenue of trees, 3 miles long, and handsome masonry bathing *ghats*, adds a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well-wooded; and fine gardens abound. Maghiana proper contains 12,000 population. The local manufactures include soap, leather work, especially saddlery, and jars for *ghi* and oil; and brass work especially imitation Chubb's locks, for which the town has a reputation throughout the Punjab. The civil station lies to the east of Maghiana, and consists of a court-house and treasury, sessions bungalow, jail, small church and three or four residences of officials. Charitable dispensary, municipal hall, with reading-room, school, library and small museum, also a *dak* bungalow and *sarai* (native inn).

Marisha-Sakhira—Village with post office [m.].

Pirkot-Sudhana—Village with post office [m.].

Sangala—Ruins in Jhang District, standing on a small rocky hill, upon the border of Gujranwala District ; now known as Sanglawala Tiba.

Shorkot—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated among the lowlands of the Chenab, about 4 miles from the left bank of the river, and 36 miles from Jhang town. The modern town stands at the foot of a huge mound of ruins, marking the site of the ancient city, surrounded by a wall of large antique bricks, and so high as to be visible for 8 miles around. Gold coins are frequently washed out of the ruins after the rains. The modern town is a place of little importance. Population 2500. The town is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms, many of the buildings are lofty. A good *bazar* with a gate at each end, and lined with shops built on a uniform plan ; but few of the shops are tenanted. *Tahsili*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

JHELUM.

JHELUM.—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Rawalpindi District, on the east by the river of Jehlam, on the south by the river Jehlam and Shahpur District, and on the west by Shahpur and Bannu Districts. It stands ninth in order of area, and eighteenth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. Area, 3,995 square miles. Population 609,056. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhelum, 103 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat, *bajra*, and cotton. The common coarse vegetables of India are abundant, though fruits and European garden plants have found little favour as yet.

MANUFACTURES.—Salt is procured in immense quantities from the mines in the central range, which are now worked under Government supervision, and managed by a duly qualified engineer. The local manufactures and industries comprise boat-building at Jhelum town, and Pind Dadan Khan ; a rough glass manufacture by a colony of Ghakkars at or near Sultauapur ; copper and brass manufactures ; silk and cotton weavings ; unglazed pottery of a remarkably strong and good-quality, etc. Gold-washing is carried on in the beds of the numerous *nalas* or streams which flow through the Salt Range.

CLIMATE.—Jhelum is, on the whole, a healthy District, though the miners of the Salt Range are subject to several distressing complaints (including fever ophthalmia, and pulmonary diseases) and are generally speaking, a sickly-looking and feeble community. Goitre is not uncommon, and guinea-worm causes much trouble on the northern plateau. The chief endemic disease is fever, which settles in the plain country around Pind Dadan Khan. The small-pox mortality is also unusually high.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Chakwal, and Talagang. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff,

Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Inspector of schools. [For further information regarding Jhelum town see Jhelum].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ball-Kissar—Village with post office [m.].

Bhown—Town with 5,000 residents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bucephala.—Memorial city on the west bank of the river Jhelum, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalalpur.

Bunhar.—Hill river in Jhelum District, receives the whole drainage from the eastern portion of the Dhanni country north of the Salt Range ; finds its way through a break in the upper or Diljabba spur, passes on through the Gora Galli Pass, between the Tilla and Garjak Hills, and finally empties itself into the Jhelum river about a mile above Darapur.

Chakwal.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, situated midway between Pind Dedan Khan and Rawalpindi, 54 miles south-east of Jhelum town. Population 6,000. Manufacture of shoes, of more than local reputation ; also of parti-coloured cotton-cloth. Considerable export trade in grain and other country produce. *Tahsili*, police station, circuit house, dispensary, school, distillery, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chotalla—Village with post office [m.].

Choya-Saidanshah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dalwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhariaia—Village with post office [m.].

Dhudial—Village with post office [m.].

Dina—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Domeli—Agricultural village and railway station, 19 miles from Jhelum. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Duman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Golpur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Haranpur.

Haranpur—Village 6 miles from Malakwal railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalpur-Kikna—Ancient ruined town, situated close to the right bank of the Jhelum river. Remains of ancient walls still crown the summit of the hills, which rise to a height of 1,000 feet above the village. Coins found among the ruins date back to the period of the Græco-Bactrian kings. Jalalpur is now nothing more than a small agricultural village, of no commercial or other importance, apart from the interest attaching to its antiquarian remains. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jhelum.—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Jhelum, 71 miles from Rawalpindi. Population 22,000. The present town of Jhelum is of modern origin, the old town having been on the left bank of the river. The town is small, and traversed by two main streets at right angles to each other. There are no buildings of note. The town has a good reputation for boat-building. The civil lines and public offices lie about a

mile to the north-east of the town. The public buildings comprise the ordinary offices and courts, police station, jail, treasury, dispensary, municipal hall, two *sarais* (native inns), and a handsome church (in the cantonment); also a fine public garden, with band-stand, deer-paddock and lawn-tennis courts. A railway bridge crosses the river Jehlam at the town. The cantonment is situated about a mile south-west of the town, in a desolate barren plain, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, owing to the hard and stony nature of the ground. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kahan (*Gahan*).—River or torrent, rises in the Salt Range on the southern side of its northern spur, and falls into the Jehlam about 2 miles above the Jhelum city.

Kala—Village with post office [m.].

Kallar-Kahar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karriala—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Katas.—Holy fountain in the Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, and after Kurukshetra and Jwala-mukhi, the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the province. Siva being inconsolably grieved for the loss of his wife Sati, the daughter of Daksha, 'rained tears from his eyes,' and so produced the two sacred pools of Pushkar, near Ajmere, and Kataksha or Katas, in the Sind Sagar Doab. The pool is partly artificial, being formed by the enlargement of a natural basin in the bed of the Ganiya Nala. Just above it, stretches a strong masonry wall; which once dammed up the stream, so as to enclose a large lake; but the water now escapes through the interstices and broken masses of the embankment.

Katas lies on the north side of the Salt Range, 16 miles from Pind Dadan Khan, and 18 miles from Chakwal; elevation above sea-level over 2,000 feet. Walls, towers, and brick ruins crown the surrounding heights, while a fort once stood upon the neighbouring hillock of Kotera. Below these remains, an enclosure contains the ruined *Sat Ghara* or seven temples, with another group. Some of the existing remains may possibly date back to the Buddhist period. Katas, as it exists at present, consists of a large square-shaped pool, set among rocks and apparently welling up from a spring in the dry bed. Round this pool a little Hindu colony of Brahmans and *fahirs* has arisen, who quarrel over the offerings of the pilgrims. A large fair is held here at the beginning of the hot weather.

Khewra—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive salt mines called also Mayo mines are in the neighbourhood of the village, a few miles north-east of Pind Dadan Khan.

Lawa.—Town situated near the western border of the District, a few miles north of the Salt Range and Mount Sukesar. Lawa is a large Awan village with numerous hamlets, but of no commercial importance, and its inhabitants are almost exclusively agriculturists. Population 6,500. There are several head-men (*Chaudharis*) attached to the village, and party faction prevails. Police station, and post office [m.].

Lilla.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m. t.].

Malot.—Ancient ruins in Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, standing about 12 miles south-east of the similar remains at Katas, and attributed like them to the earliest heroic period of Hindu history. The village contains a temple, finer and older than that of Katas, with remarkable Ionic columns. Crowns the edge of one of the highest precipices in the Salt Range, and commands an extensive view over the valleys of the Jhelum and the Chenab. A fort built by Ranjit Singh's father occupies the crest of the hill.

Mooreed.—Village with post office [m.].

Nija.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pind Dadan Khan.—Large and flourishing commercial town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 1 mile from the north bank of the Jehlam river, 5 miles from the foot of the Salt Range, and 6 miles from Haranpur. Population 17,000. It was till quite lately the trade emporium for the whole neighbourhood, and carried on, besides its local traffic, an extensive export and import trade with the distant marts of the Province. The principal exports are salt, silk, cotton piece-goods, and brass and copper wares. There is also a considerable weaving industry and embroidered *lungis* are often sold at high prices. An extensive trade is carried on also in grain, *ghi* and oil. Pind Dadan Khan imports English piece-goods, cast-iron, Zinc and raw silk from Amritsar and Mooltan; woolen fabrics from Kashmir; dried fruits, furs, and woollen stuffs of Central Asia from Peshawar. Among other industries, that of boat-building is largely carried on, and river boats of Pind Dadan Khan make are in request throughout the whole course of the Jehlam. Unglazed pottery of a deep red colour, ornamented with black patterns, and remarkably strong and good in quality, are a speciality of the town, as are also stout leather riding whips made after English patterns. The principal buildings consist of the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, mission house, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Pinnanwal.—Village with post office [m.].

Rohtas.—Ruined fort situated in the Salt Range, on a hill overlooking the gorge of the Kahan Nadi, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum town. The walls extend for three miles, and encircle the rocks, which command the entrance of the pass. The total area enclosed by the fortification amounts to 260 acres. One gateway still remains in excellent preservation; the rest has fallen into ruins, which form a most striking and picturesque group. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salt Range.—Hill system in Jehlam, Shahpur, and Bannu Districts, deriving its name from its extensive deposits of rock salt. The main chain commences in the lofty hill of Chel, 3701 feet above the sea, which is formed by the convergence of three spurs cropping up from the Jehlam river, and divided from the Himalayan outliers only by the intervening river valley. The most northern of these spurs rises abruptly from the river bank at Sultanpur, and runs nearly parallel with the Jehlam at a distance of 25 miles, till

it joins the main chain after a course of 40 miles. It bears the local name of the Nili Hills. The second spur, known as the Rotas range, runs half-way between the Nili Hills, and the river, parallel with both. It contains the famous fort of Rotas, and the hill of Tilla, the sanitarium of Jhelum District, with an elevation of 3,242 feet above sea-level. The third or Pabbi spur rises south of the Jehlam river, dips for a while on approaching the river valley, and rises once more on the northern bank, till it finally unites with the two other chains in the central peak of Chel. Thence the united range runs westward in two parallel ridges, till it culminates in the mountain of Sakeswar in Shahpur District, which has an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level. Between these lines of hills, and topped by their highest summits, lies an elevated and fertile table-land, picturesquely intersected by ravines and peaks. In its midst nestles the beautiful lake of Kallar Kahar. The streams which take their rise in the table-land, however, become brackish before reaching the lowlands.

Coal also occurs in the Salt Range both in oolitic and tertiary strata; the former at Kalabagh, employed as a fuel for the Indus steamers, and the latter between Jalalpur and Pind Dadan Khan. It is of inferior quality, however, consisting of a brown lignite, difficult to set on fire, and yielding a very large proportion of ash. Besides salt and coal, many other valuable minerals occur in these hills.

Sanghai—Village with post office [m.].

Sohawa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Talagang.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 80 miles from Jhelum town. Population 6,500. It is healthily situated on the dry plateau, well drained by ravines. Extensive trade in grain, the staple product of the neighbourhood. Manufacture of shoes worked with tinsel, worn by the Punjab women, and largely exported to distant places. Striped cotton cloth (*susi*) is also made in considerable quantities, both for home use and for exportation. *Tahsil* and police station, situated in an old mud fort, the former residence of the Sikh *Kardar*. School, branch dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tamman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarki—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jhelum.

Vahalee—Village with post office [m.].

JULLUNDUR.

JULLUNDUR (*Jalandhar*).—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Hoshiarpur; on the north-west by the Native State of Kapurthala, and on the south by the Sutlej. Area, 1,433 square miles. Population 907,583. Jullundur stands thirtieth in order of area, and eighth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Jullundur town, 84 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, and gram form the staples of the spring harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other important items. For the *khariif* harvest, sugar-cane ranks as the most valuable crop; while

millet, Indian corn, and other common food-grains also cover a considerable area. The lowlands of the Sutlej produce limited quantities of rice, and cotton, and hemp are largely grown as autumn crops. *Bajra* is almost unknown.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The traffic of the District consists mainly in its agricultural produce. Grain is imported from Ludhiana, Ferozepore, and the adjoining Sikh States for export to the hills. Sugar and molasses are largely manufactured throughout the district. Some of the larger villages have as many as fifty sugar-cane presses working during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth. Silver wire and gold, and silver lace are also made to some extent at Jullundur. English piece-goods and draught cattle constitute the chief items of the import trade.

CLIMATE.—The proximity of the hills renders the climate of the District comparatively moist. Malarious fever in an endemic form proves the chief cause of mortality, but small-pox often appears as an epidemic, and dysenteric complaints are of frequent occurrence.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jullundur, Nawashahr, Phillour, and Nakodar. Revenue, about 18 lakhs. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, and 9 Honorary Magistrates, [For further information regarding the town of Jullundur see Jullundur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adampur.—Large village, 11 miles from Jullundur. Forms, together with the village of Sagran, a municipal union. Population 3,000. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Alawalpur.—Town and municipality with population 4,000. A bench of honorary magistrate and post office [m.].

Aur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banga.—Municipal town, 22 miles from Jullundur. Population under 5000. The town forms a local commercial centre, with a large trade in sugar, wheat, and country produce, manufacture of cotton cloth, and of brass and copper vessels. A well-built and paved town, with a dispensary, Government middle school, police station, post office [m. s. t.].

Basti-Shekh.—The most important suburb of Jullundur town, and forming a portion of Jullundur municipality. Population about 6,000.

Ben.—A sluggish stream, known as the east or white (safed) Ben, to distinguish it from another stream of the same name in Kapurthala territory. Formed by the confluence of torrents from the Siwalik hill; skirts for 35 miles the boundary between Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, during which it receives at right angles numerous affluents from the hills to the north-east; turns westward near the town of Malakpur; follows a serpentine course through the plain, and falls into the Sutlej, 4 miles above its

junction with the Beas, 3 miles from Jullundur cantonments. The west or Black Ben also rises in the Siwaliks, and falls into the Beas 10 miles above its junction with the Sutlej.

Bilga—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Population about 7,000. Post office [m.]. Unimportant commercially and politically.

Chiheru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jullundur.

Goraya—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jullundur.

Hamira—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Jullundur.

Jullundur.—Town, municipality, railway stations (both at the city and at cantonment), and administrative head-quarters of the Tahsil and District of the same name, 49 miles from Amritsar. A legend in the *Padma Purana* ascribes the foundation of Jullundur city to the great Daitya King Jalandara, who became invincible by the practice of unusual austerities. At length, however, Siva conquered him by a disgraceful fraud, and the Yoginis or female demons devoured his body. A local version varies the tale by declaring that the giant king was crushed to death under a mass of mountains, imposed on him by Siva ; whereupon flames burst forth from his mouth, which lay under Jawala Mukhi, while his feet extended to the apex of the Doab at Mooltan. The city lays claim to considerable antiquity having been the original capital of the Rajput kingdom of Katoch, which dates back to period anterior to Alexander's invasion, and is referred to the mythical epoch of the Mahabharata. Two ancient tanks alone attest the existence of the primitive Aryan city. Population about 60,000, including the cantonments. The city itself has a population of 52,000 souls. Numerous important suburbs known as *bastis* surround the city at distances of a mile or more. There is a fine *sarai*, built by Shaikh Karim Baksh. The American Presbyterian mission maintains an excellent school which educates up to the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University ; also a female school is maintained by the mission, also a poor-house, in which both in-door and out-door paupers receive relief. The trade, though considerable, presents little special interest. The staples of local traffic are English piece-goods for import and country produce for export. The cantonment which stands at a distance of 4 miles from the city. The troops in garrison usually include 1 European infantry regiment, one battey of artillery, and one regiment of Native infantry. The town also contains dak bungalow, hotel, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. The Public Gardens are in the military cantonment, and are nicely laid out.

Kartarpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 9 miles from Jullunder city. Hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru of high priest, and therefore a place of great sanctity. Population about 10,000. The town is a place of inconsiderable trade, but it possesses a good paved *bazar*. Police station, dispensary, middle and indiginous schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lasara—Village with post office [m.].

Mahudpur.—Agricultural town with 6,000 residents. Primary school, 2 girls' and 3 idiginous schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nakodar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 15 miles from Jullunder town. Popu-

lation 9,000. Brisk trade in grain, tobacco, and sugar. The town is well paved, and has a thriving appearance. Outside the town are two large and handsome tombs, dating from the reign of the Emperor Jahangir. Both are embellished on the outside with fine encaustic tiles and the earlier one contains some well preserved paintings. The town contains *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, dispensary, grant-in-aid vernacular school, several boys' and girls' schools, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 5,500. It is a thriving town, and carries on a large trade in sugar, and a considerable manufacture in *lungis* and other cotton goods. The public buildings consist of the *tahsildar's* and munsifi's courts, middle school, girls' school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nurmahal.—Town and municipality, 16 miles south of Jullundur town. The town named from Nur Jahan the wife of Jahangir. An extensive *sarai*, forms the chief object of interest. Important Muhammadan fair, annually held at the tomb of a local saint. Population about 8,500. A considerable trade in wheat and sugar. Police station, dispensary, vernacular middle school, 2 girls' schools, a few indiginous elementary schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Phillour.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej, 27 miles from Jullundur city. Population about 8,000. Large colony of railway employes. *Tahsildar's* and Munsifi's courts, dispensary, middle class school; police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rahon.—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the river Sutlej, about 3 miles from its present bed, the intermediate space being occupied by a malarious swamp. Population about 12,000. Brisk trade in sugar; large manufacture of country cloth. Polluted water-supply; defective sanitary arrangements. The town contains a rest-house, police station, dispensary, District school, besides an indiginous school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rurkha Kalan.—An agricultural village or collection of hamlets, with an insignificant trade in sugar, but otherwise unimportant. Population about 6,000. Primary school.

Shahkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shankar—Village with post office [m.].

Sultanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.—An important irrigation work in Umballa, Karnal, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissar Districts. It takes its supply of water from the Jumna at Hathni Kund, on its western bank at Tajawala, about a mile and a half below the point where the river debouches from the Siwalik Hills. Area irrigated 472,426 acres.

KANGRA.

KANGRA.—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the great Himalayan range, which forms the valley of Upper Indus, and separates the District from the Tibetan region of Rashku and the territories of the Chinese Empire ; on the south-east by the Hill States of Bashahr, Mandi, and Bilaspur ; on the south-west by Hoshiarpur District ; and on the north-west by the Chaki torrent which divides it from the Hill portion of Gurdaspur District and by the Native State of Chamba. Area, 9,574 square miles. Population 763,030. Kangra stands second in order of area, and ninth in order of population, among the Districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the sanitarium of Dharmsala, about 12 miles north-east of Kangra town, and 150 miles from Lahore.

MINERALS.—Valuable metal ores are known to exist in the Kangra hills, and are worked with sufficient results to meet local demands ; but difficulties of carriage, and scantiness of fuel in the vicinity of the works, have hitherto formed an effectual bar to the prospect of profitably working the mines on a large scale. Iron is the metal most largely worked, but antimony, lead, and copper are also found. Gold in minute quantities exists in the sands of the Beas. Coal, or rather lignite, is also produced, but in insignificant quantities. In the neighbourhood of Jawala Mukhi, a town 22 miles south of Kangra fort, there occur at intervals, extending over some 30 miles of country, six mineral springs, issuing from the southern base of the Jawala Mukhi hills. They contain a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium or common salt, together with iodine in the form of iodide of potassium. Hot sulphur springs are numerous in Kulu Sub-division, the best known of which are at Manikarn, Basisht, and Kalat, the first in the valley of the Parbati, and the two latter on the banks of the Beas. At Manikarn the springs are above boiling point, and rice is cooked in the water simply by placing the grain in a bag and throwing it into the pool. The springs are much resorted to by pilgrims and diseased persons from all parts of India.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, tea, and potatoes.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—The staple articles of external trade include the agricultural products of the District,—tea, rice, sugar, potatoes, spices, and drugs. The return trade, which centres on Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, comprises grain, cotton, tobacco, and European piece-goods. A considerable trans-frontier trade is carried on between Kangra and Ladakh and Yarkand, and a registration station has been established at Sultanpur in the Kulu valley. The imports are ponies, borax, *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp), raw silk, wool, etc. The exports include—cotton piece-goods, indigo, skins, opium, metals, manufactured silk, sugar, and tea. The trade is carried on principally by Lahulis, by means of pack sheep and goats. The most important routes are over the Bara Lacha and Rohtang passes. *Pashmina* cloth, and shawls are exported from Nurpur and Triloknath ; coarse woollen cloth and blankets woven by the Gaddi herdsmen, and in many towns and villages, find a ready sale in the plains to which they are exported. Soap is manufac-

tured in the towns of Hamirpur, Dera, and Nadaun. Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments and hard-ware manufactures are carried on at Kangra, Sujanpur, and Tira. Enamelling in blue on a gold or silver ground forms an important industry in Kangra town, and excellently worked gold and silver tinsel-printed cloths are a speciality of the place. The iron and slate industries are also carried on to a great extent.

CLIMATE.—The average annual rainfall amounts to 126 inches at Dharmasala, 76 at Kangra, 52 at Hamirpur, and 108 at Palampur. The endemic diseases of the District include fever and goitre ; but scurvy also prevails to a large extent. The widespread cultivation of rice, by which the whole Kangra valley is converted into a swamp, has a very prejudicial effect upon health.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Kangra, Palampur, Nurpur, Hamirpur, Dera, and Kulu. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Judicial Assistant, 1 Assistant and 1 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Deputy Conservator of Forests Kullu Division, and District Inspector of Schools. The Divisional Judge holds his seat at Kulu. [For further description of Kangra town *see* Kangra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bajjnath—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bajaura—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Banjour—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barsar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bawarna—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beas—One of the five rivers of the Punjab, rises in the snowy mountains of Kulu, 13,326 feet above the sea, traverses the State of Mandi, and enters Kangra District at Sanghol on its eastern frontier. Forms the main channel for the drainage of Kangra, and flows here in a meandering westerly course through hilly country with a fall of seven feet to the mile. Finally, the Beas joins the Sutlaj at the southern boundary of the Kapurthala State, after a total course of 290 miles. It ranks sixth in size among the rivers of the Punjab.

Bhaga—Mountain river in the head-quarters Sub-division of Kangra District, and one of the head-waters of the Chenab ; rises among the snow-beds on the north-west slopes of the Bara Lacha Pass ; flows for 30 miles through mild and rocky uninhabited hills, and joins the Chandra about 5 miles further down at Tandī. The united stream thenceforward bears the name of Chenab. Total length, 65 miles.

Bir.—Village with iron mines, 28 miles from Kangra fort. The mining district lies in the Dhaola Dhar range, and extends for some 14 miles along the valley of the river Ul ; its centre being at the village of Dharmani. The ore is of the same character as that from which the best swedish iron is manufactured.

Chandra.—River in Kangra District, and one of the principal head waters of the Chenab. Rises in Lahul, from the side of a huge snow bed, more than 16,000 feet above the sea, on the south-eastern slope of the Bara Lacha Pass. Becomes unfordable a mile below its source,

Flows south-east-ward for 55 miles, when it sweeps round the base of the Mid-Himalayas, until it is joined by the Bhaga river, at Tandi, after a course of 115 miles. After its junction with the Bhaga, at Tandi, the united stream bears the name of Chenab.

Dalash—Village with post office [m.]

Dankar—Picturesque village and capital of the Spiti tract ; stands at an elevation of 12,774 feet above sea level, on a spur or bluff which juts into the main valley, ending in a precipitous cliff. Overtopping the whole rises a rude fort, belonging to Government ; while a Buddhist monastery stands on a side of the hill. The inhabitants are pure Tibetans. Dankar has formed the seat of Government for the Spiti valley from time immemorial.

Dera-Gopipur—Village and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsili, munsifi, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Dhaola Dhar.—Mountain chain in Kangra District ; formed by a projecting fork of the outer Himalayan range, marking the boundary between the Kangra valley and Chamba. The highest peak attains an elevation of 15,956 feet above sea-level ; while the valley has a general height of about 2,000 feet.

Dharmsala.—Hill station, municipality and administrative headquarters of Kangra District ; lies on a spur of the Dhaola Dhar, lies 16 miles from Kangra town, in the midst of wild and picturesque scenery. It occupies the site of an old Hindu sanctuary or (dharmsala whence the name), and originally formed a subsidiary cantonment for the troops stationed at Kangra. In 1855, the District headquarters were removed to the spot ; and a small town rapidly collected around the civil station. It now contains several private European residences, a church, two large barracks for soldiers temporarily invalided from English regiments, three *bazars*, public gardens and assembly rooms, court-house, jail, treasury, hospital, and other public buildings. Population 6,000 including cantonments. There is also a considerable fluctuating population of visitors from the plains during the summer months. The town and cantonments stretch along the hill-side. The churchyard contains a monument in memory of Lord Elgin, who died at Dharmsala in 1863. Picturesque waterfalls and other objects of interest lie within reach of an easy excursion. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Gooma.—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hamirpur.—Town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. The administrative staff consists of a Tahsildar, and 2 honorary magistrates, presides over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haripur.—Town and headquarters of a police circle, formerly the capital of one of the Katoch States, known as Gular or Haripur. Founded by Hari Chand, a Raja of Kangra, who built the fortress on the banks of the Ban Ganga torrent, 9 miles in a direct line south-west of Kangra town. A younger branch of the princely family still resides in the town. Haripur now possesses little importance. School-house, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalori (or Suket).—Mountain range in Kangra District; one of the minor Himalayan chain. It is an offshoot of the Mid-Himalayan system, which traverses the Sub-division of Seoraj in Kulu, and throws off a lofty spur to the north, separated from the outer Himalayas or Dhaola-dhar range by the deep gorge of the Bias (Beas.) It forms the dividing ridge between the affluents of that river and the watershed of the Sutlej (Satiej). The range is crossed by two roads; one, the Jalori pass (height 10,980 feet), leading towards Simla; the other, the Basleo (10,880 feet), towards Rampur, in Bashahr State.

Jawalamukhi.—Ancient town in Dera *tahsil*, situated on the road from Kangra town to Nadaun, at the foot of a precipitous range of hills, forming the northern limit of the Beas valley. Population 2,500. The town possesses solid ruins testifying to its former prosperity; now chiefly noticeable from the presence of a very holy shrine, surpassing in reputation even that of Kangra. The temple stands above certain jets of combustible gas, issuing from the ground, and kept constantly burning, as a manifestation of the goddess Devi. The present temple belongs to Devi. About 50,000 pilgrims attend the great festival in September or October. Six hot mineral springs occur in the neighbourhood, impregnated with common salt and iodide of potassium. The town retains some commercial importance as an entrepôt for traffic between the hills and the plains. Police station, school, *sarai* erected by the Raja of Patiala, attached to the temple. Eight dharmshalas or sanctuaries, with rest-houses for travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kangra.—Town and municipality of the District of the same name formerly the capital of a considerable Katoch State. The town, anciently known as Nagarkot, occupies both slopes of a hill, overlooking the Banganga torrent. The older portion covers the southern declivity, while the suburb of Bhawan and the famous temple of Devi lie upon the northern slope. The fort, to which alone in strictness the name of Kangra belongs, crowns a precipitous rock, rising sheer above the Banganga, and dominating the whole surrounding valley, of which from time immemorial it has formed the key. The temple of Devi, twice plundered by the Musalmans, ranks among the oldest and most wealthy shrines in India. The town is the centre of local trade. Kangra is noted for its jewellery work, and its excellent blue enamel. The public buildings consist of a circuit-house, *Tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school-house, *sarai*, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The fort is garrisoned by a detachment of the Gurkha regiment stationed at Dharmasala. Kangra is a station of the Church Missionary Society, one of whose missionaries generally resides here.

Kanzam.—Pass over the Kanzam range between Spiti and Lahul. Elevation, about 15,000 feet. An easy road, closed for some months in winter by snow, opens into the valley of the Chandra. From the summit of the pass a magnificent view is obtained of immense glaciers and snowy peaks upwards of 20,000 feet in height, rising abruptly from the opposite bank of the Chandra river.

Kardang.—Village lies on the left bank of the Bhaga, almost imme-

diately Kyelang. It is the largest and most striking village in the Lahul valley, with better built houses than in other villages.

Kolang.—Village situated on the right bank of the Bhaga river, 10 miles above Kyelang. One of the principal places in Lahu tract, and the residence of the Thakur or head-man (*negi*) of the whole Lahul valley.

Kotla.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Kulu.—A valley and *tahsil* of Kangra District. The subordinate officials include—the *tahsildar* of Kulu, whose head-quarters are at Sultanpur; the *naib tahsildar* of Seoraj, whose head-quarters are at Plach; the *negi*, or head-man of Lahul; and the *nono* of Spiti. These officers preside over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kyelang.—Village situated on the right bank of the river Bhaga, about four miles above its junction with the Chandra, and on the main trade route between the Rohtang and Bara Lacha passes. The village has been a station of the Moravian Mission for many years. The mission-house is a substantial residence, the lower part of which is used as a chapel. School and post office [m.].

Lahul.—Village in Kangra District. For administrative purposes it forms part of Kulu *tahsil*. A residence of an honorary magistrate, and post office kept open in the summer months.

Lambagraon.—Town with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nadaun.—Town situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 20 miles from Kangra town. Head-quarters of the Jagir of late Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, who was recently succeeded by his son Amar Chand. Population under 2,000. Handsome temple, and covered well, honorary magistrate's court, *Jagirdar's* police station, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufactures of soap and of ornamental bamboo pipestem.

Naggar.—Town in the Kulu sub-division; situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 12 miles due north of Sultanpur, the head-quarters town. Former capital of the Kulu Rajas. The ancient palace of the Rajas crowns an eminence looking down upon the river from a height of about a thousand feet. It commands a magnificent view, and itself forms a striking feature from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Nagrota.—Village with post office [m.].

Nurpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on a small tributary of the Chakki torrent, 37 miles west of Dharmasala sanitarium. Nurpur was formerly the capital of a small Native State. It is picturesquely perched upon the side of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a fine old fort. Nurpur is noted for its shawls of *Pashmina* wool and other woolen cloths. It contains a large *bazar*, *tahsili* courts and offices, a police station, dispensary, school-house, dak bungalow, two *sarais*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palampur.—Town situated on the outer slope of the Dhaola Dhar, 79 miles from Hoshiarpur. Important as the centre of the rising tea plantations of the Palam valley. Contains dak bungalow, a club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parangla.—Pass over the Western Himalayan range from Kibbar in Spiti to Rupshu in Ladakh. Practicable for laden *yaks* and ponies. Elevation above sea-level, about 18,500 feet.

Parbati.—River in Kangra District, draining Kulu Proper; rises in Waziri Rupi, on the slopes of a Mid-Himalayan peak, over 20,000 feet in height. Runs in a generally westerly direction, and falls into the Beas below Sultanpur. Length, 90 miles.

Pin (Pinu or Pim).—River in Kangra District; the most important tributary of the Spiti. Rises in the angle of the Mid-Himalaya and Manirang ranges, and joins the Spiti after a course of 45 miles.

Plach.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pragpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Raul.—River in the Punjab; one of the five great streams, from which the Province derives its name. It rises in the Kulu sub-division, and finally falls into the Chenab, after a total length of about 450 miles.

Relhoo.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rohtang.—Pass in Kangra District, over the Himalayan ranges. Lies between Koksar in Lahul and Palchan in Kulu. A made road runs over it, practicable for laden mules and ponies. The range on either side rises to a height of 16,000 feet, while several peaks within 12 miles exceed 20,000 feet. The main road from Sultanpur and Kangra to Leh and Yarkand crosses this pass, and then proceeds by the valleys of the Chandra and Bhaga to the Bara Lacha, whence it descends into Ladakh. The Rohtang pass is generally open fairly well until the end of December. The Beas takes its rise at the summit of the pass from a spring called Biaskund; which is regarded with a certain amount of veneration by Hindus.

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sorarwan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Spiti.—River in Kangra District and Bashahr State. Rises at the converging angle of the Kanzam and outer Himalayan ranges, at the base of a peak 20,073 feet above the sea, and finally joins the Sutlej. Length, 120 miles.

Sujanpur-Tira.—Town and municipality, situated on the bank of the Beas, 15 miles above Nadaun. Population 3,500. The palace of the ancient Katoch dynasty crowns a height overlooking the town. Picturesque town, having a handsome old parade ground, a grassy plain surrounded by noble trees. Local trade. Centre of considerable importance; colony of workers in gems and jewellers, introduced by the Katoch princes from Gujrat and Delhi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Town in Kulu *Tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Beas river, at an elevation of 4,092 feet above sea-level. Sultanpur is perched upon a natural eminence, and was one surrounded by a wall, so that it must have formerly been a place of some strength. Only two gateways now remain of the ancient fortifications. Large rambling palace, with sloping slate roof and walls of hewn stone. Considerable transit trade between the plains and Central Asia, *via* Leh. Important

fair every year in October, when 80 minor divinities come up to pay their respects at the shrine of Raghunathji, the orthodox superior deity. Police station, dispensary, *sarai* (native rest-house), and middle-school.

KARNAL.

KARNAL—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the District of Umballa and the Native State of Patiala, on the west by the Native States of Patiala and Jind, on the south by the Districts of Delhi and Rohtak, and on the east by the river Jumna (Jamuna), which separates it from the North Western Provinces. Area, 2,440 square miles; population 683,718. Karnal stands twenty-first in order of area, and fourteenth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Karnal town, 74 miles from Delhi by road.

MINERALS.—The only mineral products are *kankar* and sal-ammoniac. The former is plentiful in most parts of the District, generally in the nodular form, but occasionally compacted into blocks. Sal-ammoniac is only made in the Kaithal *tahsil*.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are wheat, rice, cotton, and sugarcane besides millets and pulses for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District is not remarkable for its commerce or manufactures. Grain and other raw materials are exported to Umballa, Hissar, and Delhi, and raw sugar into the Doab; while the return trade consists of European piece-goods, salt, wool, and oil-seeds. The produce of the canal villages goes *via* Karnal town, where a brisk trade is carried on in either direction along the Grand Trunk Road; and also very largely *via* Panipat across the river, to Shamli in the Doab, the great local sugar mart. Local trade is principally conducted through the village shopkeepers *baniyas*, who deal with the large traders at the towns of Karnal, Kaithal, and Panipat. But a considerable trade is also carried on by the villagers themselves, during the hot season, when their field bullocks would otherwise be idle.

CLIMATE.—In the portion of the uplands watered by the canal, malarious fever, dysentery, and enlargement of the spleen are very prevalent, owing to stagnant morasses which result from excessive percolation. Bowel complaints are also common, and small-pox and cholera appear occasionally in a more or less epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Panipat, Karnal, Kaithal, and Gohela. Revenue about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 3 Extra Assistants, *Tahsildar*, *Munsiff*, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Karnal town see Karnal].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allupur—Village with post office [m.].

Asandh—Village with post office [m.].

Barsat—Village with post office [m.].

Gharaunda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gohela—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars' court, police station, and post office [m.].

Indri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaithal—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 38 miles from Karnal town. The town is picturesquely situated on the brink of an extensive artificial lake or moat, which partly surrounds it, with numerous bathing-places and flights of steps. It is said to have been founded by the mythical hero Yadhishthira, and connected by tradition with the monkey-god Hanuman. It bears in Sanskrit the name of Kapisthala, or the abode of monkeys—a name which still applies. The now somewhat dilapidated fort or palace of the Bhais stands out prominently on the bank of the lake. A high mud wall encloses the opposite side of the town. Population 15000. Manufacture of lac ornaments and toys. Small trade in grain, Sal-ammoniac, live stock, and blankets. Refineries of saltpetre. Contains courthouse, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Karnal—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name. Founded, according to tradition, by Raja Karna, Champion of the Kauravas in the great war of the *Mahabharata*, and certainly a city of immemorial antiquity. The town stands upon high ground, just above the old bank of the Jumna. The river now flows 7 miles away to the east ; but the western Jumna Canal passes just beneath the town, and, intercepting the drainage, causes malarious fever, which has given Karnal an evil reputation. A wall 12 feet in height encloses the town, and forms the back of many houses. Population 24,000. The streets of the town are well paved, but nearly all are narrow and tortuous. The sanitary arrangements are good. The civil station stretches to the north of the town, where the cantonment formerly lay, and comprises the court-house and treasury, *tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, several *sarais*, besides a small church, dismantled since the removal of the cantonment. Outside the town are the District and many other schools, charitable dispensary, and town hall. Manufacture of country cloth for local consumption, and blankets and boots for export. The blanket trade employs about 100 looms. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kunjpora—Town 6 miles from Karnal town. Population 5000. The town is the residence of a distinguished Pathan family, whose head enjoys the revenues of the neighbourhood as *jagir*, and bears the title Nawab, with jurisdiction as honorary magistrate on his own estates. The town is enclosed by an old masonry wall, now in a dilapidated state. The public buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m.]. Fine orchards exist close to the town.

Munak—Village with post office [m].

Naisang—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naultha—Village with post office [m.].

Panipat (*old name Kurukshetra*).—Decayed town, municipality, and famous battle-field and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 53 miles from Delhi, near

the old bank of the Jumna, upon a high mound composed of the *debris* of centuries. Panipat town is of great antiquity, dating back to the period of the war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, when it formed one of the well-known *pats* or *prasthas* demanded by Yudhisthira from Duryodhana as the price of peace. The modern town of Panipat is built upon a small promontory due south of Karnal, round which runs the old bed of the Jumna. From all sides the town slopes gently upwards towards an old fort, which is its highest point, and with low and squalid outskirts receiving the drainage of the higher portion. The town is enclosed by an old wall with 15 gates, and suburbs extend in all directions except to the east. It is intersected by two main *bazars* crossing each other in the centre. The streets are all well paved or metalled, but are narrow and crooked. Population 25,000. The local manufactures consists of copper utensils, country cloth, blankets, cutlery silver beads, and glass ornaments for women's dress. Panipat was formerly the headquarters of the District, which was transferred to Karnal in 1854, owing to the growing unhealthiness of the former place. The principal public buildings apart from the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, are the municipal hall, police station, school, rest-house, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pihewa (*Pehoa*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, situated on the sacred river Saraswati (Sursuti), 13 miles west of Thanesar; Pihewa was anciently known as Prithudaka. The place stands within the boundary of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thanesar alone. There are no buildings with any claim to antiquity in the modern town. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures. There is one curious old doorway profusely covered with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design. These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. Population under 4,000. The palace, formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts from 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims. Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands. The Saraswati contains little water, but is dammed up to secure a sufficiency for the bathers; it, is, however, extremely filthy, and the stench at the close of the season becomes almost unendurable.

Pundri—Town situated on the bank of an extensive tank, known as the Pundrak *talao*, which gives its name to the town, and which nearly half surrounds it with bathing places and flights of steps leading to the water. Population 5000. The town is surrounded by a mud wall with four gates, and nearly all the streets are paved. Several large brick houses, and a brick *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajaund—Village with post office [m.].

Rambha—Village with post office [m.].

Sambhalka—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siwan—Town 6 miles west of Kaithal town. Population 6000. The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses, without any building of importance. Its lands include an enormous hollow in which rice is extensively grown with the aid of the flood-waters of the Saraswati. On the stream is an old Mughal bridge and an abandoned village site of great size, where ancient bricks and Indo-Seythian coins are found in considerable numbers. This site is locally known as Teh Polar. Post office [m.].

Tarawri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Urlana—Village with post office [m.].

KOHAT.

KOHAT.—District in the Peshawar Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Peshawar District and the Afridi Hills; on the north-west by the Orakzai country; on the south by Bannu; on the east by the river Indus; and on the west by the Zaimukht hills, and the river Kuram, and the Waziri hills. Area, 2,741 square miles; population 203,175. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Kohat, 84 miles from Edwardesabad.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural staples include wheat, barley, rice, millet, Indian corn, pulses, tobacco, mustard, and oil-seeds. Cotton of inferior quality is also grown in favourable years.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The principal industry of the District is that of its salt mines, situated in the range of hills along the Teri Toi. Five mines are now open—Malgin and Jatta on the northern bank, and Narri, Bahadur Khel, and Kharrak on the opposite side of the river. Traders resort to the mines from Afghanistan and the Punjab towns. The trade flourishes chiefly during the winter months, as the camels cannot work in the hottest part of the summer. The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta. Gun and rifle barrels manufactured near Kohat town have a considerable reputation along the north-western frontier. Coloured scarves, woollen carpets, country cloth, and pottery are also made at Kohat, Hangu, and Teri.

CLIMATE.—The proximity of the hills renders Kohat comparatively cool, except during the summer months. The health of the cantonment and civil station, which formerly bore a bad reputation, has materially improved of late years, owing to the introduction of a better water-supply. In the District, small-pox, fevers, and bowel complaints form the principal endemic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Kohat and Hangu. Revenue, about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Assistant and 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Telegraph Master. [For further description regarding Kohat town see Kohat.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahadurkhel.—Salt mine in Kohat District, lying in the range of hills south of the village of Bahadurkhel, and near the Bannu border.

For a space of 4 miles in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, an exposed mass of rock-salt crops out between two hills, with several large hillocks, also of salt, on either side. The quarries in work number about 60, and extend over an area one mile long by half a mile broad; the salt is simply hewn out in large blocks with picks and wedges. Government maintains a large preventive establishment, for the preservation of the revenue. The salt is exported to Kabul, Baluchistan, the Derajat, Sind, and the Indian towns generally. Post office [m.]. The neighbouring villages of Bahadur Khel and Drishkhel are allowed 25 per cent. of the revenue realized.

Gumbat—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hangu.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; lies in a small open plain, 25 miles west of Kohat town. Picturesquely situated close under steep hills on the north, with 2 shrines, one of which overlooks the village west-ward. Population 3,000. The *tahsildar* of Hangu is chief of the Upper Bangash, and through him Government conducts all its dealings with the Orkzai borders. The town is a very old one, and is mentioned by the Emperor Babar in his *Memoirs*. Post office [m s. t.].

Jatta.—Important Government salt-mines in the chain of hills known as the Kohat salt range, lies on the north side of the Teri Toi river, 9 miles west of Malgin mine. The head-quarters of the salt-mines are at Jatta.

Karak—Salt mine in Kohat District; one of the series which extends along the valley of the Teri Toi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khatak Hills.—A range or series of ranges in Kohat and Peshawar Districts, Punjab; so called from the Afghan tribe who inhabit them. They bound Peshawar District to the south, and extend from the Sufed Koh system to the Indus. In Kohat they consist of an intricate network of barren and almost perpendicular ridges, intersected by deep valleys, whose sides are clothed with jungle and scored by innumerable ravines. The Teri Toi river divides the system into two main groups, the southern of which contains the famous salt mines of Narri, Bahadur Khel, and Kharrak; while the mines of Malgin and Jatta lie among the spurs of the northern range. The peaks of the south-eastern group seldom exceed 3,000 feet; but Swanai Sir, in the opposite range, has an elevation of 4,785 feet above sea-level.

The salt, which gives these mountains their chief importance, occurs as a solid rock, uncovered and exposed in many places, so as to be quarried rather than mined. The deposit may probably rank as one of the largest in the world. It has a bluish-grey colour, but grinds white. Large quantities are exported to the Punjab towns, to Afghanistan, and to the surrounding countries generally. The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta.

Khushalgarh—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kohat. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kohat.—Town, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated near the north bank of the Kohat Toi river, 2 miles from the southern

base of the Afridi Hills. Distant from Peshwar 37 miles south, from Bannu 84 miles, and from Rawalpindi 105 miles. Population (town and suburb) 14,000; cantonments 4,000. The present town built on undulating ground with excellent natural drainage. One good main street. Small trade. Manufacture of gun and rifle barrels, at a village near the site of the old town. The cantonments and civil station lie to the east and north-east of the native town, occupying an elevated site. There is accommodation for about 3,000 troops, including a battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 3 regiments of infantry, together with a garrison company of artillery, stationed in the fort. The fort, erected by the British Government, stands north of the cantonment and town. Climate pleasant; but the water-supply is polluted and the general unhealthiness of the station has been attributed to this cause. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kohat Toi.—River rises beyond the British frontier, in the valley which separates the two parallel ranges of the Orakzai Hills; and falls into the Indus, 36 miles south-east of Kohat in a straight line.

Lachee—Village with post office [m.].

Malgin.—Salt mine in Kohat District; one of the series occurring in the hills which bound the valley of the Teri Toi. Its quarries have been visited from time immemorial; but Shahbaz Khan of Teri (1780 A. D.) first made them a source of income. Khattaks, Afridis, and Bangashes chiefly resort to this mine, and convey the salt on bullocks and donkeys to Peshwar, Swat, Bonair, and Pakhli. The salt depôt stands 4 miles from the quarries; its officials include a *daroga*, a *moharrir*, a *jamadar*, 20 Sepoys, and a weighman.

Narri.—Salt mine in Kohat District; one of the series extending along either bank of the Teri Toi river lies on the southern side of the range of salt-bearing hills north of the river, 31 miles west-south-west Malgin mine, and 34½ miles from Kohat town. Preventive establishment of 13 men. The quarries of pure rock-salt extend over an area 2 miles long by half a mile broad. The mineral is excavated by blasting, and the mine is resorted to by Afridis, Khattaks, Bangashes, Mohmands, and Swatis.

Oosterzie-Payan—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shadipur—Village with post office [m.].

Shakardarra—Village with post office [m.].

Teri.—Town situated on the left bank of Teri Toi river, 34 miles from Kohat town. Population 4,000. Residence of the Nawab of Teri. Crowns a high mound overlooking the river; and contains about 1,200 houses, 11 mosques, and a few shops all of which rise in tiers along the sides of the mound. The *bazar* occupies the centre of the town, which also contains honorary magistrate's court, numerous guest-houses, a dispensary, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Teri Toi.—River formed by the junction of two streams, which rise on the eastern border of Upper Mironzai, and unite about 10 miles due west of Teri town. Thence the river flows eastward through a very narrow valley, and joins the Indus, 12 miles above Mokhad. The sur-

rounding hills belong to the salt-bearing range of Kohat, and contain the miles of Malgin, Jatta, and Narri.

Thull—Village with post office [m.].

LAHORE.

LAHORE.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by Gujranwala, on the north-east by Amritsar, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, and on the west by Montgomery District. Area, 3,678 square miles; and population 1,075,379. Lahore stands eleventh in order of area, and third in order of population, among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Lahore city, the capital of the Punjab.

PRODUCTS.—The great crop of the District is the *rabi* or spring harvest. The principal staples of this harvest are wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed and vegetables. The *kharif* or autumn harvest is mainly devoted to inferior grains and fodder for cattle. Rice of best kinds are grown along the banks of the Degh, and in the *bangar* tract of Sharakpur *tahsil*. Joar is the principal *kharif* crop; also *moth*, and Indian corn. Of non-food crops cotton is the most important. The principal fruits cultivated in the District are—mangoes, peaches, oranges mulberries, plums, loquats, melons, guavas, pine-apples, *phalsa*, pomegranates, sweet limes, and plantains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Lahore. Since the opening of the Bari Doab Canal, enormous quantities of wheat and oil-seeds are exported from the Majha up-lands. The chief manufactures comprise silk, cotton, wool, and metal work, none of them of more than local importance.

CLIMATE.—The District bears a good reputation for general healthiness, though the heat for four of five months reaches an excessive intensity, the thermometer sometimes ranging even at night as high as 105F. September and October form the unhealthiest season of the year, and the valleys of the two great rivers are centres of endemic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sharakpur, Chunian, Lahore, and Kasur. Revenue about 12½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of the Division with 2 Assistant 1 Deputy and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Settlement Collector with an Extra-Assistant, Tahsildar, 3 Munsiffs, District Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 3 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Chaplains, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, 2 Telegraph Masters, and Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further information regarding the Lahore city see Lahore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badami Bag—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Lahore.

Baghbanpura.—Village 5 miles east of Lahore. Population about 5,000. Contains the celebrated Gardens and post office [m.].

Bhaipheru—Village with post office [m.].

Bhasin—Village with post office [m.].

Changa Manga.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chung—Village with post office [m.].

Chunian.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the high bank of the old bed of the Beas, 38 miles from Lahore. Population about 10,000. Formerly divided into three fortified hamlets, one of which is now in ruins, while the other two have completely coalesced. Centre of trade in country produce. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Clarkabad—Village with post office [m.].

Gandasinghwala—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ichra—A Suburb of Lahore city. Post office [m.].

Jallo—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lahore.

Jhambar—Village with post office [m.].

Kana-Kacha.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Kanganpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kasur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the north bank of the old bed of the Beas, 48 miles from Lahore. Tradition refers its origin to Kush, son of Rama, and brother of Loh or Lav, the founder of Lahore. Kasur is now the most important town in the District after Lahore. It consists of 12 hamlets, four of which joined together form the main town, while the others are scattered a short distance around. Population 18,000. The town is the centre of a local trade in country produce. The only manufacture is leather, especially harness, for which the place has a considerable reputation. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed here in charge of sub-division. His court, the *Tahsili*, Munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], are the public buildings. The town contains a school of industry founded by a Deputy Commissioner, and maintained out of local charities. It chiefly produces rugs and carpets in imitation of those of Persian manufacture.

Khalra—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khem Karn.—Town and municipality, situated on the old bank of the Beas, 7 miles from Kasur, and 34 miles from Lahore city. Population about 6,000. The town is surrounded by a thick, masonry wall, buttressed at intervals. The town has a fine *baoli* or public reservoir with steps leading down to the water's edge. It is not, however, a place of much commercial importance, although a flourishing manufacture of country blankets affords employment to about three hundred families. The public buildings include a municipal hall, school, police station, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. The Kasur branch of the Bari Doab Canal passes the town.

Kudian.—Town and municipality, situated on the road from Feroze-

pore to Mooltan. Population about 3,500. It is an old town, surrounded by a brick wall, with well-built houses, and several large residences. The town contains school, police station, and post office [m.]. The Katora Inundation canal passes close to the town on the south.

Kot Radha Kishn—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Lahore (*Old name Panchal nagar*).—City and capital of Punjab Province, also railway junction station [W. R.], municipality and administrative head-quarters of the Division, the District, and *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 6 miles south of the river Ravi, amid the debris and ruins of the ancient city. A tramway runs from the railway station to the native town 1 mile west. Hindu Tradition traces the origin of Lahore to Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, whose two sons Loh and Kush founded the sister towns of Lahore and Kasur. The name has probably been corrupted from Lohawar or from still earlier Sanskrit form, Lohawarana. The first reference to it is in the Itinerary of the Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Tshang, in the 7th century. It seems then to have been governed by a family of Chauhan Rajputs, from whom it was wrested by the Moslems of Ghazni, but it did not attain to magnificence till the reign of the Moghuls. The Great Akbar enlarged and repaired the fort. His son Jahanghir erected the *Khwabgah* or Sleeping Palace, the *Moti Masjid* or Pearl Mosque, and the tomb over Anarkali, a favourite slave girl of his father who was buried alive for returning Jahangir's smile. Her tomb is near the station church. Jahanghir's mausoleum, a Shahdra, still forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore. His son Shah Jahan erected the Saman Burj, containing the exquisite pavilion inlaid with flowers, and the *Shish Mahal*, afterwards the reception room of Ranjit Singh. With the reign of Aurangzeb, who erected the *Juma Masjid* or Great Mosque, the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close. After the breaking up of the Moghul empire upon his death the Sikhs began to gain power. They were the disciples of Nanak, who flourished in the time of Babar (1526). In 1675 Guru Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession from Nanak, formed the sect of the Sikhs (disciples) into a religious and military commonwealth or Khalsa (pure). In 1799 Ranjit Singh was made Governor of Lahore by an Afghan invader, and in course of time became Sovereign of the Punjab. In 1846 the British Council of Regency was established at Lahore, and in 1849 the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh transferred the Government of the Punjab to the East India Company.

The city is surrounded by a wall about 16 feet high, having thirteen gates or entrances. Within the city the chief sights are the mosque of Aurangzeb, the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh and the ruins of the Moghul palaces. Outside the wall in a southerly direction lies the European quarter. A long street joins the city to the civil station of Anarkali. Here are the Secretariat, Financial Offices, Chief Court, and St. James' Church, once Anarkali's tomb. About three miles eastward are the Lawrence Gardens, and Government House.

As Lahore is the seat of the Punjab Government, the following officers at the head quarters of Government are stationed here—

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Private Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary to Government (Public Works Department) with an Assistant and also Under-Secretary, Revenue Secretary to Government, Junior Secretary to Government (Civil Department with an Assistant), Under-Secretary to Government (Civil Department), Under-Secretary to Government (Revenue Department), Inspector-General of Police and Under-Secretary to Government (Police Department) with a Personal Assistant, Director of Public Instruction and Under-Secretary to Government (Educational Department), Assistant Secretary to Government (Financial and Local Funds Departments) Mir Munshi, 5 Judges of Chief Court, Registrar of Chief Court, 2 Advocate and Legal Advisers to Government (Senior and Junior), 2 Financial Commissioners with 3 Secretaries and 1 Assistant Secretary, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Deputy Accountant-General, Assistant Accountant-General, Chief Superintendent, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector-General of Prisons, Conservator of Forests, Postmaster-General, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, &c., Lord Bishop, and Examiner with a Deputy. North-Western Railway—Manager with 2 Deputies, Traffic Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent, Superintendent of Way and Works, and Examiner of Accounts.

The chief public buildings and institutions include the Punjab University with its Senate Hall (endowed by several Native Rajas and Nawabs), the Oriental College, the Lahore Government College, the Medical School, the Central Training College, Law School, Veterinary School, the Lahore High School, the Mayo Hospital (a fine building near the Anarkali *bazar* capable of accommodating 110 patients), the Museum, the Robert's Institute for European clerks, the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, and the Agri-Horticultural Society. Opposite the Museum is the celebrated gun "Zamazamah," which was regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire. Through the centre of the civil station is a wide road (the Mall), to the north of which is the railway station. The population of city and suburbs is about 176,800. Lahore possesses comparatively little trade, its business being almost confined to the importation of supplies for the consumption of the inhabitants. Small manufactures of silk and gold or silver lace form the chief source of export trade. Accommodation for travellers is provided by numerous hotels ; and besides several places of business of European tradesmen and merchants, the Bank of Bengal, Agra Bank, Simla Bank, Alliance Bank of Simla, Delhi and London Bank, and Punjab Banking Company have all branches in Lahore. An excellent dak bungalow, a club, post and telegraph offices.

Luharu—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Luliani—Village with post office [m.].

Mamoke—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangtanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Meean Meer (Mian Mir).—Cantonmen and head-quarters of

the Lahore military division, also railway station ; situated 3 miles east of the civil station of Lahore. The cantonment includes infantry and artillery, hospital, *bazar*, cantonment magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, racquet court, etc. It has two railway stations, one to the east on the line from Lahore to Delhi, and another on the west on the line from Lahore to Mooltan. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north-west on the route of the road leading to the cantonment is the shrine of Meean Meer, a saint from whom the cantonment has its name. The mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard. Meean Meer is comprised within the limits of Lahore city, but is not included within the municipality. Post office [m. s. T.].

Munanwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muridke—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muzang—Southern suburb of Lahore city, lying south of Anarkali, and containing many of the houses belonging to the civil station. Population under 8000.

Padhana—Village with post office [m.].

Patti—Agricultural town and municipality, 38 miles from Lahore city. Population about 7000. An old fort 200 yards north-east of the town contains the police station and rest-house. Patti forms a favourite recruiting station ; the inhabitants are noted for their fine physique, and large numbers of them are serving in the army. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raewind—Village and railway junction station, [R], 26 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Raja Jang—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Lahore. Population 5000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Rookhanwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Lahore.

Serai Mughal—Village with post office [m.].

Shahadara—Village and railway station, situated on the west bank of the Ravi nearly opposite Lahore city, 6 miles from Lahore. Population 4,000. Contains the mausoleum of the Emperor Jahangir and his wife Nur Jahan, and the tomb of Asaf Khan, brother of the empress, in a beautiful garden, a favourite resort of the residents of Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shalimar—Gardens and pleasure ground situated 4 miles east of Lahore city. The garden consisted of seven divisions representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islam, of which only three are included in the present area of about 80 acres, the remainder having fallen into decay. In the centre is a reservoir bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for fountains. A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper. The gardens are a favourite resort for fêtes and picnics, and the luxuriant foliage of the mango and orange trees lends itself with admirable effect to illuminations.

Shamkot—Village with post office [m.].

Sharakpur—Town, municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the bank of the river Degh. Population about 5000. The town is surrounded by a high and thick mud wall, intersected by streets paved with brick. The public buildings include the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The best rice produced in the District is grown in the neighbourhood of this town. Sharakpur is the only town of any importance in the trans-Ravi tract of Lahore, and the centre of a considerable trade in local produce.

Sur Singh—Town situated on the road from Ferozepore to Amritsar, 19 miles from Khem Karn town. Population about 5500. Noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of chintz. Post office [m.].

Valtoha—Village with post office [m.].

Wagah—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Wan Radharam—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

LUDHIANA.

LUDHIANA.—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the river Sutlej; on the east by the District of Umballa; on the south by the Native States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Maler Kotla; and on the west by the District of Ferozepore. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population 648,722. The District stands twenty-ninth in order of area, and fifteenth in order of population among the Districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ludhiana, 123 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are wheat, gram, barley, *joar*, rice, cotton, *mug*, *math*, rice, *masur*, tobacco, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Until the opening of the Sirhind Canal, irrigation was confined to the leather bucket.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The manufactures are by no means inconsiderable, including shawls, *pashmina* cloth, stockings, gloves, cotton goods, furniture, carriages and fire arms. The exports of the District include grain, cotton, wool, saltpetre, and indigo. The principal imports are English goods, spices, and the red madder dye, which are brought up the Sutlej to the *ghat* opposite Ludhiana.

CLIMATE.—In the up-land portion of the District, the atmosphere is dry and healthy. In the Sutlej valley, the network of water-courses renders the air extremely noxious after the floods of the rainy-season, and deaths from fever are frequent often assuming an epidemic form. The temperature varies from intense heat in the summer months to comparatively severe cold in December and January. Ophthalmia is of common occurrence owing to the quantity of sand dust, with which the atmosphere is laden during the prevalence of dry winds.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Ludhiana, Jagraon, and Samrala. Revenue, 13 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commis-

sioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Telegraph Master, and Superintendent of Jail. [For further information regarding the town of Ludhiana see Ludhiana].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aliwal.—Village situated on the left bank of the river Sutlej, 9 miles from Ludhiana town. Famous as the scene of great battle of the first Sikh war.

Bagreah.—Village with post office [m.].

Bilolpur.—Ancient town with post office [m.].

Chawa.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Ludhiana.

Dakha.—Village with post office [m.].

Dehlon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Doraha.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gujarwal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagraon.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 29 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 17,000. Brisk trade in grain and other country produce. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanna.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 27 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 4,000. Police station, and, post office [m. s. t.].

Ladhran.—Village with post office [m.].

Ludhiana.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the high south bank of the Sutlej, 8 miles from the present bed of the river, and 35 miles from Jullundur. The fort lies to the north of the town on an open and detached space, cleared after the mutiny. Population 44,000, of whom much the greater portion are Muhammadans. Ludhiana was founded in 1,480 by Yusuf and Nihang, princes of the Lodhi family, then reigning at Delhi. The shrine of a Muhammadan saint, Shaikh Abdul Kadir-i-Jalani, yearly attracts an important religious gathering, frequented by Hindus and Musalmans alike. The head of the exiled royal family of Kabul resides at Ludhiana as a pensioner of the British Government. The Kashmiris retain their hereditary skill as weavers of shawls and *pashmina* cloth. Shawls of the soft Rampur wool, cotton cloths, scarves, turbans, furniture, and carriages also form large items in the thriving trade of the town. Since the opening of the railway, Ludhiana has become a great central grain mart. The public buildings include the fort, District court-house, and Small Cause Court, *tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, jail, charitable dispensary. The American Presbyterian Mission has a church and school, with a small colony of native christians. Post office [m. s. t.] The town bears a bad reputation for unhealthiness.

Ludhowal.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Ludhiana.

Lulton.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Machiwara.—Ancient Hindu city, and municipality, situated on the high southern bank of the Sutlej, 23 miles south of Ludhiana town.

Population 6,000. Two very early mosques, several Hindu shrines and a very sacred Sikh *Gurudwara*. Considerable centre of sugar manufacture. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narangwal—Village with post office [m.].

Pakhowal—Village with post office [m.].

Raekot—Town and municipality, and former capital of a Native State, 30 miles from Ludhiana town. Residence of a celebrated family of Muhammadan Rajputs. Raekot town is surrounded by a wall, and substantially built. It contains several handsome houses, the property of the Rai and of Sikh gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Population 9,000. Police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Samrala—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanahwal—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shaina—Village with post office [m.].

Talwandirai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Lahore District, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, on the south-west by Mooltan District, and on the north-west by Jhang District. Area, 5,754 square miles. Population 499,521. Montgomery stands fifth in order of area, and twenty-third in order of population among the Districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Montgomery, 104 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS.—*Rabi* crops—wheat, gram, *joar*, barley, peas, *masur*, oil-seeds, drugs and spices, and vegetables. *Kharif*—rice, Indian corn, *kanjhi*, *bajra*, *china*, *mash*, moth, drugs, and spices, *til*, cotton, hemp sugar-cane, and miscellaneous.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—The commercial staples of the District include wheat, rice, gram, millets, cotton, wool, *ghi*, hides, and *sajji*; the last four items being the produce of the jungle country. Large numbers of camels are bred for exportation to Lahore, Amritsar, and Gujranwala. The imports comprise sugar, salt, oil, English piece-goods, metals, indigo, and fruits. Country cloth is woven in all the villages, both for home consumption and for exportation. Pakpattan is famous for its lacquered wood-work, and has also a large manufacture of cotton and coarse striped silk.

CLIMATE.—The local rainfall varies greatly from year to year, and is generally very deficient. From May to the middle of October the head-during the day is intense, but the nights are fairly cool. During the remaining four months, from November to February, the days are pleasant, and the nights cold with frequent frosts. The prevailing endemic diseases include fever, small-pox (for which the District has the repu-

tation of being one of the worst in the Punjab), bowel complaints, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Montgomery, Gugera, Dipalpur, and Pakpattan. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Honorary Magistrate, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Montgomery town *see* Montgomery].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attari—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Basirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 28 miles from Okara.

Buchaki—Village with post office [m.].

Chichawatni—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chochak—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dipalpur—Ancient and decayed town also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated upon the old bank of the Beas, 17 miles from Okara, and 28 miles north-east of Pakpattan. Population under 4,000. *Tahsildar's* and honorary magistrate's courts, police station, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gambar—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Montgomery.

Gugera.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the high southern bank of the Ravi, 30 miles north-east of Montgomery. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harappa—Village and railway station; lying on the south bank of the Ravi, 12 miles from Montgomery. Now a hamlet of no importance. The ruins cover an area 3 miles in circumference, scattered over with large broken bricks. The principal remains occupy a mound forming an irregular square, with sides about half a mile in length. On the western side, where the mass of ruins lie, the mound rises to a height of 60 feet, and encloses solid walls built of huge bricks, apparently belonging to some extensive building. Police station, and post office [m. t.].

Haveli—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.]

Hujra—Town situated on the Khanwa canal, about 16 miles from Wan Radha Ram. Old fort, containing the police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Residence of an important Jagirdar family of Sikhs, a branch of the Bedis, descendants of Guru Baba Nanak.

Jakhor—Village with post office [m.].

Jandraka—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalia (Kot Kamalia).—Ancient town and municipality situated on the old high north bank of the Ravi, 5 miles north-west from the present bed of the river. Distant from Montgomery town 27 miles west from Chichawatni railway station 13 miles north. Population about 8,000. The town is now a place of considerable commerce, collecting wheat, grain, and pulses from the surrounding villages and Jhang; *gur*

and sugar from Jullundur and Amritsar ; wool from Jhang ; piece-goods from Calcutta, Karachi, Amritsar, and Mooltan ; *majith* or madder and fruits from Afghanistan. The exports consist of *lungis* quilts, cotton carpets, etc. Police station, schools, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, and post office [m. s. t.]. An ancient mound of brick ruins adjoins the present site.

Montgomery—Town and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, 103 miles from Lahore. Population 3,000. The situation is almost unequalled for dust, heat, and general dreariness. Offices, public buildings, and houses stand dotted about a waterless and treeless plain. At present commercially unimportant, but likely to advance if irrigation be extended to the surrounding tract. Court-house, treasury, police station, *tahsili*, jail, dispensary, school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Okara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pakpattan—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the old high bank of the river Sutlej, 10 miles from its present course, and 29 miles south of Montgomery town. Anciently known as Ajudhan. Meeting-place of the two great western roads from Dera Ghazikhan and Dera Ismail Khan. The modern name of Pakpattan (' Ferry of the Pure ') is derived from the saint Farid-ud-din, one of the most famous devotees of Northern India, who was instrumental in the conversion of the whole Southern Punjab to the faith of Islam. Pilgrims from all parts of India, and even from Afghanistan and Central Asia, flock to this shrine ; and during the great festival of the *Muharram*, as many as 60,000 persons have been estimated as present. On the afternoon and night of the last day the characteristic ceremony of the festival takes place. A well adjoining the shrine is pierced by a narrow opening, known as ' the Gate of Paradise ' ; and whoever can force his way through this aperture during the prescribed hours is assured of a free entrance into heaven. The crush is naturally excessive, and often results in sever injuries to the faithful. The lineal descendants of the saint enjoy the revenues of the shrine, and possess a high reputation for sanctity. Pakpattan town is picturesquely situated on a slight elevation overlooking the plain, but disappoints the visitor's expectations upon closer acquaintance. The streets, however, are well paved, and although many of them are crooked and narrow the drainage and sanitary arrangements are excellent. Population 6,000. Pakpattan is a town of considerable commercial importance, collecting wheat and pulses from the surrounding villages, *gur* and refined sugar from Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, piece-goods from Calcutta and Bombay, and fauits from Afghanistan. The exports consist principally of silk *lungis* and lacquered-work, for which the town has a local reputation. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the public buildings consist of a munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station, distillery, town school, girls' school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Satghara—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Montgomery.

Sayadwala—Village situated on the north bank of the Ravi, 2

miles north-east of Gugera. Population 4,000. The town, which is of purley local importance, is connected by road with Ohiniot. *Bazar*, police station, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shergarh—Village with post office [m.]

Shahnawaz—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tibbi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MOOLTAN.

MOOLTAN.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhang District, on the east by Montgomery District, on the south by Bahawalpur State, and on the west by Muzaffargarh District. Area, 6,079 square miles. Population 631,434. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Mooltan, 104 miles from Montgomery by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into 2 usual harvests—*rabi*, and *kharif*. The *rabi* crops include wheat, *joar*, barley, gram, peas, *masuri*, oil-seeds, drugs, and spices. The *kharif* crops include rice, *bajra*, *china*, pulses, oil-seeds, *til*, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and other miscellaneous crops. Of these, indigo forms the most important commercial staple. Sugar-cane also forms a very valuable crop. Cotton occupies a considerable proportion of the *kharif* area, but it is grown almost entirely for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The city of Mooltan forms the great commercial centre of the District. The chief articles of trade are sugar and indigo from the lowlands, and wool and *ghi* from the pasture lands of the bar. Silk and fine cotton fabrics are produced at Mooltan. Coarse cotton cloth for home consumption is woven in every village. Indigo is also largely manufactured from the raw materials. Woolen and cotton pile carpets are largely manufactured in Mooltan city; which has also a wide reputation for its blue and green glazed pottery, and enamel work.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mooltan is proverbial, even among the hot and dusty Punjab plains, for its heat and dust in the dry season, although the cold weather is very pleasant.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mooltan, Shujabad, Lodhran, Mailsi, and Kabirwala. Revenue about 10½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Munsif, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Chaplain, District Inspector of Schools, Telegraph Master, and Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Mooltan city see Mooltan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamwahan—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Atari—Village and ruins 20 miles from Talamba. At present an insignificant hamlet, but contains a ruined fortress, once evidently of great strength.

Basti Maluk—Village with post office [m.].

Buch—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Mooltan.

Channu—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chenab Banks—Two Railway stations, 1 mile apart from each other (East and West), and 13 miles from Mooltan.

Chack—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Mooltan city.

Gilawala—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Mooltan.

Jalalpur—Village and municipality, lying in the tongue of land between the Sultej and the Trimab, 12 miles from their confluence. Population 4000. The town consists of a collection of brick houses, surrounded by an embankment to protect them from river inundation. A fine domed building, covered with blue glazed tiles, marks the tomb of a saint Sayyid Sultan Ahmad, who bears to this day a great reputation for casting evil spirits out of possessed persons. Manufacture of paper of excellent quality. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, municipal office, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kabirwala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kacha Khuh—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Mooltan city.

Kahror—Ancient town and municipality, situated on an old bed of the Beas, known as the *Bhatiari nala* about 8 miles from the present right bank of the Sultej. Population about 5,000. Kahror is the commercial centre of the southern half of Mooltan District, and has a fine broad *bazar* running east and west. It contains two schools, police station, dispensary, rest house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasowal—Village and railway station, 68 miles from Mooltan.

Khanewal—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lodharan—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name; 54 miles from Mooltan. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Luddan—Village with post office [m.].

Mailsi—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, *tahsili*, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Miranpur—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Mooltan.

Mitru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mooltan—City, municipality, railway station (R. C.) and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated on a mound, the accumulated debris of ages, at a distance of 4 miles from the present left bank of the river Chenab; enclosed on three sides by a wall from 10 to 20 feet in height, but open towards the south, where the dry bed of the old Ravi intervenes between the town and citadel. As late as the days of Timur, the Ravi seems to have flowed past Moolan; joining the Chenab 10 miles lower down; and the original site consisted of two islands, which are now picturesquely crowned by the city and citadel, at an elevation of some 50 feet above the surrounding country. The fortifications were dismantled in 1854, but the fort

still remains a place of some strength, and is occupied by a European garrison. Large and irregular suburbs have grown up outside the wall since the annexation in 1849. Within the city proper, one broad *bazar*, the *Chauk*, runs from the Hussain gate for a quarter of a mile into the centre of the city, ending at the Wali Muhammad gate, from which three broad streets lead to the various gates of the city. The other streets are narrow and tortuous.

Mooltan is a town of great antiquity. The principal buildings include the shrines of the Muhammadan Saints Baha-ud-din and Rukhn-ul-alam, which stand in the citadel. Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narasinha Avatar of Vishnu, called Pahlad-puri (Pahladpuri). The population of city and suburbs (excluding cantonments) is 74,500, of whom the majority are Muhammadans.

The civil station of Mooltan, which lies north and west of the city proper, contains a court-house and treasury, Commissioner's offices, the dwellings of the civil residents, jail, church, dispensary, dak bungalow, municipal hall with clock tower, post office [m. s.] and telegraph office, and a branch of the Delhi and London Bank. Besides the public institutions, there is a branch of the Arya Samaj in the city. There are two railway stations at Mooltan, one at the city and one at the cantonments, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. Within the fort, and overlooking the town, is the plain, massive obelisk, 70 feet in height, erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, two British officers murdered in April 1848, at the outbreak of Mulraj's rebellion. The Church Missionary Society maintains a station here. East of the city is the Amkhas, formerly the audience hall and garden house of the Hindu Governors of Mooltan now used as the *tahsili* building. North of this is the cenotaph of the Dewan Sawan Mull, and the European cemetery. A fine public garden lies to the west of the city. As a trade centre, Mooltan ranks of first importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karachi; and by the Ravi, Jehlam, and Chenab with the whole central Punjab. The trade of Mooltan comprises every article of produce, manufacture, and consumption in the whole Province. The chief imports being cotton and other piece-goods; while the main staples of exports are sugar, cotton, indigo, and wool. The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton weaving and carpet-making; country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Mooltan have a high reputation. The heat of Mooltan is notorious, and the rainfall is little above 7 inches.

Mooltan—Cantonment and railway junction station [R. C.], $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city. Population about 12,000. Usually occupied by a European regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and by two regiments of Native infantry. Cantonment Magistrate's court.

Muzaffarabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Mooltan.

Pakhimean—Village with post office [m.].

Rashida—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Mooltan.

Sarai Sidhu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sher Shah—Large village and railway junction station, 23 miles from Mooltan city. A bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shujabad—Town, municipality, and administrative-head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 5 miles from the present left bank of the Chenab. Population 7,000. The town contains some fine native houses. It is the trade centre for the richest portion of the District, and is intersected by two broad *bazars* which cross each other. North-west of the town is the palace of Shuja Khan, now used as the *tahsili* and police station. Dispensary, school of the Church Missionary Society, *sarai*, fort, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. The surrounding country yields fine crops of indigo and sugar-cane.

Talamba—Town, municipality, and ruins; situated 2 miles from the modern left bank of the Ravi, and 51 miles north-east of Mooltan city. Population under 3,000. A place of purely antiquarian interest, the present village being built of bricks taken from an old fortress, 1 mile south. The ruins are described as consisting of an open city, protected on the south by a lofty fortress 1000 feet square. The outer rampart of earth has a thickness of 200 feet and a height of 20 feet; and a second rampart of equal elevation stands upon its summit. Both were originally faced with large bricks. The modern village contains a police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.], all located in one building. A quarter of a mile south-west of the town is an encamping ground, two good wells, and a supply house.

Tatipur—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mooltan City.

MUZAFFARGARH.

MUZAFFARGARH.—District in the Derajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang Districts; on the east and south-east by the river Chenab; and on the west by the Indus. Area, 3,422 square miles; and population 381,095. The District stands thirteenth in order of area, and twenty eighth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffargarh, 17 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat and barley for the *rabi* or spring harvest, and various millets for the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Indigo, cotton, and sugar-cane are also raised in a large quantity. Of non-food crops indigo forms the most lucrative staple.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief articles of export include wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and *ghi*. The imports comprise English piece goods, iron, lime, sugar, *manjit*, rock salt, etc. Snuff is manufactured throughout the District generally, but more especially at Alipur. The only other manufactures consist of country cloth and counterpanes, date leaf mats, and paper. Horse fairs are held annually at Muzaffargarh station.

CLIMATE.—The District is unusually hot and dry. Remittent and intermittent fevers and skin diseases prevail widely. Small-pox is uncommon, and cholera all but unknown.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffargarh, Rangpur, Alipur, and Sinanwan. Revenue, about 7½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further description of Muzaffargarh town see Muzaffargarh].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allpur—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 50 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 3,000. Small export trade in molasses and indigo. Snuff is also manufactured largely for exportation. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices the town contains police station, dispensary, *sarai* and post office [m. s. t.]. The town is stated to be the healthiest in the southern part of the District ; but fever is prevalent during the rainy-season.

Daera Dinpanah—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaka—Village with post office [m.].

Gazi Ghat—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jatoi—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Alipur. Population about 2,500. Honorary magistrates' court, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Khairpur—Town and municipality, situated 6 miles from Alipur on a depressed site, below flood-level from the Chenab, and therefore surrounded by an embankment, which has to be kept up at a considerable outlay. The town is compactly built, chiefly of brick. The *bazars* are mostly paved with brick, but the streets are too narrow to admit wheeled traffic. Population about 3,000. The inhabitants are enterprising traders, and their trade with Baluchistan, Sukkur, Mooltan, and other places at a distance is larger than that of any other town in the District. The exports consist principally of wool, cotton, and grain ; the imports of cloth and sundries. The town contains a primary school, police station, and post office [m.].

Khangarh—Town and municipality situated about 4 miles from the present bed of the Chenab, and 11 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 4,000. The town contains a grain market, school, municipal hall, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Outside the town is an encamping ground.

Kinjar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Adu—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Muzaffargarh town, and 10 miles from the river Indus. Population about 3,000. The town derives its only importance from being an agricultural centre, and is a halting-place for travellers marching along the left bank of the Indus. Its only manufacture is that of ornamented bows and arrows. Police outpost station, rest-house, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahmood Kot—Village and railway junction station [R], 16 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muzaffargarh—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated 6 miles from the present cold-weather bed of the Chenab. The town derives its name from Muzaffar Khan, an Afghan Governor of Mooltan, who fixed his residence here about 1795. Population about 3,500. The town consists of a fort formed a circular-shaped wall 30 feet high, enclosing a space with a diameter of 160 yards; and of suburbs, which surround the fort on all sides so as to merely conceal it from view. The fort wall has 16 bastions and battlements all round. The town possesses no manufactures, and the trade is of a purely local character. The proximity to Mooltan city interferes with the function: the town would otherwise perform in the collection of agricultural produce and the distribution of European goods. The public buildings consist of the usual Government courts and offices, police station, *sarai*, or native inn, church, post office [m. s. T.], dispensary, dak bungalow, and the municipal hall with its public library. The public buildings and dwellings of the European residents are situated about a quarter of a mile north of the town, at the intersection of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Alipur roads.

Panjad.—Great river of the Punjab, formed by the united waters of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jehlam. Commences at the confluence of the Sutlej with the Trimab or Chenab, and, taking a south-westerly course of about 60 miles, joins the Indus nearly opposite Mithankot. The Panjad separates the British District of Muzaffargarh from the Native State of Bahawalpur. The stream, even after the junction with the Sutlej, often bears the name of the Chenab.

Rangpur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m.].

Rohillanwall—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahr-Sultan—Town situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Chenab on the road leading south from Muzaffargarh town. Population about 2,500. The town is favourably situated for trade; and as in all towns in this part of the country, beams are placed over the streets, and covered with matting, so as to form a shady arcade. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sinanwan—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Muzaffargarh town. The local administrative staff consists of a *tahsildar*, and honorary magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sitpur—Municipal village, situated 3 miles from the Chenab, and 11 miles south of Alipur town. Population under 2,500. The town, which is completely enclosed by a thick screen of date palms, is very irregularly built, and has dilapidated appearance. Small trade in agricultural produce. The public buildings include a police station, municipal committee house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES.—The Native States in dependence on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are 36 in number, comprising an area of 38,299 square miles, and a population (in 1891) of

4,263,280 persons. Until recently, Kashmir was included among the Punjab States, but in 1877 it was placed under the direct political control of the Government of India. They may be grouped under two main classes :—Plains—Patiala, Nabha, Kapurthala, Jhind, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Kalsia, Dujana, Pataudi, Loharu, and Bahawalpur. *Hills*—Mandi, Chamba, Nahan, Bilaspur, Bashahr, Nalagarh, Suket, Keunthal, Baghal, Jabbal, Bhajji, Kumharsain, Mailog, Baghat, Balsan, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhiar, Bija, Mangal, Rawai, Dardkoti, and Dadhi.

Of the above 36 States, four, namely, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jhind, and Nabha, are under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; one—Chamba, under the Commissioner of Amritsar ; two, namely, Maler Kotla and Kalsia, with the twenty-two Simla Hill States, under the Commissioner of Umballa ; three—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket under the Commissioner of Jullundur ; one—Faridkot, under the Commissioner of Lahore ; one—Pataudi, under the Commissioner of Delhi ; and two—Loharu and Dujana, under the Commissioner of Hissar.

The relations of the British Government with Bahawalpur are regulated by treaty ; those with the other States by *sanads* or charters from the Governor-General. Patiala, Jhind, and Maler Kotla furnish a quota of horsemen for service in British territory in lieu of tribute. The other States pay a money tribute, aggregating Rs. 279,070. The States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha are ruled by members of the Phulkian family. Should the ruling line in any of these States become extinct in respect of direct heirs, the *sanads* provide for the selection of a collateral as successor by the chiefs of the other two States. A *nazarana* or relief is payable to the British Government by the collateral heir who succeeds. The Phulkian chiefs, and also the Raja of Faridkot, are bound by *sanad* to execute justice, and to promote the welfare of their people ; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide ; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy, and to furnish supplies to troops ; and to grant, free of expense, land required for railways and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government has guaranteed them full and unreserved possession of their territories. They and Bahawalpur differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they possess power to inflict capital punishment upon their subjects. The treaties with Bahawalpur define the supreme position of the British Government, and bind the Nawab to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, while in turn the British Government engages to protect the State. *Sanads* of varying import are also possessed by the minor feudatories. Further information will be found in a separate article for each State under its respective alphabetical heading.

BAGHAL.

BAGHAL.—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla, Area, 124 square miles ; number of villages 346 ; population 21,000. The Raja is a Puar Rajput. The title of the ruling family was previously Rana ; but the predecessor of the present chief acquired for himself and successors the title of Raja for good services to Government. He holds the

territory under a *sanad* dated 1815, and pays a tribute of Rs. 3600 in commutation for *begars* or forced labour. He has a military force of 50 infantry and 1 field gun. He is also bound to keep the roads in his territories in order. Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division; all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The revenue of the State is returned at about Rs. 60,000. The capital of the State is Arki, a village about 20 miles distant from Simla. The well-built residence of the Raja is situated above the town, and has an imposing appearance. The Raja has built and furnished an excellent rest-house for the accommodation of his European guests and for travellers. Baghal is, for the hills, a populous and flourishing little State.

BAGHAL.

BAGHAL.—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla. Area, 36 square miles; villages 178; population under 10,000. The Rana, Dhulip Singh, is a Rajput, and was born about 1859. His military and police force amount to 35 men. The tribute payable is Rs. 2,000 per annum, but Rs. 1390 is remitted on account of the land occupied by the Kasauli and Solon cantonments (between Kalka and Simla), and by the rifle-range at the latter station. The State is held on the same conditions as Baghal. The annual revenue of the Chief is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

BAHAWALPUR.

BAHAWALPUR.—Native State situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, to the east of the Indus and Sutlej. On the south-west it is bounded by Sind. Area, 17,285 square miles. Population 648,900. Four-fifths of the people are Muhammadans. Cotton and silk goods and indigo are the principal manufactures. The Chief of Bahawalpur (Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) ranks third on the list of Punjab chiefs, coming next to the Maharaja of Patiala. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He pays no tribute, and enjoys a gross revenue estimated at 16 *lakhs* of rupees. The military force of the State consists of 12 guns, 99 artillerymen, 300 cavalry, and 2,493 infantry and police. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab in person with the advice and assistance of a council of six members, whose appointment or dismissal is subject to the sanction of the British Government. [For further description of Bahawalpur town see Bahawalpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadpur—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 7,000. Chief trade in arms, cotton, and silk. The town is meanly built, but has a handsome mosque with four lofty minarets. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahmadpur-Lamba—Town in Sadikabad *tahsil*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Allahabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahawalpur—Capital of Bahawalpur State, and railway station; situated about 2 miles from the Sutlej river, 64 miles from Mooltan. Population about 20,000. The city is surrounded by a mud-wall, 4 miles

in circuit. The palace of the Nawab is a vast square pile, with towers at each corner. From the roof of the palace an extensive view is gained over the vast desert of Bikaner which stretches away waterless for 100 miles. There is a Horse Farm, where are many fine animals, particularly brood-mares. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The language is a mixture of Sindi and Punjabi.

Basti-Hasil-Saroo—Village with post office [m.].

Chachran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanigot—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Khanpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chaudri—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khanpur.

Dera-Nawab-Sahib—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dilawar—Fort, situated in a desert, 40 miles from the left bank of the river Panjnad. Very difficult of access.

Feroza—Village and railway station, 70 miles from Bahawalpur.

Islamgarh—Fort close to the borders of Rajputana, lies on the route from Khanpur to Jeysalmere, 65 miles north of Jeysalmere.

Jhajja—Village with post office [m.].

Kaimpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanbela—Town of some importance near the left bank of the Panjnad. The neighbouring country, fertilized by the inundations, produces abundant crops of grain. Post office [m.].

Khanpur—Railway station and commercial town, situated on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Panjnad, 84 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 8,000. Contains a roofed *bazar* and ruinous fort. Post office [m. s.].

Kot-Somaba—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kulanchwala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bahawalpur.

Mc-Leodganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Minchinabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mojarh—A walled town, situated 37 miles south-east of Bahawalpur. A mosque and a tomb, also large tank without the walls. Several good wells within.

Mubarikpur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Bahawalpur.

Pakka-Laran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahimyar-Khan—Village and railway station, 110 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sabzalkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadikabad—Village, *tahsil*, and railway station, 124 miles from Bahawalpur.

Sadikpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Samasata—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shar-Farid—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uch—Ancient town situated on the eastern bank of the Panjnad river, 70 miles south-west of Mooltan city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Walhar—Village and railway station, 135 miles from Bahawalpur.

BALSAN.

BALSAN.—One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 51 square miles ; number of villages 152. Population about 5,500. The chief is a Rajput. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division ; other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority. Balsan pays a tribute of Rs. 1,030 to the British Government, in commutation of an engagement to supply 30 *begars* or forced labourers. Revenue, Rs. 7,000.

BASHAHR.

BASHAHR (*Bassahir*).—One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 3,320 square miles. Population about 65,000. Revenue, Rs. 50,000. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly. Merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats. The ruling family are Rajputs. The Chief (Raja Shamser Singh) claims to trace back his descent for 120 generations. The Raja is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labour for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. Sentences of death require confirmation ; other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Rampur.—Town in Bashahr State, and the winter residence of the Raja, standing at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, and 138 feet above the stream. The town is famous for its fine shawls, the well-known Rampur *chadars*. The Raja's palace, consists of several buildings, with carved wooden balconies, exhibiting marks of Chinese Style. The Raja resides at Rampur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Sarahan for the hottest months. Elevation 3300 feet above sea-level. Post office [m. s. t.].

BHAJJI.

Bhajji—One of the Hill States in political subordination to the Punjab Government. The Rana, or chief, is a Rajput. The Rana was confirmed in possession of his State by *sanad*. Area, 96 square miles ; number of villages, 327. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Population about 13,000. An annual tribute of Rs. 1440 is paid to the British. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require confirmation ; other punishments are awarded on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Shali—Hill in Bhajji State, rising in a steep and almost inaccessible peak, 4 miles from the Sutlej, and containing on its summit a wooden temple dedicated to goddess Kali. Elevation above sea-level, 9,623 feet.

BIJA.

Bija.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 4 square miles ; 33 villages. Population about 1,500. The Chief or Thakur holds his lands under a *sanad* in the usual terms, being confirmed in all his rights on condition of paying tribute to defray the expenses of British protection.

promoting the welfare of the *rayats* and the cultivation of the land, and maintaining the security of the roads. The Thakur (Udai Chand, a Rajput) receives Rs. 100 a year as compensation for lands required for Kasauli cantonment. Revenue of the State, Rs. 1,000. Military and police, 20 men. Tribute paid to the British Government, Rs. 180.

CHAMBA.

CHAMBA.—One of the Hill States. Bounded on the north and west by Kashmir, and on the south by Kangra. Two ranges of snowy peaks run through the State. The forests yield large quantities of timber. Grain is often cultivated in terraces, retained by masonry walls. During the summer months lakhs of sheep and goats and thousands of buffaloes and cattle find grazing on the Chamba mountains. Area, 3,180 square miles. Population 120,000. There is a considerable Brahman population, engaged in agriculture and as shepherds in the winter months. The Takkars both cultivate and take service as coolies, watchmen, &c.

The ruling family of Chamba claims to be of Kshatriya descent. The present Raja, Sham Singh, a Rajput, administers his State in person. The Raja ranks 15th on the list of Punjab chiefs, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His military force consists of 1 gun, and 160 military and police. Revenue, Rs. 235,000. The purely State officials in each *pargana* are the *kotwal* or magistrate; *mehta* or surveyor; *amin* or assessor; and a varying number of *durbials*, entrusted with miscellaneous executive duties. Chamba, the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the Raja, 69 miles from Pathankot by road. Population about 5000.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

Cis-Sutlej States—Tract of country in the Punjab, including the British Districts of Umballa, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, and Hissar, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha.

DADHI.

DADHI.—One of the Hill States. Area, 1 square mile; 10 villages; population 200. Revenue, Rs. 200.

DARKUTI.

Darkuti—One of the petty Punjab Hill States. Area, 5 square miles. Population about 700. Revenue, Rs. 600. The Rana (Ram Singh) is a Rajput. The State pays no tribute to the British.

DHAMI.

Dhami—One of the Punjab Hill States, about 10 or 12 miles to the west of Simla. Area, 26 square miles; population about 3500. Revenue Rs. 8,000. Fatehsingh, the Rana of Dhami is a Rajput by caste. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 720. The principal articles of production are grains and a little opium.

DUJANA.

Dujana—One of the Native States under the Government of Punjab, 37 miles west of Delhi. Area, 114 square miles; 28 villages; population 24,000. Revenue, Rs. 65,000. The Nawab of Dujana holds his tenure on conditions which may be briefly described as fidelity to the British Government as military service when required. The force to be

furnished on application is 200 horse. The principal products of the State are grain and opium. There is a force of cavalry and infantry, including police, amounting to 130 men.

FARIDKOT.

FARIDKOT.—One of the Sikh cis-Sutlej States, lies on the east of the Sutlej, north-west of Patiala. It consists of two portions; Faridkot proper and Kot-Kapura. Area of the State 643 square miles, with 170 villages. Population 115,040. Revenue, 3 lakhs. The present chief (Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur, a Barar Jat Sikh) holds his State under a *sanad*, by which the domain belongs for ever to the Raja and his male heirs lawfully begotten. The right of adoption has also been accorded. The Raja has abandoned excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry and police, and 3 field guns. Faridkot, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 20 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

HINDUR.

HINDUR (also called *Nalagarh*).—Petty Hill State. Area, 252 square miles; 331 villages. Population about 55,000. The only place with upwards of 1,000 inhabitants is Nalagarh town, the residence of the Raja (Agar Singh, a Rajput). Revenue, Rs. 90,000. Pays tribute to British Government, Rs. 5,000. Sentences of death require confirmation from the Superintendent of Hill States and the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The principal products of the State are opium and the usual grains.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kundala—Village, situated near the borders of Bilaspur State and the Rupar *tahsil* of Umballa District, on the road between Bilaspur and Nalagarh towns. Celebrated for its deep lake known as Kala Kund.

Malaun—Hill fort in Hindur State; situated on the crest of a ridge of the same name, and rising from the left bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himalayan range. The fort occupies a narrow hog's-back, only 30 yards in width, sloping down rapidly some 2000 feet on either side toward the Gamrara and the Gambhar. Elevation above sea-level 4448 feet.

Ramgarh—Fort in Hindur State, stands on a steep ridge which runs from the Himalayan range to the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above sea-level, 4054 feet. The fort is very substantially built in several compartments, and is supplied with masonry reservoirs for the storage of rain water. About a mile down the hill, on the north slope is a monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant G. T. Williams of the 3rd Native Infantry, who fell in the action fought here with the Gurkhas, on the 26th November 1814.

JHIND.

JHIND (*Jind*).—One of the Native States situated to the east of the Sutlej river. It consists of three or four isolated tracts, with a

total area of 1268 square miles. Population 284,300. The State contains 8 towns and 415 villages. Revenue, 7 lakhs. The principality was founded in 1763, and the Chief was recognised as Raja by the Emperor of Delhi in 1768. The Rajas of Jhind have always been steady adherents of the British Government. In 1857 the Raja was the first to march against the mutineers at Delhi. For his services he received a grant of additional territory. The military force consists of 6 horse and 6 mule guns, 234 artillerymen, 392 cavalry, and 1600 infantry. The Raja supplies 25 horsemen for general service in British territory. The present Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur is a Sikh of the Sidhu Jat tribe, and is entitled to a salute of 11 gun's. Jhind is the chief town of the State of the same name, and residence of the Raja. Population 7000.

JUBBAL.

JUBBAL.—One of the Hill States under the Government of the Punjab. Area, 288 square miles; 472 villages; population about 20,000. Revenue, nearly Rs. 40,000. The present Rana (Padam chand) is by caste Rahtor Rajput. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority. The chief products are grain and opium.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Deorha—Village in Jubbal State, and residence of the Rana; situated on a tributary of the river Pabar, in a deep valley, terraced for the careful cultivation of rice and other crops. The Rana's residence is built in partially Chinese style, the lower portion consisting of masonry, while the upper half is ringed round with wooden galleries capped by overhanging eaves. The palace is remarkable for the enormous masses of *deodar* timber used in its construction. Elevation above sea-level, 6550 feet.

KAHLUR.

Kahlur (Bilaspur).—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 448 square miles, with 1073 villages. Population about 90,000. Revenue Rs. 86,000. The present Raja (Amar Chand) is a Rajput by caste, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States; other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. Principal products—grain, opium, and ginger.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Bilaspur—Capital of the Bilaspur or Kahlur State, and residence of the Raja; picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 1465 feet above sea-level. Well-built stone-houses; *bazar*, and palace of the Raja. Ferry across the Sutlej, 2 miles above the town, forms the chief communication with the Punjab proper.

KALSIA.

KALSIA.—One of the cis-Sutlej States. Area, 178 square miles; population about 70,000. Principal products—wheat, cotton Indian corn, sugar, and saffron. Estimated revenue Rs. 156,000. The chief

receives Rs. 2850 per annum in perpetuity from the British Government, as compensation for the abolition of custom duties. The military force consists of 50 cavalry, 260 infantry, 3 guns, and 8 artillerymen. The present Sardar of Kalsia is Bishen Singh, a Sikh by religion, of Punjab Jat family.

KAPURTHALA.

KAPURTHALA.—Native State lying on the east of the Beas, and south of Jullundur, 15 miles from the latter. Area, 598 square miles. Population 299,590. The ancestors of the chief of Kapurthala at one time held possessions on both sides of the river Sutlej, and also in the Bari Doab. As the Kapurthala troops fought against the British in the first Sikh war, the estates on the east side of the Sutlej were confiscated. During the mutiny the chief, Randhir Singh, rendered good service to the British Government, for which he was rewarded with large Zamin-daris in Oudh, yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs. The revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs, but is subject to a charge of Rs. 131,000 payable to the British Government as commutation for military services, and Rs. 60,000 per annum to Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, brothers of Raja Randhir Singh. The military forces consist of 4 fort guns, 9 field guns, 186 cavalry, 926 infantry, and 303 police. The principal products of the State are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, maize, and tobacco. The Raja has the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The present chief (Raja Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur, a Kalal Jat) is quite proficient in the English, Sanskrit, and Persian languages. His State is well governed, and education is making rapid strides.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dhilwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kapurthala—Chief town of the State of the same name, situated 8 miles from the left bank of the river Beas; 8 miles from Kartarpur railway station, and 16 miles from Sultanpur. Population 16,000. All the public buildings and the palace are lighted with electric light. Post office [m. s. T.].

Phagwara—Town in Kapurthala State, and railway station, 13 miles from Jullundur. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur—Town in Kapurthala State. Population 8,000.

KASHMIR.

KASHMIR.—Native State, politically subordinate to the Government of India, constituting the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Area, 80,900, square miles. Population 2,511,000, Revenue, Rs. 8,076,000.

The inhabitants of Kashmir are physically a fine race. The men are tall, strong, and well built; their complexion is usually olive, but sometimes fair and ruddy, especially among Hindus; their features are regular and well developed, and those of the Muhammadans have a decided Jewish cast, resembling the Pathans. This large State is bounded on the north by some petty semi-independent hill chiefships, mostly subordinate to Kashmir, and by the Kara Koram mountains; on the east by Chinese Tibet; on the south and west by the Punjab Districts and the Hazara country. The State comprises, in addition to the

Districts of Kashmir proper, Jammu, and Puncb :—The governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit, including the Districts of Dardistan, Baltistan, Leh, Tilail, Suru, Zanskar, Rupshu and others. The chief town of the State is Sringar, 175 miles from Gujarat, 209 miles from Wazirabad, and 149 miles from Murree, and 126 miles from Abbottabad. This last route is comparatively easy, and is practicable throughout the year. Kashmir is usually entered by crossing a lofty range of mountains, called the Pir Panjal, or 'Saints Mountain.' It is so named from a *pir*, or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine is in the Pass, and receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. In clear weather the minars of Lahore may be seen, though distant about 130 miles.

History.—According to tradition, the Kashmir valley was originally altogether a lake. The first inhabitants are said to have worshipped the sun-god. Kashmir next became the seat of Buddhism, from which it spread in all directions. Mahmud of Ghazni, entered the valley in the 11th century. Tartar invasions occupy a long period of its history. The old Hindu *raj* ended in the death of the Queen of the last sovereign, who upbraided the Muhammadan usurper and stabbed herself. Muhammadansim was introduced into Kashmir in the 14th century. In 1586, the country was conquered by Akbar. In 1752, it was taken by Ahmad Shah, and remained under Afghan sway till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and was governed by them till the Sikh war in 1845. Ghulab Singh, who had begun life as a horseman under the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was presented with the principality of Jammu, from which he extended his authority over Ladakh. In 1846, on payment of 75 lakhs, he was confirmed in possession of the territory which he already held, and also obtained the Province of Kashmir. Ghulab Singh died in 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh who was by caste a Dogra Rajput. On his death in 1885, he was succeeded by his son Pertab Singh. The Maharaja is entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns and has received a *sanad* giving adoptive rights. As a token of the supremacy of the British Government, he pays an annual tribute of 1 horse, 25 lbs. of *pashm* and fine wool, and 3 pairs of shawls. The military force of the State consists of about 19,000 men, including 5000 irregular troops, with 16 batteries of artillery, two of which are horsed ; the cavalry, which is used principally for escort duties, consists of two regiments, mostly stationed near Jammu.

Physical Aspects.—The valley of Kashmir is of an oval form encircled on every side by lofty mountains. The valley is about 5,200 feet above the sea. The river Jhelum flows through the center, and finds its way to the Punjab through the Baramula Pass. The mountains which surround Kashmir are covered with snow for nearly eight months in the year. In some places there are large glaciers or ice rivers. One of them is 35 miles long. The southern mountains are not so high as those in the north, and they slope more gently to the valley. On the north the mountains rise in rugged precipices of great height, down the sides of which streams leap in cataracts. The average height of this northern barrier is from 20 to 26,000 feet. One peak of the Karakoram range

is 28,250 feet. The lakes of Kashmir are numerous, both in the valley itself, and upon the mountains surrounding it.

MINERALS.—Iron abounds, the metal used in the fabrication of gun-barrels requires to be imported from the Punjab; near the village of Harpatnagar, a copper mine is said to have been worked within the late years. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal mountains. Sulphur springs are common, sulphide of lead (*surma*) is found in the Jammu hills; and samples of coal from the same locality have been exhibited in the Lahore Exhibition. The rocks are thin carbonaceous shales and grits with earthy ferruginous limestones. The general character of the coal is that of a hard anthracite. Gold washnig is also carried on to a very trifling extent on the banks of the Jehlam, in the neighbourhood of Tangrot. Sulphurous springs burst forth in many parts of the valley of Kashmir, and earthquakes are of not uncommon occurrence.

PRODUCTS.—In Kashmir, as in Upper India, two harvests are reaped annually. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, peas etc. those of the *kharif* are rice, Indian corn, gram, and flax. Of much greater importance than the rainfall is the snow, which falls on the mountains from November to March, and on the melting of which in the spring and summer the rice crop mainly depends for its irrigation. Rice forms the staple food of the people, and is the most important crop, occupying three-fourths of the cultivated area. The lake, near Srinagar, is noted for its floating gardens, which yield abundant crops of cucumbers and melons. Large quantities of the *Singhara*, or water nut, are obtained from another lake. The nut is dried and formed into a flour of which cakes are made. The forests yield valuable timber, and Kashmir is noted for its fruits.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture of Kashmir consists of shawls, which are celebrated throughout the world. These are of two kinds—those loom-made, and those woven by hand. To the manufacture of carpets trade, the peculiar dexterity of the Kashmir weavers is well adapted. The manufacture of woollen cloths is almost universal throughout the valley. The better quality of wool is used in the manufacture of blankets, and the fine woollen cloth called *pashmina*; of the inferior wool, coarse wollen called *pattu* are made. Silk has of late years received considerable attention, and bids fair to become one of the most important products of the Maharaja's dominions. The paper produced in Kashmir has a great reputation throughout Hindustan. A description of papier-machè or lacquered work is peculiar to Kashmir. The lapidaries of Kashmir are stated to have produced specimens of their skill and taste superior to any in Europe. The silver and gold work, of which a great deal is made in Srinagar, is exceedingly effective.

COINAGE.—The silver coins in circulation in Kashmir are of three classes. First, the old Harisinghi rupees, worth eight annas; and are for the most part of good metal and full weight. Second, the old *Chilki* rupees, valued originally at ten annas. These old *chilki* rupees are spread all over the country, and form the general circulating medium for petty trade. Third, the new *Chilki* rupees, issued by the present Maha-

raja. These are of full weight, of good metal, and of the value of ten annas, say about 1 shilling if converted into sterling.

LANGUAGES.—The languages of Kashmir are divided into thirteen separate dialects. Of these, Dogri and Chibhali, which do not differ much from Hindustani and Punjabi, are spoken on the hills and country of the Punch and Jammu Districts. Kashmiri is mostly used in Kashmir Proper, and is rather curiously and closely related to the Sanskrit. It is not, however, the Court language, and for the purpose of a traveller through Kashmir, either Hindustani or Punjabi will serve. Five dialects are included under the term 'Pahari,' a language spoken by the mountaineers in the east of Kashmir. Besides these, there are two dialects of Tibetan, which are spoken in Baltistan, Ladakh, and Champas; and in the north-west three or four varieties of the Dard dialects of Aryan origin.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. Upon the summits of the surrounding mountains it is extremely rigorous, while in the valley it is temperate, being intermediate between that of Europe and the plains of India. In the higher portions of the valley, the climate from the beginning of May to the end of October is mild and very salubrious. In consequence of the great elevation of Kashmir, the cold of winter is considerable, being on an average much more severe than in any part of the British Isles. The hottest months in the valley are July and August; the air is occasionally close and oppressive, especially for a day or two before rain, which is often accompanied with thunder and lightning. The coldest months are December and January, when the average morning temperature in the valley is a little below freezing point; ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks, and about once in seven or eight years the Jehlam itself is frozen over at Srinagar. There are no periodical rains as in Hindustan; and although the annual fall upon the mountains must be very great, yet in the valley the quantity probably does not exceed 18 or 20 inches during the year. About the end of March and beginning of April, there are frequent and sudden storms in the valley, accompanied by hail and rain; spring showers are frequent during April and May. In June and September also, heavy rain is not infrequent, and there are occasional showers in July and August. The air of Kashmir is in general remarkable for its stillness. Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November. By the end of that month the trees are stripped of their leaves and the year's vegetation is killed off, a thick haze overspreads the whole valley, and the lakes and rivers send up clouds of vapour. Every movement of men or beasts raises great quantities of dust, and the haze becomes so great that even at mid-day, and under a cloudless sky, no object can be seen at a mile's distance. This murky state of the air extends for about 200 feet above the level of the valley; and those who climb beyond that height see the snowy mountain tops of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, while the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity. The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. This fall upon the mountains

usually occurs about the beginning of November, but it is slight, and soon melted by the sun. The heavy fall begins about the middle of December, and the snow lies to the average depth of 2 feet until the middle of April. Malaria is very prevalent throughout the valley, and fevers and affections of the bowels are common, but the other diseases peculiar to India are seldom observed. Epidemics of small-pox and cholera are not infrequent. In many villages the inhabitants suffer from goitre. In addition to the above diseases, phthisis, elephantiasis, syphilis, and scrofula are common.

ADMINISTRATION.—*Ruler* H. H. Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. **MAHARAJA'S COUNCIL**—Dewan (President and Chief Minister) with 2 Members, 1 Secretary, and 1 Serishtedar; 2 Hakim-i-*al-as*—one of Jammu, and one of Kashmir; and Chief Judge. **POLITICAL DEPARTMENT**—Resident, British Joint Commissioner, Superintendent, Residency Surgeon, and Post Master.

The Maharaja of Kashmir forms himself the ultimate Court of Appeal throughout his dominions, his decisions alone being final. The rule obtains that every suit must be instituted in the Court of First Instance. In cases involving the Hindu and Muhammadan laws, the authorities are the *shastra* and *shara* respectively; but the majority of the text-books of the five schools of Hindu law have no force in Kashmir. The Maharaja has passed a criminal code consisting of 203 sections, with punishments for each offence, differing in spirit very little from the Indian Penal Code. Political offenders and criminals under life sentences are banished to the frontier fort of Bhanji, but the bulk of ordinary prisoners are lodged in the jail near the village of Habbak on the margin of the Dal lake. Education has lately been encouraged by an annual grant of Rs. 30,000, to defray the cost of publishing translations of books teaching the European sciences, and also standard works in Sanskrit and Arabic. [For further description of Srinagar town *see* Srinagar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aknur—Town and fort situated at the foot of the southern Himalayan range, 114 feet above sea-level, and on the banks of the Chenab, which here becomes navigable. The town, which is a great timber mart, chiefly consists of ruins, but presents a picturesque appearance from without. It has a fine old palace and modern fort.

Amarnath.—Cave in Kashmir State; situated among the mountains which bound that territory on the north-east. It consists of a natural opening in a gypsum rock, about 30 yards in height and 20 in depth, and is held to be the dwelling place of the god Siva. A great fair is annually held here at the Saluna festival. The water falling from the roof forms a stalagmitic column, said to form the image of the god, and believed by the worshippers to wax and wane, along with the moon.

Baltistan (*generally called Iskardoh*).—One of the administrative divisions of Kashmir comprising the north and north-eastern portions of that State. Baltistan lies between the governorship of Giljit on the west and Ladakh on the east.—*See* also Iskardoh.

Bandajan—Pass in Muzaffarabad Division of Kashmir State, over

a range of the Himalayas, covered with an unbroken sheet of perpetual snow. Elevation above the sea, 14,854 feet.

Danihal—Pass in Kashmir State, lying over a range of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea, 8500 to 9000 feet.

Baramula—Mountain gorge through which the Jhelum river passes. The town of Baramula stands on the right bank of the river, here spanned by a bridge of eight piers.

Basohli—Tract of country and town, situated on the Ravi river at the foot of the southern Himalayan chain. The town contains a large bazar, and a handsome palace of the Raja, moated and turreted like a mediæval castle.

Bhareng—Valley and *pargana*, lying east of Srinagar. Remarkable for its caverns and subterranean water-courses and fountains, one of which, the Achabad spring, is supposed to be the efflux of the engulfed water of the Bharengi river. The route by the Mirbal pass runs up the valley.

Bharengi—River of Kashmir State, draining the Bhareng valley, being formed by the junction of the southern waters from the Wardwan Pass with the north-western outflow from the Snowy Punjab; partly disappears in a subterranean opening, and is said to reappear in the Achabad spring. Length about 40 miles.

Bijbharu—Town lying on the banks of the Jehlam river, about 25 miles from Srinagar. The second city in importance and population in the Kashmir valley, containing a temple to Siva under his title of Bajeswar. A wooden bridge and large bazar are only noticeable here.

Bul-Tul (or *Kantal*; also called *Shur-ji-la*).—A pass over the range of mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Tibet; the Dras river flowing from its northern declivity to the Indus, while from its southern slopes runs a feeder of the Sind river, a tributary of the Jhelum. Elevation above sea level, 11,300 feet.

Chamomeril (or *Iso Moriri*).—Lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu lying between the valleys of the Sutlej and the Indus. Elevation above sea-level, 14,900 feet. Surrounded by mountains, some of which rise to a height of 5000 feet from the water's edge. The water is brackish, and not good for drinking purposes. Length from north to south, 15 miles; breadth from 3 to 5 miles.

Chenab—River in the Punjab, and one of the five streams from which the Province derives its name. Rises in the snowy Himalayan ranges of Kashmir; pursues a winding course through the gorges of Jammu; and enters British territory in Sialkot District near the village of Khairi Ribal. Receives the waters of the Tavi, a considerable affluent, and forms for some 18 miles the boundary between Sialkot and Gujarat Districts. It afterwards forms the limit between the Rechna and the Jech Doabs, where many flat-bottomed country boats navigate its stream. Passing along the whole western border of Gujranwala District, the Chenab next enters the desert region of Jhang where it occupies a broad valley, nearly 30 miles in width. The present bed lies about midway between the high banks which confine the central valley at either end.

Numerous islands stud the river, but constantly change their places with every inundation. At Timmu, the Chenab and Jehlam unite.

Chitral—The capital of the State of the same name in the Kunar or Kashkar valley, Kashmir; elevation, 5200 feet; 48 miles from Mastuj, on the Kashkar river. The soil of the valley is fertile, producing much grain and quantities of many European fruits, as well as excellent grapes. The valley resembles Kafaristan in physical features and coldness of climate. The men of the valley are tall and well made, and the women remarkable for their beauty. Slavery is common, and the slave trade forms one of the principal items of revenue of the Chitral rulers. Trade is carried on chiefly by barter. The Chitral State owns the supremacy of Kashmir.

Deh—River in Jammu State, and in Sialkot, Lahore, and Montgomery Districts. Formed by the union of two streams at Parmandal, in Jammu, both of which take their rise, in the outer Himalayan ranges. Enters British territory near the village of Lehri-Kalan in Sialkot, passes into Lahore District, and finally joins the Ravi in Montgomery District.

Dub—Pass on the border between British territory and Kashmir State, on the route from Attock to Kashmir by the Baramula road. Lies on the watershed dividing the feeders of the Kishanganga and the Jehlam on the east, from those of the Indus on the west.

Dubchi—Valley and pass in Kashmir State, situated between the Fateh Panjal and Pir Panjal mountains at an elevation of 11,800 feet above sea-level. The Remdeara river takes its rise on the summit of the pass, and flows into the Jehlam. There is a *sarai* (rest-house) in the pass for the accommodation of travellers.

Fateh Panjal.—Mountain chain in Kashmir State, forming a segment of a circle, and bounding the Kashmir valley to the south. Estimated height, about 12,000 feet; total length, 40 miles.

Gangal.—Tank or small lake in Kashmir State, on the Harmukh mountain, near the north-eastern boundary of the valley. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 300 yards. Remarkable only for its sanctity in the eyes of the Hindus, who make pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into the waters such fragments of the bones of their relatives as remain unconsumed after the funeral cremation. Large temple sacred to Siva in his form of Mahadeva. An annual fair is held here.

Gilghit.—Valley and District in Kashmir State, lying on the southern slope of the Hindu Kush, between Baltistan and Yasin. The river Gilghit traverses the centre of the valley, and finally joins the Indus 6 miles north of the village of Bimji or Bawanji. The lower part of the valley of the Gilghit river, 40 miles in length, forms the Gilghit district. The town of Gilghit is 24 miles from Indus, with an elevation above sea-level of 4,890 feet, a central position, good climate, and a considerable extent of fertile land. Nowhere else in the world, is there to be found so great a number of deep valleys, and lofty mountains in so small an area. Within a radius of 65 miles from Gilghit town, the survey maps show, amidst innumerable smaller peaks, eleven varying from 18,000 to 20,000 feet, seven from 20,000 to 22,000 feet, six from 22,000 to 24,000

feet, and eight from 24,000 to 26,000 feet, while half of the tract, still remains to be surveyed. A rival to Mount Everest and Kanchanjanga may yet be found among the lofty mountains of these parts. Many of the streams are rich in gold, especially those flowing from the great Rakiposh mountains, and it is probable that a scientific search for minerals would be well repaid. Nearly half way between Gilghit town and the Indus is the Bargout valley, which is celebrated for the quantity and quality of its gold production, and there are many signs of mineral wealth. The Hanza river joins that of Gilghit, a mile below the town. Kashmir jurisdiction extends some 25 miles up the valley to a point at which the river Hanza makes a sudden bend from a westerly course to the south-east. Immediately above the bend of the river is the District of Chaprot, consisting of the fort and village of that name, and three other villages. This district has always been a fruitful source of contention among the rulers of the three States of Gilghit, Hanza, and Nagar, between which it is situated, chiefly on account of the fort which is locally considered impregnable. It has belonged in turn to all three States, but at present is garrisoned by Kashmir troops. The residences of the rulers of the two States are reached at about 52 miles from Gilghit town, and the river forming the boundary between them. The great Rakiposh mountain rises from the water's edge without a break for 19,000 feet to its topmost peak, which is over 25,000 feet above sea level. The rulers of Hanza and Nagar are called Thum. The Thum is addressed as *Sri*, an appellation of Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth. The ruler lives at Baltit. The Poyal district, 19 miles above Gilghit town, stretches for some 22 miles up to the Yasin frontier.

Haramak.—Mountain in Kashmir State; a peak of the lofty range which bounds that kingdom on the north. A small lake, known as Ganga bal, nestles on its northern slope, and forms an object of great veneration to the Hindus. Elevation 13,000 feet above sea-level.

Hocho (Hopcho).—River in Kashmir, rises among the snows on the western declivity of the Gantang Pass. The fall is very gentle, lower down is very rapid, as from its source to the confluence with the Suttlej, a distance of 12 miles in a westerly direction. It descends 10,000 feet, and is in general one broken sheet of foam. The mountains bounding its course on each side are precipitous, lofty, and covered with perpetual snow, avalanches of which frequently descend, and, damming the stream, form deep lakes, over the icy embankments of which the river is precipitated with a loud noise.

Iskardo (or Skardo).—Principal town of the Province of Balti, situated on an elevated plain, 19 miles long and 7 broad; 7700 feet, above sea-level, at the bottom of a valley, surrounded by lofty mountains. The fort, occupying a rock of gneiss at the confluence of the Indus with its great tributary the Shegar, is near the magnificent gorge through which the Indus issues from the western ranges of the Himalayas. The cliff on which the fort is built rises to a sheer height of 800 feet above the river, and presents a perpendicular face on every side, except the west, where it slopes rapidly toward the plain. Vigne compares the site to that of Gibraltar, and believes that it could be rendered

equally impregnable. The castle of the late princes of Baltistan crowns a small natural platform, 300 feet above the river, and shows by its construction that defence rather than comfort was its chief object.

Islamabad.—Town on the north bank of the Jehlam, here about 80 yards wide, and crossed by a wooden bridge. Islamabad crowns the summit of a long low ridge, extending from the mountains eastward. Below the ridge a low reservoir contains a spring of clear water, slightly sulphurous, from which volumes of gas exhale. A legend connects the origin of the spring with a creative act of Vishnu. The water swarms with sacred fish. Large manufacture of Kashmir shawls, also of chintzes, cotton and woolen goods. Here the Hindu pilgrims to the famous shrine of Siva at Ambarnath, 60 miles distant, halt to take in a supply of provisions for their journey. Islamabad is the second town in Kashmir, and is the terminus of the upper navigation of the Jehlam. Crocus flowers are grown for saffron, which is largely used as a medicine, and for the making of caste marks on the foreheads of orthodox Hindus. In good seasons about 20,000 lbs. of saffron are secured.

Jummu.—Province and town in Kashmir State; situated on the Tavi, a tributary of the Chenab, among the mountains of the outer Himalayan range. Population 45,000. The people are Hindus. The town and palace stand upon the right bank of the river; the fort overhangs the left or eastern shore at an elevation of 150 feet above the stream. The lofty whitened walls of the palace and citadel present a striking appearance from the surrounding country. An adjacent height commands the fortress, rendering it untenable against modern artillery. Extensive and handsome pleasure-grounds. Ruins of great size in the suburbs attest the former prosperity of the city. Post office [m. t.].

Jasrota.—Extinct principality and town in Kashmir State; situated among the mountains of the southern Himalayan chain. The Raja's residence is a handsome palace with four towers; small *bazar* and inconsiderable trade.

Kistawar.—Town and former capital of a small principality; situated on the southern slope of the Himalayas, near the left bank of the Chenab, which here forces its way through a gorge with precipitous cliffs some 1000 feet in height. Ill-built houses; small *bazar*, and fort. Manufacture of inferior shawls and coarse woolens. Elevation about 5,000 feet above the sea.

Kokur.—Celebrated spring, situated at the northern base of the Pir Panjal Mountain. Issues by six mouths from the bottom of a limestone cliff. The stream thus formed flows into the Bareng river.

KosaNag (Kaiser Nag)—Mountain lake and place of pilgrimage on the north side of the Fateh Panjal mountains. It is three-quarters of a mile in length, by 500 yards in breadth. Supplied by the melting of the snow. Gives rise to the river Veshan, a tributary of the Jehlam. Venerated by the Hindus under the name of Vishnu Padh, from a legend that the god produced it by stamping with his foot. Elevation above sea-level 12,000 feet.

Kund (Khund).—Valley on the northern side of the Pir Panjal

Mountain. It is three miles long, picturesque, well cultivated and possessing a cool climate. Elevation, 6000 feet above sea-level.

Ladakh.—One of the three outlying Governorships under the Maharaja of Kashmir, —the other two being Baltistan and Gilghit. It is of extremely irregular outline ; but speaking broadly, it may be described as comprising the valley of the Indus, and also of most of its tributaries. The different Districts of Central Ladakh, Rupshu, and Neobra, besides the bleak and almost uninhabited plateaux of the Kuenlun and Linzhithang plains, together make up the Province. Area of Ladakh (including the Zanskar, and some other Districts, which do not belong to it in political sense) is about 30,000 square miles, and population about 200,000. Lying as it does at the back of the great central range of the Himalayas, it may be readily understood that Ladakh is one of the loftiest of the inhabited regions of the globe. The valleys and plateaux vary between 9000 to 17000 feet, while many of the peaks attain altitudes of 25,000 feet. The chief rivers of Ladakh are the Indus, and its tributaries the Shayak, Neobra, Chanchengmo, and Zanskar. There are several salt lakes, the more important of which are the Pang Kong and Chomoriri.

The climate is characterized by remarkable extremes, burning heat during the day being succeeded by piercing cold at night, while vegetation is parched by the excessive dryness of the air. The sheep are the most useful, as nearly the whole of the traffic of the country is transported on their backs. The common domestic goat of Ladakh is the well known shawl goat, the wool of which is exported to Kashmir, Nepal, and British India.

The trade of the country is confined to four articles *viz.* wool, borax, sulphur, and dried fruits. But the fact of Leh being an important enterpôt for trade between Kashmir and Hindustan on the south, and Yarkand, Khotan, and Tibet on the north and east, has probably contributed more to the wealth of the country. The chief imports from Chinese territories are wool, tea, gold dust and coins, silver, silk, and *charas* (an intoxicating preparations of hemp) ; while those from India consist of cotton goods, hides, skins and leathers, grain, guns, pistols, etc., brocades and tea.

The Ladakhis are a short, strong, but ugly race of Turanian origin, and Buddhists in religion. They are cheerful, willing, and not quarrelsome, unless excited by their intoxicating drink, *chang* (a light beer). In nearly every village there is a monastery, which holds one or two Lamas or monks. The supply of priests is kept up by one boy in each family being usually devoted to the profession. The religious tone of the inhabitants is further exemplified by colossal figures of deities carved in the rock, stone-heaps or walls covered with inscriptions, and miscellaneous sacred structures. The dominion of Ladaks was in former time much enlarged. By a treaty of 1846 Kashmir and its dependences were handed over to Gulab Singh by the British Government, and in 1870 a treaty was concluded between Lord Mayo and the Maharaja of Kashmir, providing for the appointment of two joint Commissioners, one British and one Native, for supervising the through trade.

Leh.—Chief town of Ladakh ; situated about 3 miles from the northern bank of the Indus, at an elevation of 11,538 feet above the sea. Population 4000. Leh stands in a small plain between the river Indus and a chain of mountains ; a wall with conical and square towers surrounds the town, and runs up to the crest of the range. Whitewashed three storied houses with wooden balconies. Fort about a mile south-west of town. Entrepôt for the trade between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, being the principal mart for the shawl-wool imported from the latter country. Observatory and post office [t].

Ledar (Ladar).—River in Kashmir State ; one of the headwaters of the Jehlam, rises on the southern slope of the mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above sea-level. Falls rapidly till it reaches the valley, and joins the Jehlam, about 5 miles below Islamabad after a course of 45 miles.

Manasabal—Lake in Kashmir State, celebrated for its picturesque beauty. The remains of a palace built by Nur Jahan, the Queen of Emperor Jahangir, stand upon its northern bank. The lake lies on the main Srinagar road, and is three miles in length by one broad. The lake discharges its waters into the Jehlam upon its right bank.

Manerang—Mountain pass, over the Damakshu range of the Himalayas, which divides Kunawar from Ladakh. The ascent from the Kunawar side lies up the Darbang river to its source amid the perpetual snows, 15,000 feet above sea-level. The pass is open during four months of the year. Elevation of the crest of the pass 18,612 feet above sea-level.

Matan (Marttan, Martand).—Ruined temple in Kashmir State, Northern India ; in an isolated and deserted position, some way up the table-land that looks over the valley of Kashmir. It is a temple in honour of Marttan (the sun). The temple consists of a lofty central edifice, with a small detached wing on each side, the whole enclosed in a large quadrangular portico of fluted pillars 220 by 142 feet. It is a majestic temple, the most striking in size and situation of all the existing remains of Kashmirian grandeur. The existing remains consist of huge figures and columns in massive black marble, embellished with exquisite carving. A celebrated spring issues close to the temple.

Mer and Ser—Mountain peaks of the Himalayan system, 50 or 60 miles east of the Kashmir frontier. These two mountains rise to a great height above the surrounding peaks, and exactly resemble one another in their regular conical form, though one is completely white and the other uniformly black, and both can be seen from Wazirabad, in the Gujranwala plain, 140 miles distant, overtopping all the hills of Kashmir, and many other intervening heights.

Muzaffarabad—Town stands at the confluence of the Jehlam with the Kishen Ganga, just beyond the Hazara border. Important as commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass. Ferries over both rivers. Fort.

Nobag Nai (Noyagni).—Pass in Kashmir, over the range of

mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the east. Elevation of crest above sea-level, 12,000 feet.

Nandan Sar—Lake in Kashmir State, situated with four others on the north side of the Pir Panjal Mountain, close to the Nandan Sar Pass. Forms the source of the Haripur river. Place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Nanenwar—Mountain in Kashmir State. One of the lofty ranges bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Over its sides lies the Bandarpur Pass into Tibet, at an elevation of about 11,000 feet above sea-level.

Nawashahr—Town with post office [m. t.]

Nil Nag—Lake in Kashmir State giving rise to a stream which joins the Jehlam near Baramula, situated on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal Mountain, 21 miles south-west of Srinagar. Held in great veneration by the Hindus.

Pampur—Town in Kashmir State, lying on the north bank of the river Jehlam, about 5 miles from Srinagar, surrounded by orchards and gardens. A bridge of several arches spans the river; *bazar*, 3 Muhammadan shrines. The neighbouring country is devoted to growth of saffron, considered finer than that of Hindustan.

Pir Panjal (' *The Gaints' Mountain* ').—A lofty range in Kashmir States, separating that State, on its south-western side, from the Punjab. Runs north-west and south-east, from the Baramula Pass to that of the Pir Panjal or Nandan-Sar, a distance of about 40 miles; the highest peaks attaining an elevation of about 16,500 feet above sea-level. The range is named from a *pir* or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine in the Pir Panjal Pass receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. The most picturesque road and into Kashmir, and one of the easiest and most frequented, traverses the Pir Panjal Pass, and is known as the Gujavat and Pir Panjal route. The pass itself is crossed in the eleventh stage from Gujavat, between the halting-stations of Porhiana and Aliabad *sarai*. The top of the pass is a fine grassy plateau about half a mile wide, with an elevation of about 11,500 feet, gradually sloping down to the Aliabad *sarai*. In clear weather the Shahdera *minars* at Lahore are visible, though distant about 130 miles.

Riasi.—Fort and town in the Jammu Division of Kashmir State; lies on the left bank of the Chenab, on the last slopes of the southern-most Himalayan range. Two large tanks supply the garrison with water. A deep ravine separates the fort from a sandstone eminence of equal height, about a mile distant.

Shahabad.—Town in Kashmir State, stands in the midst of a fruitful and picturesque valley, famous for producing the finest wheat in Kashmir, *bazar* with a few shops. Elevation above sea-level, 5,600 feet.

Srinagar (*Surjynagar*, The city of the Sun).—Town, and capital of the Kashmir State in the Western Himalayas. Picturesquely situated in the ' Happy Valley ' of Kashmir, about midway between its two ends, and close to the hills which bound its north-western side, on the banks of the river Jehlam. The city extends for about 2 miles along the banks

of the river, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, connected by seven bridges. There are several fine stone *ghats* or landing-stairs; and the city is also intersected by several canals, the principal of which are the Suni-kot, the Kut-i-kut, and the Nali-mar. Srinagar is built at an elevation of about 5276 feet above sea-level, but is surrounded by low swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy. Population about 1,75000,—25,000 being Hindus and the remainder Musalmans. The principal public buildings are the *baradari*, palace, fort, gun-factory, dispensary, school, mint, a branch of the Punjab Banking Company, Ltd., post office [m. t.]; also some ancient mosques, temples, and cemeteries. The streets are generally narrow. There are several *bazars* or market-places in different parts of the city; one of which, called the Maharaj-ganj, has been lately built for the convenience of visitors, in which all the manufactures peculiar to Kashmir can be obtained. The Takhti Sulaiman or 'Throne of Solomon' is a hill overlooking the city, from which a good view is obtained. On the top is a fine old stone temple, called by the Hindus *Shankar Acharya*, now converted into a mosque. Elevation above sea-level, 6950 feet. Four miles south-east of Srinagar is a temple named Pandrinton, standing in the midst of a tank is worth noticeable. The *Hari Parbat*, or Fort Hill, is an isolated hill on the northern out-skirts of the city. It is about 250 feet high, and is crowned by the fort. A wall surrounds the hill, in which the principal gateway, called the *Kati Darwaza*, is surmounted by a Persian inscription. Both wall and fort built by Akbar in 1590 A. D. The length, of the wall is 3 miles; its height 28 feet.

The *Sher Garhi*, within the city, contains the city fort and the royal palace. Its walls are about 22 feet high; and the interior contains the state apartments, Government offices, and barracks. The Jama Masjid, or the Cathedral mosque, which is also in the city, is a very large four-sided building, with an open square in the centre and a wooden steeple in the middle of each side.

The *Dal* or city lake of Kashmir, lies on the north-eastern side of the city. It is about 5 miles long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad with a depth of 10 feet. Its surface in many parts is covered with the famous Kashmirian 'floating gardens.' *Shalimar Bagh* is a beautiful pleasure-ground laid out by Jahangir; and the *Nazib Bagh* or 'Garden of Bliss,' another picturesque pleasure-ground is said to have been planned by Akbar; and there are several other gardens of similar character in the environs of Srinagar. The local government of the city is vested in a Viceroy, or Governor assisted by a Financial and Revenue Commissioner, a Judge of the Chief Court, an Accountant-General, a Superintendent of shawls, and a Judge of the Civil Court. The Governor resides in the *Sher Garhi*. Post office [m.].

Trikota—Mountain in Kashmir State, forming part of the range bounding the valley of Srinagar on the south. The summit is covered with snow almost throughout the year. On its northern flank a spring gushes from the rock in regular pulsations—hot in winter, but cooled by intermixture of the melting snows during the summer months. The

Hindus regard this spring as holy, and pay pilgrimages to it from considerable distances.

Uri—Town with post office [m.].

Ventipur—Village and ruins in Kashmir State ; situated near the right bank of the river Jehlam, 16 miles south-east of Srinagar on the Islamabad road. Remains of two great buildings, known as the Venkadati Devi, and the Ventimadati ; they present striking examples of early Kashmirian architecture.

Vernag—Spring, situated in the south-eastern extremity of the Srinagar valley. Forms one of the chief feeders of the Jehlam.

Wardwan (*Maru Wardwan*).—A long and narrow valley, on the eastern side of the Kashmir valley, from which it is separated by a very lofty range of mountains. Its direction is nearly north and south, with a length of 40 miles, and breadth of a quarter of a mile. It is bounded by high and rugged mountains covered with perpetual snow. It is intersected by the Wardwan river, which flows south-ward to join the Chenab. The climate of Wardwan is rigorous, and rain or snow falls throughout the greater part of the year. The valley is, however, of interest to the sportsman on account of its ibex grounds, for which it is celebrated.

Wulur—Lake in Kashmir State ; the largest sheet of water in the valley, formed by an expansion of the river Jehlam. Length from east to west, 10 miles ; breadth from north to south, 12 miles. It is enclosed on the east and north by very lofty mountains. Wulur is celebrated for its picturesque beauty. Contains a small island, Lanka, with extensive ruins of an ancient Buddhist temple. Subject to violent squalls.

KEONTHAL.

Keonthal.—One of the Punjab Hill States, lies around Simla station. Area, 116 square miles comprising 838 villages. Total population about 35,000. Revenue Rs. 60,000. Principal products,—opium and grain. The chief of Keonthal was formerly styled Rana, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Raja in 1857. The Raja holds a *sanad* conferring on the Keonthal chief and his heirs for ever, paramount authority over the petty States of Theog, Kothi, Ghund, Madhan, or Kiari and Ratesh, the chiefs of which, with their descendants are bound to regard the chief of Keonthal as their liege, and to pay an annual tribute as follows :—Kothi, Rs. 500 ; Theog, Rs. 500 ; Ghund, Rs. 250 ; Madhan, Rs. 250. Another *sanad* was granted to Keonthal conferring Pannar on him and his heirs. The tributaries of Keonthal are :—The Rana of Kothi—Area, 36 square miles, and population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000. The Thakur of Theog—area 10 square miles, population 3,500, and revenue Rs. 3,300. The Thakur of Madhan—area 13 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs. 1,600. The Thakur of Ghund—area 3 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs. 1,000. The Thakur of Ratesh—area 3 square miles, population 500, and revenue Rs. 700.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Matiana.—Village and dak bungalow, lies on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, about 30 miles north-east of the former station.

Phagoo.—Halting-place, with good Government rest-house of several rooms, 12 miles east of Simla on the pony route to Kotgarh. Romantically situated between 8000 and 9000 feet above sea-level, and frequently resorted to by Simla residents as well as travellers.

Rainagar.—Fort in Keonthal State. It crowns an isolated hill on the left bank of the river Pabar, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Small community of Brahmans hold the surrounding valley, and have charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. Elevation above sea-level, 5,408 feet.

Theog.—A small *Thukrai* or lordship in the Simla Hills, tributary to the Native State of Keonthal; containing eight *parganas*. The village of Theog is well known halting place, with a dak bungalow, 18 miles east of Simla. There is a small fort. It is situated at an elevation of 8018 feet above sea-level.

KOTHI.

Kothi (Koti)—Petty Hill State in the Punjab, subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal, and conterminous with the Simla territory on the south and east. Area 36 square miles; population 6,000 and Revenue, Rs. 6060. The chief (Bishnu Chand, a Rajput) received the title of Rana for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857. In a deep valley east of Mashobra is the little hamlet of Sipi, where an annual fair is held every May, which is attended by the people of the neighbouring hills in large numbers, and is also a popular resort of holiday-makers from Simla.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Mashobra.—Village and hill in Kothi State, situated a few miles from Simla on the old line of the Great Hindustan and Tibet Road. A small village, but the neighbourhood is much frequented during the summer season by visitors from Simla; and many residents of Simla have built themselves suburban residences here. Hotel, and post office [m. s. t.].

KUMHARSAIN.

Kumharsain.—One of the Simla Hill States. The village of Kumharsain is situated about 40 miles east of Simla on the road to Kulu. Area 90 square miles, containing 254 villages. Population about 12,000. The *sanad*, dated 7th February 1816, binds the chief and his heirs to render feudal service to the British Government. The Rana of Kumharsain, Hira Singh, is a Rajput by caste. The State pays a tribute to the British Government of Rs. 2000. Revenue of the chief, Rs. 12,000.

KUNHIAR.

Kunhiar.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 8 square miles; population 2,000. The little State occupies a fertile valley about 15 miles west of Simla. The climate is very mild and the soil fertile, producing good crops of sugar-cane. The Thakur of Kunhiar, Tegh Singh, is a Raghubansi Rajput. The family has the title of Rao, and within the

last two generations has taken the suffix of Singh. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 180 to the British Government.

KUTHAR.

Kuthar.—One of the Simla Hill States ; area, 7 square miles, containing 150 villages. Population about 4,000. The State lies west of Subathu. The present Rana of Kuthar is Jai Chand, a Chandrabansi Rajput. The family suffix is Chand. Revenue, Rs. 5,000 ; tribute of Rs. 1,000 is paid to the British Government.

LOHARU.

Loharu.—One of the Native States under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division and the Government of the Punjab. Area, 285 square miles, with 54 villages. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 69,000. The Nawab has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is bound to furnish a contingent of 200 horse when required. Chief town Loharu, 14 miles from Surajgarh. Population 2,000.

MAHLOG.

Mahlog (Mailog).—One of the Simla Hill States ; area, 48 square miles, containing 222 villages. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000, out of which tribute of Rs. 1,450 is paid to the British Government. Principal products—opium and grain. The family suffix is Chand. Sentences of death passed by the Thakur require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States. All other punishments are awarded by the chief on his own authority. A military force of 75 men is kept up.

MALER KOTLA.

Maler Kotla.—A small State lies to the south of Ludhiana. Area, 162 square miles. Population 75,750. Revenue, Rs. 284,000. Chief products—cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, an Afghan) exercises complete jurisdiction in his State. The Nawab receives compensation from the Government of Rs. 2500 per annum in perpetuity, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The military force consists of 76 cavalry and 200 infantry, 8 field-guns, and 16 artillerymen. The chief receives a salute of 11 guns. Maler Kotla is the chief town of the State of the same name, 30 miles from Ludhiana. Population about 21,000. Post and telegraph offices.

MANDI.

Mandi.—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jullunder, representing the Government of the Punjab. It is situated to the south and east of Kangra. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 150,000. Mandi is the most populous of the Punjab Hill States. The people are nearly all Hindus. Revenue, Rs. 360,000. British tribute 1 lakh. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two parallel ranges, from which smaller hills branch off. The valleys are fertile, producing grain, sugar-cane, opium and tobacco. Two salt mines yield one-fourth of the revenue of the State. The climate is cool, except at the capital, which is shut in by the hills, and in the

western portion of the country, which does not rise more than 2000 feet above the plains. Considerable sums have been expended by this State on important public works. The most notable is the Empress Bridge of Mandi, over the Beas, here a swift torrent.

The ruling family is Rajput, of the Chandrabansi clan. Sen is the name borne by the ruling chief, whilst the younger members of the family are called Singh. The Mandi family is an ancient offshoot of the chiefs of Sukot. The Raja (Bijai Sain Bahadur, a Chandrabansi) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 700 infantry and 25 cavalry. Mandi, the chief town of the State of that name, situated on the banks of the Beas. Population 5,000. School-house and post office [m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Guma.—Village in Mandi State, on the southern slope of the Himalayas. The village contains a mine of salt, which is, however, a good deal mixed with earth. The mineral is quarried here and at Drang (also in the Mandi State). The duty levied on salt is shared between the British Government and the Mandi State, in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively.

Kamlagarh.—Fortress in Mandi State, situated near the south bank of the Beas; consisting of a range of forts, about 3 miles in length, constructed partly of masonry and partly of the natural sandstone rock. The principal stronghold crowns an isolated peak, whose precipitous sides tower 15,00 feet above the Beas, with double that elevation above sea-level.

Malsian.—Town with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

MANGAL.

Mangal.—One of the petty Hill States. Area, 12 square miles with 33 villages, and population about 1200. Revenue, Rs. 700. British tribute, Rs. 70. The Rana Jit Singh is a Rajput of the Atri tribe.

NABHA.

Nabha.—One of the cis-Sultej States lies on the north of Patiala. Area, 936 square miles. Population 282,760. Revenue, 7 lakhs. Principal products—sugar, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. The military force, including police, consists of 12 field and 10 other guns, 50 artillerymen, 560 cavalry, and 1250 infantry. The Raja of Nabha is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Nabha is the chief town and capital of the State of that name, also railway station, and the residence of the Raja (Sri Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, a Sidhu Jat), 16 miles from Patiala. Population 18,000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amloh.—Town and district in Nabha State. Post office.

Bawal.—Town and district in Nabha State. Population 5000. Post office.

Phul.—Town and district in Nabha State. There is also a railway station called Rampura Phul.

PATAUDI.

Pataudi.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Government of the Punjab. Area, 48 square miles, with 40 villages; population 18,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. Principal products—grain, cotton, sugar, and spices. The Rajputana State Railway from Delhi to Bandikui junction passes through the State about 40 miles south-west of Delhi. The estimated military force of the State, including police, is about 100. Jataoli is the nearest railway station. *Ruling Chief.*—Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan, a Baluchi.

PATIALA.

Patiala.—One of the cis-Sutlej States, lies on the east side of the Sutlej. Area, 5,951 square miles, with 2,601 towns and villages. Population 1,538,810. Revenue, Rs. 49,33,000. The State is divided into two portions of which the larger is situated in the plain south of the Sutlej, while the other portion is hill country stretching up to Simla, which latter place formerly belonged to Patiala, but has been exchanged for territory in the district of Barauli. The usual grains are produced in the tracts under cultivation. The State contains lead and copper mines, slate and marble quarries.

The Maharaja of Patiala (Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, a Sikh, of the Sidhu Jat tribe) furnishes a contingent of 100 horse for general duty. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of about 2750 cavalry, 600 infantry including police, 31 field and 78 other guns, and 238 artillerymen. There is a Director of Public Instruction, and the State is well administered.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akalgarh—Town with post office. Population 3,000.

Alal—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Patiala.

Alamgarh—Town with post office.

Anargarh—Town with post office.

Banur—Town with post office. Population 7000.

Barnala—Town and railway station, 51 miles from Patiala.
Post office.

Basi—Town with post office. Population 12,000.

Bazar-Narnaul—Town with post office.

Bhadaur—Town with post office. Population 7000.

Bhawanigarh—Town with post office.

Bhikhi—Town with post office.

Boha—Town with post office.

Dhablan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Patiala.

Dharmpur—Town with post office.

Dhuri—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office.

Dirba—Town with post office.

Doraha—Town with post office.

Ghanaur—Town with post office.

Govindgarh—Town with post office.

Haripur—Village in an outlying portion of Patiala State, lying among the scattered territory of Simla District; situated on the road

from Subathu to Simla, 5 miles north of the former post. *Dak* bungalow, and hotel. Elevation above sea-level, 3147 feet.

Kauli—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Patiala.

Khamano—Town with post office.

Lalru—Town with post office.

Mansurpur—Town with post office.

Mohindarganj—Town with post office.

Mohindargarh—Town with post office.

Mulepur—Town with post office.

Narwana—Town with post office.

Patiala—Capital of the State of the same name and railway station, 16 miles from Nabha State. Founded in 1752 by Sardar Ala Singh. Population about 56,000. Post office.

Pinjaur—Decayed town and district of Patiala State ; situated at the confluence of two tributaries of the Ghaggar. Residence and pleasure-grounds of the Raja. Post office.

Rajpura—Village and railway junction station, 16 miles from Patiala.

Rama—Town with post office.

Sairi—Village in the Simla Hills, in a part of the Patiala hill territory ; situated on a ridge crossed by the road from Kalka and Kasauli to Simla *via* Subathu, 10 miles from Simla station. Elevation, 4,971 feet above sea-level. Staging bungalow.

Samana—Town with post office.

Sarai Banjara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Patiala.

Sardulgarh—Town with post office.

Sherpur—Town with post office.

Sirhind—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office.

Srinagar—Town with post office.

Sunam—Town with post office. Population 12,000.

Tapa—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Patiala. Post office.

RAWAI.

Rawai—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 3 square miles. Population under 1000.

SANGRI.

Sangri—One of the Simla Hill States ; situated south of the river Sutlej. Area 16 square miles. Population under 3,000. The chief is a Rajput. Revenue, Rs. 1000. The chief products are opium and grain.

SIMLA HILL STATES.

Simla Hill States—A collection of twenty three Native States surrounding the sanitarium of Simla ; bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himalayas ; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulu belonging to the District of Kangra, and lower down by the

Sutlej ; on the south-west by the plains of Umballa ; on the north-east by the Dehra Dun and the Native State of Garhwal. They are controlled by the Superintendent of Hill States in subordination to the Commissioner, of Umballa. The States are as follow :—Sirmur (Nahan), Kahlur (Bilaspur), Bashahr (Bassahir), Hindur (Nalagarh), Suket, Keonthal, Baghal, Jubbal, Bhajja, Kumharsain, Mailog, Balsan, Baghat, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhiar, Bija, Mangal, Rawai, Dar-kuti, and Dadhi ; each of which see separately.

SIRMUR.

Sirmur.—One of the Sub-Himalayan or Hill States, frequently called Nahan, from the name of the chief town. It is situated to the west of Dehra Dun District. Area, 1077 square miles, and population under 120,000. The capital of the State is Nahan. Revenue, Rs. 2,10,000. Most of the country lies in the basin of the Jumna, and slopes from north to south, falling from 12,000 feet above the sea to 15,000 feet. The forests yield valuable *sal* timber. The pasturage is rich. Grain and opium are the principal products. Ginger is largely cultivated, and the State is noted for its fine breed of sheep. The houses are mostly 3 stories high, built of stone. The roof are chiefly of slate. The people generally came originally from the plains, but towards the east there is an admixture of the Mongolian stock. The language is a dialect of Hindi.

Sirmur, which means ' a crowned head, ' was the residence of the Raja who ruled over the State before the present dynasty entered the country. It is said that the last Raja of the ancient line was swept away by a flood, and that Agar Sain Rawal, of the ruling family of Jeysulmere, from whom the present chief is descended, took possession of the vacant throne about 1095 A. D. In 1805, the country was conquered by the Gurkhas, who were expelled by the British in 1815, and the Rajput Raja was reinstated.

The relations of the chief with the British Government are defined in a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815, under which he is required to consult the Superintendent of the Hill States in all matters connected with the management of the State, and to furnish a contingent to the British forces when called on. The present chief (Raja Sir Samsher Prakash Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) is a Rajput, and receives a salute of 11 guns. He maintains a small force of 55 cavalry, 300 infantry, with 10 field guns, and 20 artillerymen. The police force numbers 125 men. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent and the Commissioner of Umballa, but all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The Raja, pays no tribute.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chaur—Peak in Sirmur State, forming the highest summit among the mountains which occupy the Sub-Himalayan tract, with an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. It presents a striking appearance from the plains of Sirhind, and the view from its summit embraces the vast lowland tract on the south, and a wide panorama of the snowy range to the

north-ward. Though below the limit of perpetual snow, drifts remain in the shady chasms on its flanks throughout the summer months.

Jaitak—Hill fortress crowning a steep ridge of State, which rises above the Kiarda Dun. Elevation above sea-level, 4854 feet.

Nahan—Capital of Sirmur State, and residence of the Raja; situated about 40 miles south of Simla, at the western extremity of the Kiarda Dun, and from its elevated position (3207 feet) visible from the plains at a considerable distance. Nahan is cleaner and handsomer than the generality of Indian towns. Population 5000. Rajah's palace, large bazar, dak bungalow, 2 sarais, dispensary, school, and an iron foundry worked by the State. On an eminence adjacent to the town, a cantonment has been laid out for the Raja's troops. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajgarh—Fort, situated upon a natural terrace, projecting from the side of a mountain. Square outline; tower at each corner, about 40 feet high and 20 square. Elevation above sea-level, 7115 feet.

Saraswati (Sarsuti).—Sacred river of the Punjab, famous in the early Brahmanical annals. Rises just beyond the British border, in the low hills of Sirmur State; emerges upon the plain at Zadh Budre in Umballa, a place esteemed sacred by all the Hindus; flows in a general south-westerly direction, and loses itself more than once in the sands, but reappears again with little diminished volume; passes by the holy town of Thanesar and the numerous shrines of the Kurukshetra, a tract celebrated as a centre of pilgrimages, and as the scene of the battle-fields of the Mahabharata; enters Karnal District and Patiala State, where it finally joins the Ghaggar.

Suket—One of the Hill States, lying on the north side of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the cis-Sutlej Hill States. Area 474 square miles with 1 town and 219 villages. Population about 55,000. Estimated revenue Rs. 100,000 of which Rs 11,000 is paid as tribute to the British Government. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1862. The present chief (Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen) administers his State in person, and receives a salute of 11 guns. A small force of 40 cavalry, and 365 infantry is maintained. Post office [m. s. t.].

Taroch (Tirhoch).—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 67 square miles, with 44 villages. Population about 3500. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1819. It was again confirmed in 1843, in which claims for forced labour (*begar*) were commuted for a payment of Rs. 280. Estimated Revenue Rs. 6000. The military force is 80 men. The present chief (Thakur Kedar Singh) administers his State in person.

PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab; and forms the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, extending from the river Indus to the Khaibar mountains. It is bounded on the north by the ranges which link the Sufed Koh to the Hindu Kush; on the west and south by continuations of the same mountains;

on the south-east by the Indus ; and on the north-east by the hills of Boner and Swat. Area, 2,444 square miles. Population 703,768. Peshawar stands twentieth in order of area, and seventeenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative headquarters are at the city of Peshawar, 276 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the *rabi* harvest are—wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables. *Kharif* crops include maize, millets, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres in the town of Peshawar, and is far less extensive than might be expected from its position on the great highway between India and the Central Asiatic kingdoms. The imports from Kabul consist of horses, raw silk, worsted cochineal, drugs, and other miscellaneous goods, for re-exportation to the south and east. Bokhara supplies gold bullion and gold or silver thread, the latter of which is handed on to the traders of Kashmir, while the bullion goes to Bombay. The return trade from Hindustan includes English piece-goods, cambrics, silk, sugar, and spices ; while that from Kashmir is confined to the single item of shawls. The local manufactures comprise cutlery, and weapons, scarves, copper chasing, plain embroidery, snuff, and coarse cloth. The Peshawar scarves are celebrated throughout India for their fine texture and tasteful colouring. Peshawar is one of the Districts at which trans-frontier trade is registered.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Peshawar valley naturally varies much with the elevation and other physical peculiarities. In the high and open uplands of Yusafzai, the air is fresh and buoyant ; but in the low-lying central hollow, the land is saturated with the overflow of the Swat and the Kabul, so that the atmosphere becomes heavy and damp, chilling in winter, and laden with warm moisture in the hot season. In the greater part of the valley, shut in by high walls of rock, the air is singularly stagnant and motionless. The city itself has a bad reputation for fever and cholera. The chief endemic disease is fever, which is very prevalent in the Peshawar cantonments. Snow seldom falls in the valley, and only remains unmelted for a very short time. In the hills surrounding the valley, reaching to upwards of 3,000 feet, there are generally repeated falls of snow each winter ; while in the loftier ranges behind snow lies sometimes for weeks at a time from the middle of November till the middle of May. Slight shocks of earthquake are frequently experienced, usually in the spring.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Peshawar, Doaba Daudzai, Hashtnagar, Mardan, Utman Bolak and Nowshera. Revenue, about 9½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Chaplain, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Peshawar city see Peshawar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abazai.—Fort and picturesque village on the north-western frontier of India, 24 miles north of Peshawar city, on the left bank of the Swat river, and 1 mile from its exit from the hills. The river, here 150 yards wide, is crossed by a ferry, and is the highest point in British territory where a ferry is stationed. The fort, which lies between Abazai village and the hills, is constructed of mud. It is surrounded by a ditch 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The garrison ordinarily consists of 100 infantry and 50 cavalry, and the armament of one 18 and one 12 pounder bronze gun. Post office [m. s. t.].

Akora.—Small town, situated half a mile from the right bank of the Kabul river, 11 miles from Attock and 34 miles from Peshawar. The chief village of the northern Khattak tribe. Contains good *bazar*, and camping-ground, with abundance of grass and forage for cattle. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Akora Khattak.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Peshawar.

Badhber.—Village with honorary magistrates' court and post office [m.]

Bara.—River in Peshawar District; rises in a valley of the same name, lying in native territory on the southern side of the Khaibar Hills; receives its chief tributary, the Tira Toi, 8 miles beyond the British border; runs north-east through the District, passing within 2 miles of Peshawar, and falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river shortly before its junction with the main stream. The Bara is regarded as a sacred river, and the spot where its waters are first divided forms a special object of veneration.

Chapri.—Village with post office [m].

Charsada.—Town and head-quarters of the Hashtnagar *tahsil*, situated on the left bank of the Swat river, 16 miles north-east of Peshawar. Population about 9000. The town is not fortified, and is connected by road with Peshawar, Mardan, and the Naushara railway station. It is a large and prosperous agricultural village rather than a town, but contains several enterprising Hindu traders. A *stupa* or tower erected over the spot where Buddha made an alms-offering of his eyes, formed the great attraction for the Buddhist pilgrim and his co-religionists. The entire neighbourhood is covered with vast ruins. Post office [m. s. t.]

Chirat.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium in Naushahra *tahsil*, at an elevation of 4500 feet above sea-level, on the west of the Khattak range, which divides the districts of Peshawar and Kohat; distant from Peshawar 34 miles south-east, from Naushara 25 miles south-west. Even in the hottest seasons, the temperature seldom exceeds 80 F. The water supply comes from spring at Sapari, nearly 3 miles distant; estimated outflow, 20,000 gallons per diem in the driest season of the year. There is another spring, very much nearer the station, the water of which is slightly sulphurous; it is used for bathing. Towards the end of June, the temperature in the shade rises as high as 96 F. but once the rain falls, the climate becomes very pleasant. The hill is rocky, but is not void of

vegetation ; the wild olive (*kabu*), *dodonia*, and other wild bushes grow in abundance, and in the spring there is an abundance of wild flowers. There is a small Roman Catholic Chapel, but no Protestant Church ; although the chaplain of Peshawar makes occasional visits. The hill commands a view of the whole of the Peshawar valley on one side, and on the other of a great part of Rawalpindi and of the Khwara valley in Kohat District. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Daudzal.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Garhi-Kapura.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-Sirdar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Peshawar.

Gidhaur Gala.—Pass lying on the old road from Peshawar to Attock, 5 miles north-west of the latter town. Derives its name ('the Jackal's alley or lane') from its extreme narrowness, being not more than 10 or 12 feet wide, and bounded on either side by considerable hills. Its military importance is slight, from the facility with which it may be turned.

Hashtnagar (Eight Cities).—*Tahsil* of Peshawar District, comprising a strip of country extending 10 miles eastward from the Swat river, and stretching from the hills on the north to the Kabul river on the south. Head-quarters of the *tahsil* are at Charsada.

Hoti-mardan.—Cantonment situated on the right bank of the Kalpani river, 16 miles north of Naushahara and 33 miles north-east of Peshawar city. Derives its name from the two villages of Mardan and Hoti, which occupy the banks of the Kalpani immediately below the cantonment. Contains the lines of the corps of guides, whose head-quarters are permanently stationed here. Small fort, occupied by the corps. Population about 3,000. The civil lines lie a little south on the Naushahara road, and contain *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, telegraph office, charitable dispensary, and other public offices. An Assistant Commissioner, deputed from Peshawar, resides at Hoti-Mardan, in charge of Yusufzai. Post office [m.]

Jamrud.—Fort, situated at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass. Elevation above sea-level, 1670 feet. During the military operations of 1878-1879. Jamrud became a place of considerable importance, as the frontier outpost on British territory towards Afghanistan ; the fort has been greatly strengthened, and is now capable of accommodating a garrison of about 350 men. It is built in three tiers, the first and second being defended by strong bastions, on which guns can be mounted. The third and highest tier is at an elevation which gives an excellent command over the neighbouring country. The roof of this tier is used as a signalling station with Peshawar. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Katlang.—Village with post office [m.]

Khairabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Khatak Hills.—A range of hills on the border of Peshawar District have an average height of about 3,000 feet above sea-level, but the highest peak, that of Jawala Sir, close to the sanitarium of CHARAT,

reaches an elevation of 5,110 feet. The celebrated shrine of Kaka Sahib is situated in Peshawar District, at the foot of these hills, and forms the head-quarters of the powerful clan of Kaka Khels, descendants of Shaikh Rahim Kar, a Khatak. They are venerated by the other inhabitants as holy men, and travel to all parts of Central Asia as traders. The Mir Kalan pass runs through these hills, and a wide road has been made for military purposes. A bungalow is situated on the Kohat side. Slate is found in considerable quantities at the foot of the hills.

Lahor.—Village with post office [m].

Mackeson, Fort.—Small frontier fort, situated at the foot of the Khattak range, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance of the Kohat pass. It consists of a pentagon, an inner keep and a hornwork, with accommodation for 200 infantry and 300 cavalry.

Mardan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's Courts, Assistant Engineer's office. Post office [m. s. t.]. See Hoti-Mardan.

Mathra.—Village with post office. [m.]

Michni.—Fort, situated on the left bank of the Kabul river close to where it issues from the hills, and 15 miles north of Peshawar city. The fort is under the command of a field officer, subordinate to the Brigadier-General at Peshawar.

Nawakila.—Village with post office [m.].

Nowshera.—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Nau-shara or Khalsa Khattak *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Kabul river, 27 miles east of Peshawar city, 19 miles west of Attock, and 15 miles south of Hoti-Mardan. The town is picturesquely situated, and is a prosperous agricultural centre with extensive lands irrigated from wells. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, *bazar*, *sarai*, dak bungalow, school, and Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 8000.

Peshawar.—City, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Division, District and *tahsil* of the same name; situated in a small plain near the left bank of the Bara stream, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the junction of the Swat and Kabul rivers, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jamrud fort near the entrance of the Khaibar Pass, distant from Kabul 190 miles. Population 84,000, chiefly Muhammadans. Peshawar, an important frontier and garrison city of India, is both interesting and picturesque. It is the ancient capital of the Gandara Province, and has at all later periods been historically important. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. The modern city has but slight architectural pretensions, the houses being chiefly built of small bricks or mud, held together by a wooden framework. The city is entered by 16 gates, which are closed every night at gunfire. It is not fortified, though surrounded by watch-towers, which are now in ruins, or have been converted into public posts. The *Ghor Khatri*, successively a Buddhist monastery and Hindu temple, is now a *sarai*. On rising ground just outside the city, to the north is a square fort of sun-dried bricks, with walls 92 feet high. From it there is a very good view of the Peshawar valley and hills. South-west of the city, stretching from just outside the walls, are the suburbs of Bhana Mari

and Baghban, where there are gardens noted for their fruit, producing quinces, pomegranates, plums, limes, peaches, and apples in abundance. These gardens form a favourite pleasure-ground of the people; north of the city is another public pleasure-ground, the Bagh Shahi, or old royal gardens. Two miles west of the city lie the cantonments, where most of the civil offices are also situated. Peshawar has a great transit trade from Kabul and Bokhara and Central Asia. The *bazars* are well worth a visit. The speciality of Peshawar is bright-coloured scarfs called *lungis*. Wax-cloth work and some ornamental needle-work are also made here, as well as knives and small arms. The cemeteries are very numerous, and quite surround the city. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner's courts, and the District offices generally, are situated in the cantonments. Within the city are the sub-divisional offices and courts in the Ghor Khatri, the large *sarai*. The principal local institutions are the Church Mission Collegiate School, the Egerton Hospital, and the Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, with its reading room and library, also maintained by the Peshawar Mission.

The cantonments, 2 miles west of the city, are pleasantly situated on a slope looking towards the Khaibar Pass, and occupying one of the highest sites in the valley. The cantonments were occupied by British troops soon after the annexation of the Punjab in 1848-49. There are no old buildings of note, except the Residency. Among the modern buildings are St. John's Church, double-storied barracks, etc., The cantonment buildings are arranged in three main blocks—right, centre, and left, forming together an irregular oblong 8 miles and 540 yards in circuit, 3 miles and 925 yards in length from north-west to south-west, and 1 mile and 1650 yards in breadth at its widest point. The right (or eastern) block contains the artillery lines, and barracks for two regiments of Native Infantry, the commissariat stores, the District court-house and treasury, the jail and police lines, and other public buildings. The centre block contains lines for a regiment of Native Infantry. It contains also the church, Roman Catholic chapel, post office, staging bungalow, and the cantonment magistrate's office. The left (or western) block contains lines for a regiment of British Infantry, two companies of sappers, a regiment of Native Infantry, and one of Native cavalry. In front of this block are the race-course, grand parade, and burial-ground. In the rear are a large cricket-ground and public garden. The appearance of the place during the cold and rainy seasons is pleasing and picturesque. The gardens attached to the officers' bungalows, which line the main roads, are well planted with trees, and in most cases are well kept. Much public energy and good taste also have been displayed in certain improvements recently carried out.

Pubbi—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Peshawar. Post office. [m.]

Rustam.—Village with post office [m].

Sawabi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Shabkadar (*Shankargarh*).—Town and fort, situated about 3 miles from the foot of the western hills, and 17 miles north-east of Peshawar city. The village is the seat of one of the chief Gigiani families in the

Doaba, and contains a number of wealthy traders. The fort is now strongly fortified, and garrisoned by a force under the command of a field officer. The fort and village contains a total population of about 2,000. Dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Swat (*Sanskrit Suvastu*).—River, rises beyond the British frontier on the eastern slopes of the mountains which divide Panjakora from Swat territory; receives the drainage of the entire Swat valley; enters Peshawar District north of Abazai, and finally joins the Kabul river at Nisatha.

Tangi.—Village with post office [m].

Taru.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Peshawar.

Utman Bolak.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court and police station.

RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Hazara District, on the east by the river Jhelum, on the south by the Jhelum District, and on the west by the river Indus. Rawalpindi stands sixth in order of area, and seventh in order of population among the Districts of the Punjab. Area, 4,844 square miles, and population 887,194. The administrative head-quarters of the District and Division are at the town of Rawalpindi, 102 miles from Peshawar city by rail.

MINERALS.—Rawalpindi is not rich in minerals.

PRODUCTS.—The staple spring crop of the District is wheat, while *bajra* forms the mainstay of the autumn harvest. The other crops are—gram, barley, and mustard-seed in the spring; and *joar*, Indian corn, cotton, and the common pulses in the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a small extent in the Murree Hills, but is of an inferior quality. The cotton too is inferior, being grown only on unirrigated land. The potato was introduced in the Murree Hills, and it is now recognised as a lucrative crop. Wheat, gram, and rice are increasing in importance as staple products, while the inferior crops of *bajra*, *joar*, and Indian corn, on the other hand, are less cultivated than they used to be.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The only productions that give rise to any large export trade are food-grains and oil-seeds; but this only happens in years of good harvests. Snuff of excellent quality is manufactured at Hazro, and is exported to Kashmir and Amritsar. Cotton cloth, woollen blankets, and soap are manufactured in the District; also leather and oil manufactures are of considerable extent. The beer is of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. The great horse fair is held annually at Rawalpindi town, at which Government prizes are distributed, and animals from all parts of the Punjab are exhibited and sold.

CLIMATE.—The District has two rainy seasons, the first from January to March, and the second from July to August. During the winter, the weather is cold and even severe, but in summer the heat cannot be exceeded in any part of India. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of May,

June, and part of July, the climate of Rawalpindi is noted for its salubrity, and the District is one of the healthiest for European troops in the Province. The climate of the Murree Hills is peculiarly adapted to the English constitution. The principal disease of the District is fever, which exists in an endemic form. Cattle diseases are very prevalent, and carry off a large number of the live-stock.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Murree, Rawalpindi, Kahuta, Gujarkhan, Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Attock. The total revenue of the District is about 11 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, 2 Assistant and 5 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Head Master Normal School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, 3 Chaplains, and Superintendent with 4 Telegraph masters. [For further information regarding the town of Rawalpindi see Rawalpindi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attock—Municipal town and fortress, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 46 miles from Peshawar, and 58 miles from Rawalpindi. Population 2,000. The fort is situated on a commanding height overhanging the Indus, almost opposite the point where it receives the Kabul river. The fort is an irregular polygon, built on the crest of the end of the spur running down to the Indus. The Muhammadan historians call it Atak Benares, in contradiction to Katak Benares in Orisa. It is now held by a considerable European detachment, including a battery of artillery. Attock forms an important post on the military road to the frontier. The bridge has a sub-way for goods and passenger traffic. The town contains a Tahsildar's and Cantonment Magistrate's courts, police station, dispensary, two *sarais*, dakhungalow, church, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Basal—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Rawalpindi.

Bewul—Village with post office [m.].

Bunda—Village with post office [m.].

Burhan—Village, and railway station, 36 miles from Rawalpindi.

Campbellpore—Small cantonment, municipality, and railway station, 50 miles from Rawalpindi, and 8 miles from Attock Bridge. Occupied by a regiment of European cavalry. Known to the Natives by the name of Kamalpur, derived from the tomb of Kamal Shah, a Sayyid, which stands in the village, and is an object of religious veneration among the people of the neighbourhood. Population about 2000. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Chauntra—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chitta Pahar—Mountain range, having the general form of a wedge or triangle, whose base rest upon the left bank of the Indus, near the town of Nara, while its apex stretches to the Margala Pass, about 50

miles to the eastward. The broadest portion has a depth of some 12 miles. The range derives its name from the white nummulitic limestone of which it is composed. No human habitations exist upon the range; lime is produced in considerable quantities from the quarries on its side.

Dheri-Shahan (or Shah Dheri).—Village containing remains extend over an area of 6 square miles, and rank as the most interesting and extensive, and the best preserved memorials of antiquity in the whole Punjab Province. The number and size of the *stupas* and monasteries render them worthy of the greatest attention. The city stood a few miles to the north of the Margala Pass, where several mounds still mark the sites of its principal buildings. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Fa Hian visited Takshasila, as a place of peculiar sanctity, about 400 A. D. The ruins of Takshasila consist of six separate portions. The mound of Bir, close to the modern rock-seated village of Dheri Shahan, abound in fragments of brick and pottery, and offers a rich mine of coins and gems for the antiquary. Hatial, a fortified spur of the Margala range, probably formed the ancient citadel; it is enclosed by a ruined wall, and crowned by a large tower. Sir-Kap presents the appearance of a supplementary fortress. Kacha-Kot possibly gave shelter to the elephants and cattle during a siege. Babar-Khana contains the remains of a *stupa*. Besides all these massive works, a wide expanse, covered by monasteries or other religious buildings, stretches on every side from the central city to a considerable distance.

Dewal—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Domel—Village with post office [m. t.].

Fatahjang—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 29 miles from Rawalpindi. It contains *tahsili*, Munsif's court, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gagan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Fatahjang, and 37 miles from Rawalpindi.

Gharrial—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghora-Dhaka—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Golra—Village and railway junction station, 8 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Goragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gujarkhan—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 31 miles from Rawalpindi. Contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gulyana—Village with post office [m.].

Harnaul—Village with post office [m.].

Hasan Abdal—Village and ruins, also railway station, 29 miles from Rawalpindi; forming a part of the remarkable group of ancient cities which lie around the site of the ancient Taxila. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the 7th century A. D. visited the tank of the Serpent King, Elapatra, which has been identified with the spring of Baba-Wali or Panja Saheb, at this village. The shrine of Panja Saheb crowns a precipitous hill, about 1 mile east of town; and at its foot

stands the holy tank, a small square reservoir of pure water, generally full of fish. Dilapidated brick temples surround the edge, while, on the west side, the water gushes out from beneath a rock marked with a rude representation of a hand, ascribed by the Sikhs to their founder Baba Nanak. The hill of Hasan Abdal has been celebrated for its beauty since the Mughal times. A tomb shaded by two ancient cypress trees covers the remains of one of Akbar's wives. Hasan Abdal is the nearest railway station for Abbottabad and Haripur. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Hazro—Municipal town with population 7000. A prosperous commercial centre, with a brisk trade in English piece-goods, grain, indigo with the neighbouring tribes in independent territory, and the surrounding villages. Manufacture of snuff for exportation in large quantities. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jand—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jatli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kahuta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaki-Serai—Village with post office. [m. s. t.] A beautiful village of Wah, 6 miles from here.

Kallar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kazian—Village with post office [m.].

Kehror—Village with post office [m.].

Khairabad—Village and railway station, [R], 3 miles from Attock Bridge. Post office [m. s.].

Khairagali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairi-Murat—Mountain range in Rawalpindi District ; midway between the Sohan river and the Chitta Pahar ; rises about 30 miles from the Indus, and runs eastward for some 24 miles, a dreary ridge of barren limestone and sandstone rock.

Khushalgarh—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s.] Passengers for Rohtak alight here.

Kohala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koori—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kot Fatehkhan—Village with post office. [m.]

Kotli—Village with post office. [m.]

Kuldana—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Kutbal—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Rawalpindi.

Langar—Village and railway station, 69 miles from Rawalpindi.

Lawrencepur—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Makhad—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Malakpur—Village with post office [m. t.]

Miandra—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Manikiala—Village and group of ruins in Rawalpindi District ; about midway between Hasan Abdal and Jhelam. The remains

consist of a great *tope* or *stupa* south of the modern village, together with 14 smaller buildings of the same class, 15 monasteries, and many isolated massive stone walls. All the existing remains present the appearance of religious buildings, without any trace of a city or fortress.

Missa Keswal.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s.].

Murree.—Sanitarium and hill station, also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on a ridge of the Murree Hills, 7517 feet above sea-level. Murree forms the great northern sanitarium for the Punjab, and until 1877 was the ordinary summer resort of the Local Government, which has now forsaken it for Simla. A road, passable throughout by wheeled conveyances, connects the sanitarium with Rawalpindi city, distant 38 miles and about 5 hours' journey. The houses crown the summit and sides of an irregular ridge commanding magnificent views over forest-clad hill-sides, into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields, with the snow-covered peaks of the Kashmir ranges as a continual back-ground. The climate is admirably adapted to the constitution of Englishmen. Earthquakes occur almost annually. Commissioner's, Assistant Commissioners', and Tahsildar's courts; branch treasury, charitable dispensary, 4 hotels, Churches of Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations; English and Parsi shops, branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Club, Assembly Rooms, Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Schools, and post [m. s.] and telegraph offices. Brisk imports of food-stuffs during the summer months from Rawalpindi and Hazara. The stationary population is only 3000, but in the height of the season it rises to 15,000.

Murree Hills.—Range in Rawalpindi District, taking their name from the sanitarium which crowns one of their principal ridges. They form a series of lateral spurs of the Himalayan system, running down from the main Kashmir and Hazara chain at right angles towards the plains, with a general direction from north-east to south-west.

The loftiest peaks, behind the sanitarium of Murree, attain a height of 10,000 feet. Thence they stretch down to the Murree ridge itself whose highest portion, the Kashmir Point, has an elevation of 7517 feet above sea-level. The houses of European residents cover the space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Pindi Point, 7266 feet in height. Farther south, the hills change in aspect. The rich and varied scenery of Murree, with its pine-clad mountains, deep glens, and distant glimpses of the snowy range, gives place to a less grand but perhaps more picturesque and romantic country, consisting of angular hills, divided by broader and cultivated valleys, with hamlets perched on projecting spurs or hidden in nooks upon the hill side, while the ruined castle at their summits recall the former greatness of some Ghakkar or Sikh chieftain.

Nara.—Village with post office. [m.]

Pind-Sultani.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.]

Pindigheb.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road between Rawalpindi and Kala-

bag. Residence of chiefs of the Jodhra clan of Rajputs, by whom the town was founded. Population about 9,000. The neighbourhood of the town is famous for its excellent breed of horses. Trade in grain, cotton, oil, and wool, manufactures of country cloth and soap, exported beyond the Indus. The town contains *tahsil*, police station, excellent school, dispensary, Government rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Rawalpindi.—Town, municipality, large military cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District, and Division of the same name; situated on the north bank of the river Leh, a muddy, sluggish stream, flowing between lofty and precipitous banks, and separating the town from the cantonments. The population of the city proper is about 73,795, the majority of whom are Muhammadans.

It received its name from Jhanla Khan, a Ghakkar chief, who restored the town of Fatehpur Baori, which had fallen to decay during an invasion of the Moghuls in the 14th century. The present town is of modern origin, and contains upwards of 7,000 houses, and a number of streets in which bankers and cloth merchants live. The town has nothing very remarkable in it. The oldest portion of the town is its north-eastern corner, where the *bazars* are narrow and crooked, after the fashion of most native cities of small size. But else-where the streets are broad, straight, handsome, and regular; and as a result of this, and of the excellent drainage and sanitary arrangements, Rawalpindi, is said to present a cleaner appearance than probably any other town in Northern India. Trees have been freely planted, and give the station a very pleasing appearance.

The cantonments are separated from the native town by the little river Leh, and occupy the site of an ancient Hindu city. The garrison usually consists of one regiment of European cavalry, two regiments of European infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and two regiments of Native infantry, with two batteries of artillery (horse and field), increased in the cold weather by three mountain batteries, which in the summer occupy the hills north of Murree. An arsenal was established at Rawalpindi in 1883. The cantonment contains several European shops.

The principal buildings of Rawalpindi station are the courts of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, also Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Brigade Commissariat Transport offices, and office of the Pay master, Punjab Circle, all within the civil lines. The native town contains the *tahsil* building, police station, municipal hall, and city hospital, all situated at the point where the road from the Cantonments, an extension of the *sadar bazar*, enters the city. At the same point are the large *sarai* or native inn, the Presbyterian Mission Church, and the Mission School. A large and handsome public garden is maintained by the Municipality, and an extensive park, has been laid out by the District authorities near the jail. The park is a favourite evening and morning resort of the Europeans of the station. The garrison Church, contains a window in memory of the late Bishop Milman of Calcutta. There are also the station Club, five good European hotels, several European

shops, a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and also a branch of the Delhi and London Bank Agency. The main *bazar* contains numerous good Parsi and other shops, and the office of the *Punjab Times*. At the entrance to the *bazar* a fine archway has been erected in remembrance of Brigadier-General Massy ; and a handsome and spacious market, built by Sardar Sujan Singh, at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs, perpetuates the memory of the same officer. The barracks and church are lit with gas manufactured from petroleum found in the District. The educational and charitable institutions at Rawalpindi include a normal school for training teachers, schools for European boys and girls, a civil hospital, and leper asylum, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. Rawalpindi is also the head-quarters of the Manager and other heads of Departments of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The fort, which also contains the arsenal, has five faces, with a bastion at each corner on which heavy guns are mounted. A considerable portion of the trade of the Punjab with Kashmir passes through Rawalpindi. The chief articles manufactured are *susi*, a coarse cloth, shoes, blankets, combs, and snuff. Oil, soap, and untanned leather jars are also made. The great majority of the town population consists of Ghakkars, Bhattis, Awans, Kashmiris, Khattris, and Brahmans, the last two having a monopoly of the trade.

Rawalpindi is the junction station for the Kohat Branch, and is also the station for Murree sanitarium, distant 38 miles by tonga.

Rawalpindi Cutcherry.—Railway station, 2 miles from Rawalpindi town.

Riwat.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.]

Sangjani.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sarai-Kala.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Rawalpindi.

Saugri.—Village with post office [m.]

Sohan.—River, rises in the Murree Hills, a few miles from the sanitarium of Murree, and flows down deep valleys for the first 10 miles of its course, till it reaches the plains near the ruined Ghakkar fortress at Pharwala. Thence it takes a south-westerly direction, and finally joins the Indus, 10 miles below Makhad. A magnificent bridge conveys the Grand Trunk Road across the stream, 3 miles east of Rawalpindi.

Sohan—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rawalpindi.

Sukho—Village with post office [m.]

Syed Kasrawan.—Village with post office [m.]

Thandi Bhir—Village with post office [m.]

Thatta—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thobba—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thoya—Village with post office [m.]

Topa—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Tret—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

ROHTAK.

ROHTAK.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhind State and Karnal District ; on the east by Delhi and Gurgaon Districts ; on the south by Gurgaon District, Pataudi, and Dujana States ; and on the west by Hissar District and Jhind State. Rohtak stands twenty-seventh in order of area, and nineteenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. Area, 1797 square miles ; population 590,475. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Rohtak, 45 miles from Delhi by horse-dak.

PRODUCTS.—Barley and gram form the staple spring crops, while *joar*, *bajra* and cotton are the mainstays of the autumn harvest ; but in the canal-irrigated villages wheat is added to the list in spring, and rice or sugar-cane in autumn.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Rohtak is a purely agricultural district, whose produce hardly more than suffice for its home consumption. A small surplus of grain, cotton, and other raw materials is exported to Delhi, Meerut, and Saharanpur ; while piece-goods, spices, iron, sugar, salt, and timber are imported in exchange. Trade is carried on both at permanent markets and religious fairs. There are no manufactures of more than local importance, with the exception of ornamental turbans at Rohtak and saddlery at Kalanaur. Pretty pottery is made at Jhajjar, and cotton cloth for home use is woven in large quantities.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rohtak District is healthy, except in the northern portions, where percolation from the canal produces malaria, and generates the same fevers and spleen complaints that are so common under similar circumstances in the adjoining district of Karnal. Small-pox also exist in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *tahsils* of Gohana, Jhajjar, Sampla, and Rohtak. Revenue, about 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsif, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Rohtak see Rohtak].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badli—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadurgarh—Town and municipality, 18 miles west of Delhi. Population about 7,000. Contains a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in country produce.

Beri—Town and municipality, situated on the high road between, Delhi and Bhiwani. Population about 10,000. Great mercantile centre of the neighbourhood, and the residence of many wealthy bankers. Two largely frequented fairs, in October and February, in honour of the goddess *Devi* at the latter of which a pony and donkey show is held. Police station, school, municipal hall, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar—Village with post office [m.].

Butana—A flourishing agricultural village, situated on a branch of

the Western Jumna Canal, to which it gives its name. Population about 8,000. Post office [m.].

Chara—Village with post office [m.].

Dighal—Village with post office [m.].

Georgagarh—Village in Jhajjar *tahsil*, built by the adventurer George Thomas during his temporary dominion over this part of India. Two important cattle fairs are held here annually, about March and September.

Gohana—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated half a mile west of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 7,500. Yearly fair at tomb of Shah Zia-ud-din Muhammad, a saint who accompanied Muhammad Ghori in his invasion of Upper India. Two temples of the Jain deity Parasnath, at which an annual festival takes place in the month of Bhadra. A fine tank is situated on the north-west side of the town. *Tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Guriani—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hassangarh—Village with post office [m.].

Jahazgarh—Fortress near the town of Jhajjar; built by the military adventurer George Thomas, and called after his own name, but corrupted by the Natives into the existing form. A cattle fair is held here in March and October.

Jhajjar—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the plain, 35 miles from Delhi, and 21 miles from Rohtak town. Population about 12,000. Small and languishing trade in grain and country produce. Considerable manufacture of pottery. *Tahsildar's*, *Munsiff's* and 3 Honorary Magistrate's Courts, police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruined tanks and tombs surround the town.

Jharli—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Rohtak.

Kahnour—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanaur—A small market town with some local trade; situated on the road from Rohtak to Bhiwani, 12 miles from the former town. Population under 8,000. It is noted for its manufacture of saddlery and leather work, purchased to supply Native cavalry. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharkhauda—An ancient municipal town with population about 4,500. It contains a police station, rest-house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kosli—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Rohtak. Post office [m.].

Madhogarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahim—Ancient and decayed town, situated 20 miles west of Rohtak town. Population under 8,000. The chief relic of antiquity is a fine well with steps, built in 1656. Several other interesting ruins surround the town, chiefly old tombs and mosques of quaint design; and the general view of the town, with its high walls and brick houses,

is somewhat picturesque. Police station, school, rest-house, and post office [m.].

Mandlana—A large agricultural village rather than a town; situated on the Gohana Panipat road, 6 miles from Gohana town. Population about 6,000. School and post office [m.].

Migana—Village with post office [m.].

Rohtak—Ancient town, municipality, and administrative headquarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated 42 miles from Delhi, on the Hissar road. The ancient site, known as Khokrakot, lies a small distance north of the modern town. Population 16,000. The town is the centre of a local grain trade, but is of small commercial importance outside its own neighbourhood. Manufacture of cotton turbans. It contains court-house, police station, *tahsili*, church, dak bungalow, school-house, dispensary, public garden, and post office [m. s. T.]. An annual horse show is held here in October, which promises to become very popular.

Salhawas—Village with post office [m.].

Sampla—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Rohtak and Delhi road, half way between Rohtak town and Bahadurgarh. *Tahsili*, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanghi—An agricultural village, 9 miles from Rohtak town, and 1 mile from the right bank of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 5000. School and post office [m.].

Talab—Village with post office [m.].

Teonthar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHAHIPUR.

SHAHIPUR.—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jehlam District, on the east by Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts, on the south by Jhang District, and on the west by Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. Area 4,840 square miles. Population 493,588. The District stands seventh in order of area, and twenty-fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the small town of Shahpur, 175 miles from Lahore.

PRODUNTS.—The staple crops of the District are, wheat, millet, cotton, sugar-cane (in the valley of the Chenab), and poppy (in the Jhelem low-lands). The other crops include gram, *bajra*, *joar*, oil-seeds] and rice.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Scarves of silk and cotton are manufactured at Khushab; turned and lacquered toys at Sahival, and blankets throughout the District. The commercial importance of the District depends entirely upon its connection with the Salt Range, (one mine is worked at Wareha). Opium and Sajji (carbonate of soda) are bought up from Rawalpindi, Sialkot, and Kashmir. The chief exports are wheat, cotton, wool, *ghi*, and saltpetre; the principal imports are sugar, English piece-goods, and metals.

CLIMATE—The climate of the plains is hot and dry, but in the Salt Range the temperature is cool and the rainfall more abundant. The principal endemic diseases are fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea. Goitre prevails on the right bank of the Chenab, and guineaworm at the foot of the Salt Range.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Shahpur, Khushab, and Bhera. Revenue about, 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 1 Extra Judicial Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Revenue Extra Assistant Settlement Collector, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Shahpur town *see* Shahpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhera.—Town and municipality also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum, and is the largest and most thriving commercial town in the District. Population 15,000. The original city lay on the left bank, 30 miles from Shahpur. It possessed considerable importance. The new town was founded about 1540, round a fine mosque and tomb of a Muhammadan saint. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, and town-hall. Large trade in grain, *ghi*, and country cloth; flourishing manufacture of cotton cloth, *ponkhas*, soap, coarse felt, iron goods, wood-carving, brass work, knife handles, and glove boxes, mounted in jade, swords and cutlery generally, and country felt rugs. Rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chak-Ramdas.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Dhak.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Khushab.

Farooka.—Village with post office [m.].

Girote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Gunjeal.—Village with post office [m.].

Hadoli.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khushab. Post office. [m. s. t.]

Harria.—Village with post office [m.].

Jamali.—Village with post office [m.].

Jhawarian.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katha.—Village with post office [m.].

Khushab.—Town, municipality, railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Jhelum, about 97 miles from Shahpur town. Population 9,000. Khushab carries on a flourishing trade with Mooltan, Sukkar, Afghanistan, and the Derajat. Exports of grain, cotton, wool, *ghi*, and country cloth; imports of English piece-goods, metal, dried fruits, sugar, and molasses. The town is also the chief mart for the trade of the salt range. Manufacture of coarse cloth and cotton scarves. Silk-weaving is also a local industry, and the town has a name for its fine embroidered silk scarves. A canal, 14 miles long, the Corbyn-wah, has been cut from the Jhelum, river which affords irrigation to a large tract of country and supplies the town

of Khushab with good water. The principal official buildings comprise a town-hall, *tahsil*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotmoman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kund—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Lunmiani—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Malikwal—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhera. Post office [m. t.]

Miana-Gondol—Village with post office [m. s.]

Miani.—Town, municipality, also railway station, and center of salt trade in Bhera *tahsil*; situated on the left bank of the Jehlam river, opposite Pind Dadan Khan, 9 miles from Bhera. Population 8,000. The town carries on an enormous trade in salt from the Mayo mines. *Ghi* is exported in large quantities. Police station, town-hall, school, *sarai*, or rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Midh—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Mitha-Tiwana—Town situated on the uplands of the Sind Sagar Doab, on the road to Dera Ismail Khan. Population 5,000. Chiefly noticeable as the head-quarters of an important local family, the Maliks of Mitha Tiwana, who long held out against the Sikh power, and proved useful allies to the British during the Mooltan rebellion, for which they obtained pensions with the honorary title of Khan Bahadur. The place is noted for its manufacture of handsomely embroidered country saddles. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Naushahra—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nurpur—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sahiwal—Town and municipality, also former capital of a native chief; situated on the left bank of the Jhelam, 20 miles south of the Shahpur town. Population 9,000. The town is badly built, and surrounded by a stagnant marsh, which gives rise to much malaria. Sahiwal carries on a brisk trade in cotton, grain, and *ghi*, with Mooltan and Sukker, and is one of the chief commercial towns in Shahpur District. Manufactures of hardware, of turnery in wood and ivory, and lacquered ware. Town-hall, dispensary, police station, school-house, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sakesar (Sakeswar).—Mountain in Khushab *tahsil*; the highest peak in the Salt Range, situated 25 miles east of Mianwali town. A fine well wooded hill forming the terminal point in which two divergent spurs of the range re-unite. Upon its summit stands the sanitarium for Shahpur and Mianwali, at an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level, with plenty of excellent building space available. Wild olive trees are abundant, and the oak thrives well. The climate of Sakeswar, is believed to be well adapted for Europeans, and very favourable in cases of dysentery and phthisis, which, as a rule do not derive any benefit in the Himalyan sanitarium. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Shahpur.—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum river, exactly opposite Khushab, on the road from

Lahore to Dera Ismail Khan. Population of Shahpur village 6,000 ; and of the civil station, which lies 3 miles to the east, 2500. Shah Shams' tomb is situated east of the town. He is revered as a saint, and a large annual fair, attended by some 20,000 persons, is held at the tomb. Small, neatly-laid-out *bazaar* with wide streets, hospital, two schools, and three public gardens. An annual horse and cattle fair is held at the civil station, Court-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai* (native inn), town-hall and post office [m. s. T.].

Warcha.—Small village and salt mine in Shahpur District. The Warcha mine is a large cave supported by pillars at irregular intervals. Post office [m.].

SIALKOT.

SIALKOT.—District in the Rawalpindi Division. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab and its tributary the Tavi, which separate it from Gujrat District ; on the north-east by the Jammu Province of Kashmir State ; on the east by Gurdaspur District ; and on the west by Gujranwala and Lahore Districts. Sialkot stands twenty-fourth in order of area, and second in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. Area, 1991 square miles, and population 1,119,847. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Sialkot, 89 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided as usual into two seasons—*kharif* and *Rabi*. The *kharif* crops include rice, millets, Indian corn, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, vegetables and other crops. The *rabi* includes wheat, barley, gram, pulses, tobacco, spices, oil-seeds, and drugs. Wheat forms the great staple of the *rabi*, and rice, and millets of the *kharif*. The best sugar-cane grows on the land watered by the Degh, and in the low lands of the Chenab north of Sialkot town. Millets, on the other hand, occupy the dry uplands in the centre of the district. Irrigation is widely practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The local commerce centres in the town of Sialkot, which gathers into its *bazars* more than half the raw produce of the District. Grain of all kinds is exported to Mooltan, Lahore, and Amritsar. Sugar and molasses to Peshawar, Kabul, and Karachi. The famous *kofitgari* or damascene work manufactured at Kotli, a large village 6 miles from Sialkot, is carried for sale by the artisans themselves to all parts of India. Shawl-edging, manufactured at Sialkot, and Kila Sobha Singh, is sent to Amritsar, and country cloth to the hill tracts. The import trade includes—grain, salt, tobacco, rice, potatoes, *ghi*, timber, spices, hides, fruits, shawls, woollen fabrics, hemp, and indigo. The indigenous manufactures of the District comprise silk, saddley, shawl-edging, coarse chintzes, pottery, brass vessels, country cloth, cutlery, *Kofitgari* ware, and papers.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District may be considered as free from excessive heat. Even in the hottest weather, a storm in the hills produces a pleasing change ; while in May and September, cool breezes from the Himalayas moderate prevailing heat, Sialkot bears a good

reputation as a healthy tract. Malarial fever, small-pox, dysentery, and pneumonia are the prevalent diseases. The itch also proves troublesome amongst the agricultural classes. The leper asylum at Pathanwali consists of three barracks capable of accommodating about 100 lepers. Cattle disease occurs in the form of a murrain called *waba*, which carries off a large number of beasts every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Sialkot, Pasrur, Raya, Zafarwal and Daska. Revenue, about 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector with an Extra Assistant, Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 4 Honorary Magistrates, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further information regarding Sialkot town see Sialkot].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Begowala—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Sialkot city.

Chaprar—Village with post office [m.].

Daska—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Gujranwala road, 16 miles from Sialkot. Population about 6,000. Its public buildings consist of the *tahsili*, Munsifs' court, police station, dispensary, school, encamping ground for troops, and post office [m. s. t.]. Daska is noted for its manufacture of brass vessels.

Daud—Village with post office [m.].

Dharmkot—Village with post office [m.].

Jamki—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Daska. Population about 4500. Trade in sugar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kila-Sobha-Singh—Town and municipality, 23 miles from Sialkot town. Population about 5,000. Residence of a colony of Kashmiri shawl-weavers. Of late years many silk factories have been established, and the industry is in a promising condition. Exports of sugar, grain, and other local produce. Police station, dispensary, boy's and girl's school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotli Loharan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mirowah—Village with post office [m.].

Mitranwali—Village with 4000 residents. Trade in local produce and country cloth. School, and post office [m. t.].

Narowal—Town and municipality, 35 miles from Sialkot. Population about 5000. The church of England Mission with a middle school. The principal trade consists in the export of agricultural produce, but the town is chiefly famous for its leather work ; native saddles and shoes of superior quality being made here, and sent to Amritsar and other large commercial centres in the Punjab. Good copper and brass vessels are also made, and there are a few Kashmiri settlers in the town, who make shawl pashmina edging. The town contains school, Munsif's court, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Oliapur—Village with post office [m.].

Pasrur—Decayed town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Amritsar road, about 18 miles from Sialkot town. Pasrur was once a place of greater size than at present. Traces of its former prosperity remain, including a tank, canal, and a bridge. Many handsome houses of Sikh gentlemen and other notabilities. The shrine of Miran Barkhurdar, a Muhammadan saint, is the scene of a religious gathering during the Muharram. Population about 9000. Pasrur is a centre of local trade, consisting principally of grain. No manufactures. Besides the Sub-divisional courts, it contains a police station, post office [m. s. t.], dispensary, schools for boys and girls ; *sarai* or rest-house, Zailgarh or tavern for the use of head-men of villages, and an encamping ground. A large cattle fair is held at Koreke, a village about 6 miles from Pasrur at the shrine of Muhammadan saint named Gulu Shah.

Phillora—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Phukalian—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranbirsinghpur—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sialkot city.

Raya—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Roras—Village with post office [m.].

Sambrial—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sankhatra—Town 30 miles from Sialkot town. Population under 3000. Trade in sugar. School and post office [m. t.].

Satrah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sialkot—Town, municipality, railway station, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, 25 miles from Jammu. The town was founded, according to tradition, by Rajasal or Shal, mentioned in the Mahabharata as an uncle of the Pandava princes. The population of Sialkot town is about 43,000, and that of cantonment is about 12,000. The town is very extensive, and is fairly handsome, well built, and clean. In the centre of the town stand the remains of an ancient fort, popularly believed to have been the original stronghold of Raja Salwan. Other similar mounds stand among the outskirts of the town. In modern days, the old fort is of historical interest. It is now dismantled and the few buildings it contains are used for public purposes. Its main streets are wide and open, and either paved or metalled with good drainage on both sides. The principal are the *kanak mandi*, or grain market ; and the *bara bazar* containing the shops of all the principal dealers in cloth, jewellery, fruits etc. The principal buildings, shrines, etc., within the town, include the following :—A temple erected by Raja Tej Singh has a conspicuous spire, visible from all parts of the town. The shrine of the first Sikh Guru, Baba Nanak, is the scene of a famous annual fair, largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the District. The Darbar Baoli Sahib, a covered well erected by Baba Nanak, also ranks high in religious consideration among the

Sikhs. A Muhammadan shrine of Imam Ali-ul-hak is a handsome building of ancient construction. The public and municipal buildings include the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, town hall, mission school, four female schools, two *sarais* or native inns, rest-house for village notables and head-men visiting the city, and poor-house (where cooked food is daily distributed), and post office [m. s. t.]. The civil station is situated about half a mile north-east of the town, and contains besides the dwellings of the civil residents, the District court-house, treasury, jail, and police line. The cantonment lies about a mile north of the town, being built on an elevated ridge of land affording good natural drainage. The cantonment is exceedingly well laid out, and occupies an area of 5 miles in length, east and west, by 3 miles north and south. Most of the roads are lined with trees. The principal public buildings in the Cantonment are the post [m. s.], and telegraph offices, cantonment magistrate's court, dak bungalow, two churches, a Roman Catholic Chaple, and the general military prison for the Punjab. There are recreation grounds, racquet courts, and a well-kept public garden, provided with tennis courts, station library, and reading room. There is also a branch of Punjab Banking Company Ltd. As a local trade centre Sialkot is fast rising in importance. The distinctive industry of the place is the manufacture of paper, carried on in three hamlets forming suburbs to the city. *Susi* cloth is also manufactured to a considerable extent; and next to paper, it forms the principal export. The imports are grain, salt, European piece-goods, metals, and raw sugar. There are two railway stations, one at city and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart.

Sondra—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sialkot.

Suchetgarh.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city.

Ugoki—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m.].

Zafarwal—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the east bank of the river Degh, 25 miles from Sialkot town, on the road to the foot of the hills below Dalhousie. Population about 5,500. The town was founded by one Jafar Khan, a Bajwa Jat, to whom it owes its name, about four centuries ago. Narrow and tortuous streets, paved with bricks. Trade in local produce, chiefly sugar and grain. Temple, rest-house for travellers, *tahsili*, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

SIMLA.

SIMLA.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab; consisting of several detached plots of territory; situated among the hills of the Lower Himalayan system. These plots are surrounded on all sides by the territories of independent chiefs under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who *ex officio* Superintendent of the Hill States. Area, 102 square miles; and population 44,642. The administrative head-quarters are at Simla, 1189 miles from Calcutta.

Products.—Maize, pulses, or millet for the autumn, and wheat for

the spring harvest. Poppy, hemp, turmeric, ginger, and potatoes form the principal staples raised for exportation to the plains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District centres mainly in the *bazars* of Simla, which forms a considerable enterpôt for the produce of the hill tracts. Rampur has also some importance as a *dépôt* for the shawl-wool brought in by the mountaineers of Spiti and Chinese Tartary.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Simla Hills is admirably adapted to the European constitution, and the District has therefore been selected as the site of numerous sanitarium and cantonments. Goitre, leprosy, and stone are reported to be prevailing endemic diseases, and syphilis is said to be very common amongst the hill people. The only disease usually contracted by Europeans is that known as hill diarrhoea, a very troublesome form of the ailment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two *tahsils* of Kotkhai-Kotgarh and Simla *cum* Barauli. Revenue, about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2 Civil Surgeons with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Chaplains, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, 2 Telegraph Sub-Assistant Superintendents, and 4 Telegraph Masters. [For further description of Simla town *see* Simla.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dagshal.—Hill cantonment, situated on a bare and treeless height, 42 miles south of Simla, on the cart road to Kalka, regularly occupied by a European regiment. Population about 4,000. The station is healthy. Church and post office [m. s. t.]

Deonthal.—Village on the route from Subathu to Simla $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north of the former station, situated in a romantic glen, on the banks of the Gambhar river, with cultivated terraces, artificially cut upon the mountain sides. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. The village is principally known to the country people for its shrine to a local deity, Deo-Bijja, situated on the banks of the Gambhar river, close to the iron bridge on the Simla road. The temple enjoys a considerable assignment of revenue free land.

Gambhar.—Mountain stream taking its rise in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Sutlej after a course of about 40 miles. The river is bridged near Subathu, on the road to Simla.

Jako.—Mountain peak overhanging the station of Simla. The ridge, upon which stands the sanitarium and summer capital, culminates eastward in this noble height, 8,000 feet above sea-level, and 1,000 feet above the general elevation of the houses. Woods of *deodar*, pine, oak, and rhododendron clothe its sides and summit. Its circuit, by a tolerably level road, about 1000 feet below the peak, measures just 5 miles. The houses of Simla station cluster most thickly upon the flanks of Jako, and two neighbouring hills.

Jutogh.—Small military station, situated on the top of a lofty and steep hill, a few miles from the town of Simla. The quarters of a mule battery of mountain artillery, and of a wing of the British regiment sta-

tioned at Subathu. Area 365 acres. Population about 1,000. Church, and post office [m. s. t.]

Kalka.—Village, railway station (R), and camping ground ; lies at the foot of the Kasauli Hill on the main road from Umballa to Simla, and to the intermediate military posts of Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, and Solan. Distance 38 miles from Umballa, and 58 miles from Simla by cart road. Several hotels, staging bungalow, telegraph office, *sarai*, and post office [m. s.]. During the Simla season, the Kalka hotels do a thriving business, and native passengers to or from the hills throng the *bazar*. Elevation above sea-level 2,000 feet.

Kasauli.—Cantonment and convalescent depôt, situated on the crest of a hill, overlooking the Kalka valley, 45 miles from Umballa, and 32 miles from Simla. The cantonment was formed on land acquired from the Native State of Bija, and barracks were erected. Since 1845 detachments of European troops have continuously occupied the station, and many private visitors also arrive during the summer months. The Kasauli Hill, a summit of the Subathu group, has an elevation of 6,322 feet above sea-level, and commands magnificent views over the plains to the south-west, and towards the snowy range of the Himalayas on the north. Although healthy under ordinary circumstances, the proximity to the plains renders Kasauli liable to epidemics. Defective water supply. Permanent station of an Assistant Commissioner ; head-quarters of the Commissioner of Umballa during the summer months. Population about 3,000. During the summer months the population is much higher. Court-houses, branch treasury, lock-up, Church, dak bungalow, hospital, two hotels, telegraph and post office. [m. s.]. The trade is confined to the supply of necessaries and European commodities for the troops and summer visitors.

Kotgarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kotkhai-Kotgarh.—*Tahsil* of Simla District. Area 14 square miles ; population 10,000. Naib Tahsildar's Court, and police station.

Mahasu. Mountain near Simla, on the confines of Keonthal and Kothi States, one of the peaks in the Sub-Himalayan range. On the summit stands a small temple of Chinese architecture, dedicated to Siva. Elevation above sea-level 9,140 feet. Several houses, belonging to residents of Simla, are situated on the ridge running between Mashobra and Mahasu peak. North of the peak lies the Phagu dak bungalow or rest-house, a favourite resort of visitors. The southern face of Mahasu hill has been acquired from the Rana of Kothi by the Simla municipality as a water catchment area. The Simla-water supply is obtained from springs at this place.

Sanawar.—Plot of land in Simla District. Made over by the British Government in 1852, as the site of the Lawrence Military Asylum. The buildings stand on a wooded hill facing Kasauli, which is 3 miles distant. They consist of boys and girls, schools, and the residences of the principal, with a staff of teachers, and a church. Post office [m. s. t.].

Simla.—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name ; also chief sanitarium and summer capital of the Government of India. Situated on a traverse spur of the

Central Himalayan system, 78 miles from Umballa and 58 miles from Kalka, at the foot of the hills, by cart road. Simla is 7,000 feet above the sea. During June and July it is wet and misty. The snowy range, as seen from Simla, is not very striking, but excellent views can be obtained from some of the neighbouring mountains. Lord Amherst was the first Governor-General who spent a summer at Simla, 1827. At first only a small staff of officials accompanied the Governor-General to India, but since the administration of Lord Lawrence, 1864, Simla has been the summer capital of the Government of India, with its secretariat and head-quarters establishments. Population about 15,000. In August and September when the season is at its height, the population considerably exceeds this number. The extreme ends of the station lie at a distance of 6 miles from one another. Eastward, the ridge culminates in the peak of Jako, over 8,000 feet in height, and nearly 1,000 above the average elevation of the station. The houses cluster thickest upon the southern slopes of Jako and of two other hills, lying near the western end. Viceregal Lodge stands upon one of the latter; while the other is crowned by a large building erected for an observatory (now used as an ordinary residence). A new and more commodious Viceregal Lodge on the Observatory hill a little to the west of the old Government House. The Church stands at the western base of Jako below which, on the south side of the hill, the native *bazar* cuts off one end of the station from the other. The eastern portion bears the name of Chota Simla, while the most western extremity is known as Boileaganj. Three and a half miles from the western end, a battery of artillery occupies the detached hill of Jutogh.

The public institutions include the Bishop Cotton School, The Punjab girls' school, the Mayo Industrial girls' school, a Roman Catholic convent, a hospital, a dispensary, and a handsome Town Hall. The Government buildings comprise a District Court-house, and treasury, *tahsils*, police office, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices etc. The commerce of the town consists mainly in the supply of necessaries to the summer visitors; but a brisk export trade exists in opium, *charas*, fruits, nuts, and shawl-wool. Numerous European shops supply the minor wants of visitors. The station has three English banks—Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., the Bank of Upper India Ltd., and the Delhi and London Bank, Ltd. 2 Clubs, 8 hotels, and several churches, and the two European breweries are situated in the valley below. A water-supply by means of pipes supplies Simla with water from the Mahasu range.

Subathu.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, situated on a table-land at the extremity of the Simla range, overlooking the Ghambar river. Lies above the old road from Kalka to Simla, 9 miles from Kasauli and 23 miles from Simla station. Barracks exist for a whole regiment. Small fort above the parade-ground, now used as a store-room. Branch of American Presbyterian Mission maintains school, and an asylum for lepers supported by voluntary contributions. Elevation above sea-level 4,500 feet. Church and post office [m. s. T.]

UMBALLA.

UMBALLA (Ambala).—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas ; on the north by the Sutlej ; on the west by the State of Patiala and the District of Ludhiana ; and on the south by the District of Karnal and the river Jumna. Area, 2,754, square miles. Population 1,033,427. The administrative head-quarters are at Umballa city, 55 miles from Saharanpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest with rice *joar*, *bajra*, Indian corn, *moth*, cotton, and sugar-cane, for the autumn harvest. Poppy, tobacco, and hemp are also grown but only for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Umballa being mainly an agricultural District, has little trade or manufactures deserving special notice. Small articles of iron-work are made at Rugar, carpets at Umballa, and coarse country cloth in every village.

CLIMATE.—The average yearly rainfall is about 36 inches. Fever is the most prevalent disease of the District ; but bowel complaints carry off a large number of persons annually ; and small-pox occasionally appears in a violent epidemic form. Goitre and cretinism are extremely common on the banks of the Ghaggar, where diseases of the spleen also affect a very great proportion of the inhabitants. The villages along its course are exceedingly unhealthy, and much under-populated. Blindness prevails in Umballa to a greater extent than in any other part of the Punjab.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Narain garh, Pipli, Kharar, Umballa, Rugar, and Jagadhri. Revenue about 12 lacs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, 6 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon with 2 Assistants, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, 5 Chaplains, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, and District Inspector of schools, Telegraph Chief Superintendent with a Sub-Assistant and 5 Telegraph Masters. [For further information regarding the Umballa town see Umballa].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babyal.—Village with post office [m.]

Barara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Umballa. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bilaspur.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Booria (Buriya).—Town and municipality situated near the west bank of the Jumna Canal, 6 miles from Umballa. The present representative of Jivan Singh, the Jhagirdar, resides in a handsome fort within the town. Considerable manufacture of country cloth. Post office [m.].

Chamkor.—Village with post office. [m.]

Chandigarh.—Village with post office. [m.]

Dadupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 5 miles from Booria.

Garhikotaha.—Village with post office [m.]

Ismailabad.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Jagadhri.—Town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated a little west of the river Jumna, 37 miles south-east of Umballa city. Population 12,000. Imports of copper and iron from the hills, as also from Calcutta and Bombay ; and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals, for which the town has obtained some celebrity. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brass ware are exceptionally well made. Household vessels and tools are exported to the North-Western Provinces and throughout the Punjab. Refinery of borax, brought from the hills, and exported to Bengal. Manufacture of oxide of lead, for use by goldsmiths and in native medicines. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, hospital, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Resri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Umballa.

Kharar.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 25 miles north of Umballa town. Population 4,000. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office. [m. s. t.].

Kurahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ladwa.—Town and municipality, 33 miles from Umballa town. Population 4,500. Police station, fort, primary school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Manauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Manimajra.—Town situated close to the foot of the hill, 23 miles north of Umballa city. Population 7,000. The shrine of Mansa Devi, near Manimajra, attracts large numbers of worshippers. Manufactures of bamboo articles and millstones. Small trade with the hills in country produce, ginger, and spices. Post office [m.].

Morinda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mubarakpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mulana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafabad.—Town and railway station, 26 miles from Umballa. Small citadel, the residence of Sikh Raja. Post office [m. s. t.].

Naraingarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars' court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Pehoa (Pihewa).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage ; situated on the sacred river Saraswati, 13 miles west of Thaneshwar. Peoha was anciently known as Prithudaka. The place stands within the boundary of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thaneshwar alone. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures. There is one serious old doorway profusely cover with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design. These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. The town was apparently forgotten as a place of pilgrimage until the establishment of the Sikh power in Kaithal. It then revived, and the present temples have all been built within the last fifty or sixty years. Population 3,500. The palace, formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-

house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts 25,000 pilgrims. Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands.

Pipli.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Radaur.—Town on the road from Thanesar, 40 miles south-east of Umballa town. Head-quarters of police circle, and post office [m.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rupar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the south bank of the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Umballa town. The town is of considerable antiquity, formerly known as Rupnagar. Population 10,000. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan, at the tomb of Shah Khalid, in the month of Jaistha, attracting 50,000 persons; the other, a Hindu bathing festival on the banks of the Sutlej, in the month of Chaitra attended by an equal number of persons. Rupar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar, and indigo. Imports of salt from the Salt Range, re-exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and hemp. Manufacture of cotton cloth, iron hooks, and other hardware. *Tahsili*, police office, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sadhaura.—Town and municipality, near the hills, 26 miles east of Umballa city. Population 10,000. A town of great antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, but now of no political importance. Yearly fair at the shrine of Shah Kumais, a Muhammadan saint, lasting 5 days, and attended by about 20,000 persons. Middle school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sambhu.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Umballa.

Sanghaur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahabad.—Town 16 miles from Umballa town. Population 10,000. Founded by one of the followers of Ala-ud-din Ghorî, about 1086 A. D. The town is well built of brick, and ornamented by several handsome mansions of Sikh *Sardars*. No manufactures. Local grain trade. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahzadpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sirhind Canal.—An important irrigation work in Umballa and Ludhiana Districts, and Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind States in Punjab.

Sugh (Srugghna).—Ancient town, now a petty village in Jagadhri *tahsil*; situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jumna, now a part of the Western Jumna Canal, close to Jagadhri and Buriya towns. Srugghna is mentioned by a Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and seat of considerable learning; both Buddhistic and Brahmanical.

Thanesar.—Sacred town, municipality, railway station, and place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the bank of the river Saraswati, 25 miles south of Umballa, and in the centre of the holy tract known as the Kurukshetra. The name was originally Sthanesar, and is derived

either from the *sthana* or abode of Iswara (or Mahadeo), or from the junction of his names as *sthanu* and Iswara, or from *sthanu* and *sar*, a lake. One of the oldest and most famous towns in India, connected with the legends of the *Mahabharata* and the exploits of the Pandava brethren. The sacred lake, a pool of the Saraswati, forms an oblong sheet of water, 3546 feet in length and 1900 feet in breadth. During eclipses of the sun and moon, the waters of all other tanks are believed to visit this tank at Thanesar ; so that he who then bathes in the assembled water obtains the concentrated merit of all possible ablutions. The tank is about a mile from the railway station. It is now much silted up, and the monastery beside it is quite a modern building. It is surrounded by temples in every stage of decay, overshadowed by great trees, and flights of dilapidated steps laid down to the water on all sides. On the west causeway stretches out to an island where, partly hidden by trees, the most perfect of the temples stands. The ruins of this causeway extend farther south to the remains of other temples. Around the tank for many miles is holy ground, and popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pandavas and Kauravas and other heroes to be 360 in number.

The town is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. north of the tank, and beyond it are extensive remains of the Muhammadan fort. The chief building of interest, and that in best repair, is the white-domed Tomb of Shaik Ohilhi. It is an octagon of drab-coloured marble, lighted by trellis-work windows of fine design. It stands upon small octagonal platform in the centre of a larger one—a square—surrounded by cupolas. In the centre of the west side is a small pavilion with deep eaves. It also forms a tomb. South-west from here, within a stone's throw, is a small mosque of red sand stone (the Lal Musjid), supported on 8 columns. The carving on the domes and elsewhere is very beautiful and resembles that at Fatehpur-Sikri. Some of the trees in the neighbourhood are very fine.

The annual religious gatherings, however, still attract large numbers of pilgrims, and a continuous stream of pilgrims pours towards the shrines of Thanesar and the Kurukshetra. Population 6000. The town has a dilapidated look, and is reported to be gradually falling into ruin. The principal inhabitants are now Hindu priests, who live upon the contributions of the pilgrims. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Umballa. (*Ambala*).—City, municipality, cantonment, *tahsil*, and civil head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on an open plain, 1040 feet above sea-level, and 3 miles east of the river Ghaggar. Distant 1056 miles from Bombay, and 166 miles from Delhi. The town was founded by an Amba Rajput (in the 14th century) from it derives its name. It is unwalled, and consists of two portions, a new and an old quarters. In the old part of the town the thoroughfares are narrow, dark, and tortuous, so as to scarcely permit of the passage of a single elephant ; but the newer portion, which has sprung up in the direction of the cantonment, consists of fine open roads, well laid out. Population of the town and cantonment was (in 1891) 79,000. The condition of the people is generally comfortable, and they are seldom in debt to any great extent ; but near the larger towns the peasantry have

become ambitious of a better style of living, which often induces them to exceed their means, especially in the matter of dress and personal ornaments. Umballa is well situated for commercial purposes, midway between the Jumna and the Sutlej rivers, at the point where the Punjab and Delhi Railway intersects the Grand Trunk Road. Its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is at present the nearest station on the railway to the summer seat of the Government of India at Simla (98 miles); and a branch line to Kalka at the foot of the hills (38 miles by horse dak). Umballa is noted for carpets. The city is a great grain mart for the produce of the District and of the Independent States to the west. Chief exports—cotton, grain, and carpets; imports—English cloth, and iron, salt, wool, and silk. There are two Banks—Delhi and London Bank; Simla Bank Corporation. There is a race course, and a public park with a bandstand; Paget Park is also a favourite place of public resort. There are two railway stations here, one in the city, and the other at cantonment. Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at the latter. Conveyances can be obtained at both the stations. The ordinary garrison comprises 3 batteries of artillery, 1 regiment of European, and 1 of native cavalry, besides 1 regiment each of European and native infantry. The central portion of the cantonment is laid out with good broad metalled roads, shaded by lines of fine old *pipal* trees. Handsome Church, club-house, Leper asylum, cantonment magistrate's court, 4 hotels, and a staging bungalow. The civil station lies between the city and cantonment and contains the usual District offices—court-house, treasury, town hall, jail, hospital, Mission school, Government Wards, post and telegraph offices.

RAJPUTANA.

RAJPUTANA.—An extensive tract of Western India. Bounded on the north-east by Bhuttiana and Khurriana and the Native State of Jhujjur; on the east by Gurgaon, Bhurtpur, Dholepur, and Gwalior; on the south by territories of Sindia and Holkar; on the west by Sind; and on the north-west by Bahawalpur and Bhuttiana, and comprises the States of Meywar, Jeypur, Marwar, Jeysalmere, Bikaner, Bundi, Kishengarh, Karauli, Dholepur, Serohee, Bhurtpur, Ulwar, Kotah, Tonk, Dongurpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Shapura, and Partabgarh. Area, 130,000. Population (1891) 12,300,150. The head-quarters of the Rajputana Agency are at Mount Abu, 424 miles from Bombay by rail.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.—The Aravalli Mountains intersect the country in a line running nearly north-east and south-west. About three-fifths of Rajputana lie north-west of this line, leaving two-fifths on the south-east. Mount Abu lies at the south-western extremity of the range. The north-west division consists, on the whole, of sandy, ill-watered and barren plains. In the far west and north-west it is a desert covered with sand hills, whose tops are blown about by the winds. The south-eastern division of Rajputana has a diversified character. It contains extensive hill ranges, stretches of rocky country, fertile valleys and

table-lands. The north-west division has only one river, the Loni, which rises in the Pushkar valley and falls into the Runn of Cutch. The south-east division has the Chambal, Banas, Sabarmati, and Mahi. Rajputana has no natural fresh water lakes. *Sambhar* is a well-known salt lake. There are some large artificial lakes. The rainfall is scanty in the west—about 14 inches a year; in the south-east it averages about 34 inches; at Jeypore, 24 inches. The heat is great in summer. In the north, there may be frost in winter. But hot days have sometimes very cold nights.

PEOPLE.—The Rajputs are generally supposed to have been a Scythian tribe from Central Asia. The aborigines of Rajputana call themselves “sons of the earth” or “children of the forest,” while the Rajputs claim to be Suryas, of sun descent. The Jats and Rajputs are so like each other that they probably belonged to the same original stock. The Rajputs claim to belong to the Kshatriya caste. The province is so called from the Rajputs being the ruling class. The Gujars and Jats are the principal cultivating tribes. The Bhils are probably the only aboriginal tribe. They inhabit wild and hilly tracts where they are almost independent, holding together under their own petty chiefs, and paying irregular tribute or rent. Dialects of Hindi are spoken. Education is reported to be making fair progress. Female education is neglected throughout the States. There are very few Muhammadans.

RELIGION.—The great bulk of the people are Hindus. Astrology is universally practised, and a belief in witchcraft still strongly prevails. Most of the Mahajans are Jains. Like Buddhists, Jains deny the existence of a Creator.

PRODUCTS.—In the north-west division only one crop is raised in the year. South and east of the Aravallis two crops are raised annually. Millets, wheat, barley, Indian corn, opium, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton, are the principal crops. The main wealth of the desert lands of the west consists in herds of camels, cattle, and sheep.

COMMERCE.—While the mass of the people are employed in agriculture, banking and commerce flourish in the large towns. Marwari bankers and money-lenders are known all over India. The manufactures include cotton and woollen cloths and working in metals and ivory. The chief exports are salt, grain, opium, wool, cotton, cattle and sheep.

ADMINISTRATION.—Excluding the small British territory of Ajmere and Merwara, situated almost in the centre of Rajputana, the whole of the Rajputana territory is divided into 20 (18 independent and 2 dependent) States, which are as follow :—In the north, Bikaneer, Ulwar; in the east, Kishengarh, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Dholpur, Karauli, Tonk, and Lawa; in the south, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar, Partapgarh, Banswara, Dourgarpur, Meywar or Oodeypore, Shahpura, Sirohee; in the west, Jodhpur or Marwar and Jeysalmere. All are under the political superintendence of an agent to the Governor-General, to whom each State sends a vakeel, and they are all ruled by Rajput Princes, except Tonk, which is under a Musalman chief, and Bhurtpore and Ulwar, which are Jat principalities.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

AJMERE-MERWARA.—British District in Rajputana.—The District comprises the two tracts known as Ajmere and Merwara, and is entirely surrounded by Native States. The two tracts originally formed distinct districts, but they were united under one officer in 1842. The whole forms a Chief Commissionership; the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana being *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner, has his headquarters at Abu and the offices at Ajmere. The District is bounded on the north by Kishangarh and Marwar; on the south by Meywar; on the east by Kishangarh and Jeypur; and on the west by Marwar. Area, 2,711 square miles. Population 542, 358.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are maize, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton pulses, oil-seeds, wheat, and gram rank next in extent, while sugar-cane is only grown in the Pushkar valley, where it can be raised without irrigation. Poppy for opium covers a small area in Beawar and Todgarh, principally for exportation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District forms the natural mart for the interchange of Rajputana produce with European goods or upper Indian and Bombay wares. The chief imports consist of sugar and European cloth; the principal exports comprise cotton, for which Beawar forms the great local mart, grain and poppy seeds, which are despatched to Pali in Marwar. The District has no manufactures except a few salt pans.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy; with cold, bracing weather in December, January, and February, when hoar-frost not infrequently covers the ground in the early morning. The District suffers from no special endemic disease, except fever in Ajmere city; but epidemics of cholera frequently occur, while dysentery, skin diseases, and pleurisy cause many deaths. Ophthalmia is common, and guinea-worm sometimes attacks hundreds of people in a single year.

ADMINISTRATION.—Ajmere-Merwara forms a Division under a Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ajmere city. The Commissioner has the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, and has direct management of the Police, Registration, Jail, and Education affairs. The Ajmere District is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, who has his headquarters also at Ajmere; and Merwara is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Beawar, 33 miles distant from Ajmere. The united Division forms also a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department; the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana being *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, having the powers of a chief revenue authority and of the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. Revenue, 13 lakhs; expenditure, 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana, and *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara with 2 Assistants, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and Judge of Small Cause Court, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Magistrate, 5 Sub-Collectors and Tahsildars, 14 Honorary magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Principal Ajmere College, and Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Post offices,

Telegraph Chief Superintendent with 1 Assistant and 2 Sub-Assistants.
[For further information regarding the town of Ajmere *see* Ajmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmere.—City, municipality, railway junction [R. W.] and head-quarters of Ajmere-Merwara District, 677 miles from Bombay, and 228 miles from Agra. Ajmere is also the head-quarters of the Merwara Battalion. Founded, according to tradition, by the eponymous Raja Aja, in the year 145 A. D. The city is of great antiquity and celebrity, and is situated in a valley, or rather basin, and the surrounding hills, though rocky, are very picturesque and beautiful, the summit of one of them, Taragarh with lofty being upwards of 1,000 feet above the valley at its base, and over 3,000 feet above sea level. The city is built on the lower slope of one of the hills, and is surrounded by a stone wall on the north and west sides, on which there are five lofty and strong gateways. The streets are open, well built, and contain many fine houses. The original town, known as Indarkot, stood in the valley through which the road leads to Taragarh ; here a number of Musalman families still reside. Among the objects of interest in or near the city, the most noticeable is the Dargah, an object of veneration alike to Muhammadans and Hindus. It marks the burial-place of the saint, who came to Ajmere in the year 1235. A festival called Urs Mela, of six days' duration, is held annually at the Dargah. West of the city is an extensive and very picturesque artificial lake, called the Ana Sagar, formed by damming up several torrents by a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana Sagar is upwards of six miles.

Ajmere derives its water-supply from the Ana Sagar tank, by two masonry channels passing under-ground, with openings at intervals. Two natural springs, known as the *Jhalra* and the *Diggi*, are also largely resorted to for water. There are very few good wells about the town, and there are none within the walls. The transport trade of Rajputana centres in the city, and has largely increased since the opening of the Rajputana State Railway. Several important firms of Seths have their head offices in Ajmere, with branches throughout Rajputana and other parts of India. They act chiefly as bankers and money-lenders, transacting a large business with the Native States. The city contains two institutions for higher education, the Ajmere and the Mayo Colleges. It also includes a jail, dispensary, post office, and telegraph station. There is a good travellers' bungalow close to and an hotel about half a mile from the station. Conveyances can be obtained at the station, and other places in the city.

Akhri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ajmere.

Aravalli Hills.—A range of mountains running for 300 miles in a north-easterly direction through the Rajputana States and the British District of Ajmere-Merwara. They consist of a series of ridges and peaks, with a breadth varying from 6 to 60 miles, and an average elevation of 1000 to 3000 feet. Their highest point is Mount Abu, 5653 feet, an isolated outlier at the south-western extremity of the range. The hills are for the most part bare of cultivation, and even of jungle ; and

are inhabited by a very sparse population of Mers (Mhairs), and aboriginal race.

Baghera.—Village in Merwara with post office [m.].

Bandanwara.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m.. s. t.].

Barl.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Barod.—Village with post office [m].

Beawar.—Town and railway station, 33 miles from Ajmere. Population 16,000. Founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, in the neighbourhood of the cantonments. Beawar forms the only town in the Merwara tract, and is the head-quarters of Assistant Commissioner. Beawar rapidly grew into a prosperous town, owing to its advantageous position between Meywar (Udaipur and Marwar (Jodhpur.) Beawar has two hydraulic cotton presses and is the chief mart of cotton traffic for the District. Manufacture of ironwork ; trade in dyeing, and opium, which last is produced locally. Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Beer.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Bhim.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Bhinai.—Village with post office [m.], 7 miles from Bandanwara.

Dawer.—Town in Merwara, situated at the extreme south of Merwara, at the head of the Dawer pass into Jodhpur. Police station, school, and post office [m. t.].

Deoli.—Cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara District, and the head-quarters of the Haraoti Political Agency ; situated on the triple boundary of Ajmere, Jeypore, and Merwara, 57 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population under 2500. Lines exist for a regiment of native infantry and a squadrou of native cavalry. The station is garrisoned by the Deoli Irregular Force. Water-supply good. Dispensary, mission-house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deolia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Gobindgarh.—Village with post office [m. t.], 16 miles from Mangaliawas railway station.

Goela.—Village, 19 miles from Nusseerabad. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Harmara.—Village, 2 miles from Tilaunia railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalia.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Jawaja.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Junia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jussakhera.—Village in Merwara, 15 miles from Todgarh. Post office [m. t.].

Kekri.—Municipal town and head-quarters of a Deputy Magistrate, 50 miles from Ajmere. Population about 6,000. Water-supply scarce and bad. Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khirwa.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ladpura.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Mangallawas.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Ajmere. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Masuda.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istimrardar, 29 miles from Ajmere. Population 4,000. Water-supply good. Dispensary and post office [m. t.]

Merwara.—Hill Sub-division in the isolated British District of Ajmere-Merwara. Area, 640 square miles. Population 100,000. Bounded north by Jodhpur (Marwar) and Ajmere; east by Udaipur (Mewar) and Ajmere; south by Udaipur; west by Jodhpur. The Sub-division comprises a narrow strip of territory, 70 miles in length, but varying in breadth from 1 to 15 miles. Scenery hilly and greatly varied; the highest peaks attain an elevation of 2855 feet above the sea; average level of valleys, 1800 feet. Naturally dry and unproductive, but rendered comparatively fertile by numerous tanks (formed by embanking gorges or torrents), most of which have been constructed since the introduction of British rule.

The Sub-division of Merwara is divided into British Merwara, area, 302 square miles; population 57,000. Mewar-Merwara, area, 266 square miles; population, 40,000; and Marwar-Merwara, area, 72 square miles; population 6,000. The whole territory is under British administration; the surplus revenues of the Mewar tract being paid to the Maharana of Udaipur, and those of the Marwar tract to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Nusseerabad.—Cantonment and railway station, also the headquarters of the Rajputana Field Force; situated on a bleak, open plain, sloping eastward from the Aravalli Hills, 15 miles south-east of Ajmere. Population of Cantonment, about 3,000; of town about 19,000: total, 22,000. Area of town and cantonment, 8 square miles. Lines exist for a battery of Royal Artillery, a regiment of European infantry, a regiment of Native infantry, and a squadron of Native Cavalry. Post office [m. s. t.], and dak bungalow about a mile from the station.

Pisangan.—Town and residence of the Istimrardar of the same place, 20 miles from Ajmere. Population 35,00. By reason of its position in the immediate neighbourhood of Marwar, it is the centre of the cotton and tobacco trade. There is here an old Jain temple which derives its name from its being situated near the *Priya sangam*, or junction of the Saraswati and Sagarmati streams. Water supply good. Dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pushkar.—Town, lake, and place of pilgrimage, about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmere. Height, 2,389 feet. Pushkar is the only town in India which contains a temple dedicated to Brahma, who here performed the sacrifice known as *yajna*, whereby the lake of Pushkar became so holy, that the greatest sinner by bathing in it earns the delights of Paradise. The town contains five principal temples, dedicated respectively to Brahma, Savitri, Badri Narayana, Varaha, and Siva, Atmateswara, all of modern construction, as the earlier buildings suffered severely under Aurangzeb. Bathing *ghats* line the lake, and most of the princely families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. Great

fair in October and November, attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake. Large trade at that time in horses, camels, bullocks, and miscellaneous merchandise. Permanent population about 3,750, chiefly Brahmans. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajgarh.—Town 6 miles from Nusseerabad, and 10 miles from Ajmere. Ruins of a fort, small lake, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramsar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Rupaheli.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Ajmere.

Saradhna.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Sareri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Ajmere.

Sawar.—Chief town of the *Pargana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istimrardar, 61 miles from Ajmere. Good water-supply. Post office [m. t.].

Singawal.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Ajmere.

Srinagar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Taragarh.—Hill fortress, perched on the crest of a height overhanging the city of Ajmere, which it commands at every point. Height above sea-level, 2,855 feet. Dismantled in 1832, and used since 1860 as a sanitarium for the European troops stationed at Nusseerabad. On its summit stands the shrine of a Muhammadan Martyr, Sayyed Hussain, killed in a night attack of the Rahtors, and Chauhans (Rajputs) in 1210 A. D. This shrine has an endowment of Rs. 4,360 per annum ; derived from the revenues of three villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Todgarh.—Town and fort, 12 miles from Bhim, and 24 miles from Dawer. Small flourishing bazar, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

BANSWARA.

BANSWARA (*Wanswara*).—Native State under the Meywar Political Agency, lies south-east of Dungarpur, from which it is separated by the river Mahi. The western portion of the State is open and well cultivated ; the remainder of the country is covered with rugged hills and scrub jungle, inhabited by Bhils. Education is at a low ebb, and there are no made roads in the State. Water is tolerably plentiful throughout the State ; in the Bhil tracts there is often a scarcity in the summer, and during the rains travelling is difficult, unless an elephant is used. Fever is the most formidable and prevalent malady. The system of administration is generally of a primitive sort. The chief holds the rank of Maharawal, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. He has received the right of adoption. The chief feudatory of the State is the Rao of Kushalgarh, who holds a compact domain in the south of Banswara ; there are besides 13 *thakurs* of the first rank in the State, who pay a total tribute of Rs. 16,120 to their chief. The revenue of Banswara is about Rs. 280,000, of which 33 feudatories enjoy about Rs. 73,330. The chief keeps a military force of 3 guns with 20 gunners, 60 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The State is divided into the following 8 Districts, viz., Ghauti-Utar, Loaria,

Chinda, Bhungra, Mahirawara, Panchalwara, Khanduwara, and Pathog. Area, 1500 square miles ; population about 180,000. Ruling Chief—Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, a Sisodiya Rajput, belonging to a junior branch of the Dungarpur family.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banswara.—Capital of the State of that name, 45 miles from Rutlam by road. Population 8,000. The chief's palace stands on rising ground to the south of the city, and is surrounded by a high loopholed wall with three gates. On the crest of the low ridge to the south of the capital stands a double-storied building called the Shahi Belas, built by the present chief. To the east lies the Bai Tal, or 'Lady's Lake,' and in a garden about half a mile distant are the *chhatris* or mausoleums of the rulers of Banswara. Some old ruins on the top of a hill two miles to the south of the city, are said to be the remains of the palace of the chief who founded it. The town has a wall round it, which, except on the south, is in a tolerable state of repair. Dispensary, and post-office. A fair, lasting 15 days, and attended by about 2,000 visitors, takes place in October. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalinjera (Kanjra).—Town in Banswara State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 99 miles from the former, and 139 miles from the latter. Contains the ruins of a fine Jain temple, covered with numerous domes and pyramids ; divided into a great number of apartments, roofed with stone, crowded with images, and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings.

BHARTPORE.

BHARTPORE (Bharatpur).—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of a Political Agent, subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon ; on the east by the Districts of Muttra and Agra ; on the south-east, south, and south-west by the Native States of Dholpur, Karauli, and Jeypore ; and on the west by Ulwar Area, 1974 square miles. Population 640, 620. About one-sixth of the population are Muhammadans, and nearly all the rest are Hindus. Revenue, 27 lakhs.

The country is generally flat, but there are some low hills. Several of the finest buildings in Delhi, Agra, and Muttra are built of Bhartpore stone. The country is popularly known as Brij, the land of Krishna, and the language is *Brij bhasha*.

ADMINISTRATION.—For judicial administration, the State is divided into two parts, the northern division comprising 5 *parganas*, and the southern 8. No tribute is paid nor any contributions to local contingents. A mint is kept up at which both copper and silver are coined. There is a central school at the capital, where, English, Persian Sanskrit, and Arabic are taught. There are also 12 *tahsili*, and 215 *halka-bandi* (indigenous) schools, which teach the rudiments of Urdu and Hindi. There are 13 dispensaries, one hospital, and 3 jails. The State force consists of 1460 cavalry, 8500 infantry and police, and 250 artillery.

There are 38 guns. The total number of police is about 4000. The State is well provided with the means of communication. No toll is levied. The chief (Maharaja Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a descendant of Jat Zamindar) holds a *sanad* of adoption, and his State is in offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. For further information regarding Bhartpore town see Bhartpore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhartpore—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, 33 miles from Agra Fort. Population 67,000. The town is named after Bharat, a legendary character of great fame in Hindu mythology, and is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, who is worshipped here under the name of Bihari. The town contains a large hospital, school, jail, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The art of making a particular kind of *chauri* is entirely confined to a few families of the town in the employ of the Darbar, and the process is kept a profound secret. The handles of these *chauris* are of sandal-wood, ivory, silver, etc., and handsomely ornamented. The secret is the process by which the tail is made; it is composed of long, straight, round fibres of either ivory or sandal-wood, which in good *chauris* are almost as fine as ordinary horse hair. A considerable fair is held here annually.

Biana—Town, situated on the route from Mhow to Agra; 50 miles south-west of the latter. Population 9,000. The town is of considerable antiquity and size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stones besides many temples; and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings, among which the most remarkable is the fort containing a high stone pillar called Bhim Lat, or the 'Staff of Bhim,' conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This fort was once esteemed one of the chief strongholds in India, and the bulwark of Jadun dominion. Biana is a spot of great sanctity in the eyes of Muhammadans.

Dig (Deeg).—Town and fortress in Bhartpore State. Population 16,000. The fort is well-known, and is almost inaccessible to an enemy during the greater part of the year, being nearly surrounded with water. Raja's palace near the citadel. There are also ruins of another fortress, apparently of older date. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kaman—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name in Bhartpore State, 39 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 14,000. The town originally belonged to Jeypore, and was greatly enlarged by Raja Kam Sen, who named it after himself. It contains many ruins, among which is a curious temple, with 84 pillars, on which the figure of Buddha is carved. The town is considered sacred, Krishna having resided there. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kumher—Town, 11 miles north-west of Bhartpore city. The town is on the high road to Dig. An old palace commands the surrounding plain, and serves as a fortress. Population about 8,000. Post office [m.].

Nadbai—Town with post office [m. t.].

Wer—Town, situated about 24 miles south-west of Bhartpore town. Population 8,000. Considerable annual fair and religious gathering.

BIKANEER.

BIKANEER.—State in Rajputana. Bounded on the north-west by Bahawalpur, on the north-east by the British District of Hissar, on the east by Jeypore, on the south and south-west by Jodhpur and Jeysalmere. Area, 22,340 square miles. Population 831,210. Bikaner is the second in extent, but the fourth in population of the Rajputana States.

The country is generally level, hard and stony in some parts, but mostly covered with shifting sand hills from 20 to over 100 feet high. Forest does not exist. During and just after the rains, however, the country becomes a vast green pasture land. Bikaner contains no rivers. Water is found at varying depths and of very different quality. The city wells are more than 300 feet deep ; while in other places water is found within 20 feet of the surface. Some of the wells contain sweet water ; others are brackish. The people depend a good deal upon rain water. *Bajra* and *moh* form the staple crops. Bikaner abounds in the best cattle-grasses. The horses, cattle, and buffaloes are finer than those of any other part of India. Woollen cloths, sweetmeats, and ivory bracelets are the chief manufactures. The yearly revenues of the Maharaja amount to about 18 lakhs, collected in the form of land-tax, customs, fines, civil court fees, and minor items. The following are the Districts and chief towns of the State :—In the north, Tibi, Anupgarh, Sardargarh, Suratgarh, and Hanumangarh ; in the north-east, Nohar and Bahadran ; in the east, Rajgarh and Churu ; in the south-east, Shujangarh and Ratanagarh ; and Pugal in the west. Other large towns are Reni, Sardar Shir, Deshnuk, Kolath, Bidesar, and Bhatner.

Bikaner contributes to no local corps or contingents ; it maintains a force of 960 cavalry, 180 artillerymen, 1,700 infantry, 24 field and 56 other guns. The present chief (Maharaja Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, a Rahtor Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anupgarh.—Chief town of the district of the same name ; situated on the Sotra river, and contains a strong fort.

Bahadera (*Bahadran*).—District and town in Bikaner State. The district contains 89 villages, and the town contains post office [m.].

Bhatner.—Town and fort in Hanumangarh District, on the north of Bikaner State, on the left bank of the Ghagar river, now dried up. The fort is of historical interest ; and it is 150 miles from Bikaner. It is the head-quarters of the *tahsildar* of the District, which comprises about 110 villages. Post office [m. t.].

Bidasar.—Town, 60 miles from Bikaner. It is not a place of manufacture or much trade. The *bazar* contains about 150 shops, and there are 10 temples, and almost as many *chhatris*. Fairly good-water is reached at the depth of about 100 feet below the surface. Inferior sands and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bikaner.—The capital of the Rajput State of the same name, 85

miles from Sujangarh. It is situated on a slight elevation, amid a stony country, quite unfit for cultivation. Having a fine wall crowned with battlements and surmounted by round towers, from several points it has the appearance of a great city. The streets are narrow and irregular, but there are some good stone houses, richly carved. English is taught in the Dungar Singh College, named after the late Maharaja, and there are several schools in the State. Population 44,000. Bikaner is famous for the manufacture of a white variety of sugar-candy, and of fine woollen blankets. There are also a large number of potters, stone-cutters, and carvers among the population. The fort of Bikaner, which contains the Raja's palace, is situated about 300 yards from the Kot gate of the city. The cremation tank of Bikaner, used since the time of Jat Singh, the grandson of Bika, is situated 3 miles east of the city. On each side of this tank are ranged the cenotaphs of twelve chiefs, from Kalian Singh to Ratan Singh. Several of them are fine buildings, and all have graceful pillared domes. Not far from the tank is a palace for the convenience of the chief and his ladies when they have occasion to attend ceremonies at Devi Kund. The whole *zanana* sometimes comes in procession to worship at Devi Kund, where, too, the tonsure of the chief's sons takes place. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bissau.—Town with post office. [m. s.]

Churu.—Town in Bikaner State. Population about 12,000. Several trade routes converge here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Deshnukh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Hanumangarh.—District and town in Bikaner State. *see* Bhatner.

Napasar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Nohar.—Town with post office. [m. s. t.].

Rajaldesar.—Town with post office. [m. t.].

Rajgarh.—Town with post office. [m. s. t.].

Ratangarh.—Town in Bikaner State. Population 8,000. *Bazar* and well-built houses, 16 temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Reni.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,000.

Sardar-Shahr (*Sirdar Shir*).—Town situated about 75 miles from Bikaner town. Post office [m. s.] Population 5000.

Sujangarh.—Town situated about 80 miles from Bikaner. Population about 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

Suratgarh.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Udairamsar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

BUNDI.

BUNDI.—Native State of Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Harauti and Tonk Agency, subordinate to the Agent, to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. The State lies chiefly between Kotah and Meywar. There are several outlying portions belonging to the State. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a double range of hills. There are large forests, chiefly of *sal*; the usual grains, &c. are cultivated. Area, 23,00 square miles. Population 256,000. Mians form the largest class of the population. Revenue, 10 lakhs;

British tribute, Rs. 120,000. The chief (Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur, a Chauhan Rajput) is absolute ruler in his own territory, and receives a salute of 17 guns. The military force of the State consists of 590 horse, 2282 infantry, 18 field and 70 other guns. The chief bears the title of Maharao Raja.

Bundi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the chief; situated in a gorge in the centre of the range of hills passing through the State. Population 21,000. Next to Oodeypore, the town of Bundi is the most picturesque in Rajputana. Built on the side of a steep hill, the palace rises above the city in pinnacled terraces. Below the palace is a large range of stable yards and other offices, above which rise the reception courts and halls of audience; over these again are ranged the more private chambers and receiving rooms of the Court. Higher still rise the crenelated battlements and columned *chhatris* surmounting still more private apartments, and finally a stone causeway leads upwards to the summit of the ridge, where the main fort and the chief's most secluded recesses are situated. The city is entirely enclosed within walled fortifications, through which ingress and egress are obtained by means of four gateways, viz., the *Mahal* gate on the west, the *Chaugan* gate on the south, the *Mina* gate on the east, and the *Jat Sagar* gate on the north-east. One tolerably regular street, nearly 50 feet in width, runs throughout the whole length of the city from the palace to the *Mina* gate. The other streets are all narrow and very irregular. One large temple on the fort hill, another in the southern suburb, 12 Jain temples, and about 415 smaller temples and shrines sacred to Vishnu and Mahadeo, are scattered about the town. There are four approaches to the fort, a private one from the palace, one from the *Ghati* gate near the *Sukh Mahal*, one from *Birkhandi*, and one from *Phul-Bagh*. A spur of the fort hill is surmounted by a large and very handsome *chhatri* called the *Suraj*, or Sun Dome, whose cupola rests on 16 pillars, and is about 20 feet in diameter; beyond this, to the northward, lies the *Phul-Bagh*, and to the south again of this, about two miles from the city, the *Naya Bagh*, both private places of retirement for the Bundi chiefs. Immediately to the west of the city rises an abrupt cliff, very nearly as high as that on which the fort stands, surmounted by a small mosque. To the south of the city there are a few scattered remains of former pleasure gardens, with here and there a monumental cenotaph. One large and very handsome one is dedicated to one of the royal foster-brothers of Ajit Singh's time. Skirting the northern bank of the *Jat Sagar* also are several pleasure-gardens, terminating at the *Ser-Bagh* or *Mahasatti*, the place of cremation for all the Bundi chiefs. There is a charitable dispensary at Bundi, a mint where gold, silver, and copper pieces are coined, an English school, several indigenous schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

DHOLPUR.

DHOLPUR.—Native state under the political superintendence of the Dholpur Agency. It is bounded on the north by the British District of Agra, from which it is for the most part divided by the *Banganga* river;

on the south by the river Chambal, which separates it from the State of Gwalior ; on the west by the States of Karauli, and Bhartpore. Area, 1200 square miles. Population 279,880. Revenue, 9½ lakhs.

A ridge of red sandstone runs through the State. The soil on it is poor, but it becomes more fertile in proportion to the increase of distance from the ridge. Dholpur is a grain-producing country, and is not remarkable for any special manufactures. The chief crops raised are *bajra*, moth, *joar*, ; and in the cold season a considerable quantity of wheat and barley. Cotton and rice are also produced. The climate is generally healthy. The hot winds blow steadily and strongly during the months of April, May, and June. The present chief (Maharaja Rana Nihal Singh, a Jat, whose mother is a sister of the Raja of Patiala) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 600 cavalry, 3,650 infantry, 32 field guns, and 100 gunners. For fiscal purposes the State is divided into 5 sub-divisions or *tahsils*—namely, Gird, Dholpur, of 5 *taluks* ; Bari, of 7 *taluks* ; Baseri, of 2 *taluks* ; Kolari, of 3 *taluks* ; and Rajakhera, of 2 *taluks*. Fifty-seven villages in the State belong to *jagirdars*, who in return are expected themselves to serve in the State army, and to furnish a certain number of horsemen for the State service ; 44 villages have been set apart principally as religious grants ; and the State exercises the right of interference in cases of oppression or exaction on the part of the *jagirdars*. There are 11 police stations, and 44 outposts, with a watchman in each village. A small forest department is employed in each *pargana* under the *tahsildar*. The arrangements for the collection of customs are co-ordinate with those for land revenue. [For further description of Dholpur town see Dholpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dholpur.—The capital of the State, situated 10 miles from the railway station of the same name. Population under 20,000. Three miles south of Dholpur, the Chambal river is crossed at Rajghat by a bridge of boats between the 1st November and the 15th June, and by ferry during the rest of the year. The original town is supposed to have been built by Raja Dholan Deo in the beginning of the 11th century, to the south of the present site. The new portion of the town and the palace of the Rana were built by Rana Kirat Singh, the great-grand-father of the present chief. The town contains a palace of Rana, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair is held here for fifteen days in the latter part of October, when a large traffic in merchandise, cattle, and horses is carried on. Goods are brought from Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Religious fairs for the purpose of bathing are held at Machkund, a lake 3 miles to the west of Dholpur, in May, and again at the beginning of September. The lake has no less than 114 temples on its banks, none of an earlier date than the 15th century. Another large fair is held at Salpau, 14 miles north-west of Dholpur, at the end of February.

Rajakhera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

DUNGARPUR.

DUNGARPUR.—Native State in the south of Rajputana, between

Meywar and Guzerath. Area, 1,000. square miles. Population 155,000. Bhils form nearly one-half of the population. Revenue, Rs. 1,45,000 ; British tribute, Rs. 3,500. The country consists mostly of stony hills, covered with low jungle. Cultivation is chiefly confined to the valleys and low ground between the hills. There are two or three valuable forest tracts. Much of the country is under feudal chiefs. Stone of good quality and of considerable quantity is found. The only rivers are the Mahi and Som, which meet near the sacred temple of Banerwar, where a large fair is held every year. The climate is temperate and dry. With the exception of ague and fever of a miled type at the end of the rains, the country is considered to be on the whole healthy, cholera and other epidemics being almost unknown ; guinea-worm is a common complaint.

The natural productions of the State are—wheat, barley, gram, millet, Indian corn, rice, and a few inferior sorts of grain, also cotton, opium, oil-seeds, ginger, chillies, turmeric, and sugar-cane. Vegetables (onions, yams, sweet potatoes, egg plants, and radishes) are grown in considerable quantities. Fruit is not abundant, little else being seen but melons, limes, mangoes, and plantains. *Mahua* trees are very numerous, and from their flower a strong fermented liquor is distilled.

No schools have been established by the State, nor is there any system of education. There are no made roads in the State. The principal towns are the capital Dungarpur, Galliakot, and Sagwara. Two fairs are held during the year, one at Banerwar in February or March, the other at Galliakot about the end of the latter month, each lasting about fifteen days. Banerwar is also a place of Hindu pilgrimage. The language spoken is a mixture of Guzerathi and Hindustani, locally called Bagar.

Maharawal Udai Singh is the present chief of Dungarpur. He belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from an elder branch of the family which now rules at Udaipur. The military force consists of 4 guns, about 400 cavalry, and 1000 infantry. The chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption.

Dungarpur is the town and residence of the Maharawal of the Dungarpur State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 139 miles south-west of the former, and 121 miles south-east of the latter. The town is overlooked by a hill about 700 feet high, and 5 miles in circumference at base, which, with the Maharawal's palace on its side, and a lake at its foot, forms a striking picture. Post office [m. s. t.].

JEYPORE.

JEYPORE.—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Eastern State Agency of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu, Jhajjar ; and on the east by Ulwar, Bhartpore, and Karauli ; on the south by Gwalior, Bundi, Tonk, Oodeypore, and Patiala ; on the west by Kishangarh, Jodhpur, and Bikaner States. Area, 14,465 square miles ; population 2,824,480. Revenue, 61 lakhs ; British tribute, 4 lakhs. The Maharaja of Jeypore is the chief of the

Kachhwaha tribe of Rajputs, and claims descent from Rama, king of Ajodhya (Oudh). The present Chief (His Highness Maharaja Sri Sewai Madho Singh Bahadur, G. O. S. I. is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Jeypore is the most populous and richest of the Rajputs States. The country is generally level, although it has some isolated peaks and is crossed by ranges of hills. In the north-east there is a sandy desert tract; to the south-east the soil is more fertile. The Banas is the largest river in the State; the Banganga flows east-ward into the Jumna. The Sambhar salt lake is the only natural lake of importance.

PRODUCERS.—The soil is generally sandy. The Banganga valley and the country south-ward from Jeypore city are fertile. The *babul* and *nimb* are the commonest trees. Grain, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, oil-seeds, and tobacco are the principal crops. Since 1863 the State has spent at least half a lakh yearly on irrigation works.

COMMERCE, ETC.—The most noticeable feature in the commerce of the State is the large banking and exchange business, carried on at the capital and in the large towns. The chief manufactures of Jeypore are—marble sculpture; enamel work on gold, for which the artisans are justly famous; woollen cloth, and other fabrics. At Sanganer, (near the capital) an extensive dyeing trade is carried on. There is a mint at the capital which turns out gold mohurs, rupees, and copper coins.

CLIMATE.—The climate is dry and healthy. In the cold season the temperature is very agreeable. May and June are the hottest months. January and February are the coldest. There is usually a fair rainfall throughout the State.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Maharaja in common with nearly all the chiefs of Rajputana, exercises supreme, civil and criminal authority within his territories, and has the power of life and death in respect of his own subjects. The administration is carried on by a council composed of eight members, presided over by the Maharaja, assisted by a secretary who acts as an *ex officio*-member. Four departments—judicial, revenue, military, and external,—are under the charge of three members of council, one of whom is a noble of Jeypore, another a native of Rajputana, and the third an official from another part of India. The principal feudatories of the State are Khetri, Sikar, Uniara, Patan, Baswa, Nawalgarh, Mandawar, and Surajgarh, with the *thakurs* of the twelve Kotris mentioned above. In 1884, all transit duties, excepting the duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, were abolished by the Maharaja. Education has made greater progress in Jeypore than in any other of the Rajputana States. In the country there are 45 elementary schools wholly supported by the State, and 410 indigenous schools. In 1882, the sum of Rs. 6,150 was spent on female education. The military force of the State consists of 65 guns (mostly of small calibre), 716 artillerymen, 3578 cavalry (including *Jagirdar* feudal horse), 9,599 infantry (5,000 of which belong to special bodies). The number of forts is 29, with an aggregate of 216 guns of all calibres. Both the troops and the ordnance are of in different value, but sufficient for maintaining the tranquility of the country. [For further information regarding the town of Jeypore see Jeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajitgarh.—Town with post office [m.].

Amber.—The ancient but now decayed capital of Jeypore State, about 7 miles north-east of the present capital Jeypore town. Population about 5,000. Amber is uninhabited except by Hindu *sakirs*. Its picturesque situation, almost entirely surrounded by hills, and at the mouth of a rocky mountain gorge, in which nestles, a little lake, has attracted the admiration of travellers. The margin of the lake is dotted over with beautiful buildings. Amber is reached from Jeypore by good road suitable for horse-carriages ; but the ascent to the palace, and the exploration of the site of the ancient city, must still be done on elephant or pony-back. A day thus spent at Amber is usually one of the most enjoyable which falls to the lot of the travellers in India. Amber contains many large and handsome temples, and was at one time much frequented by ascetics and religious devotees from all parts of India. A small temple, where a goat is every morning offered up to Kali, preserves the tradition of a daily human sacrifice on the same spot, in the pre-historic times anterior to Rajput ascendancy. Few of the temples, however, are now maintained, and the glory of Amber has departed. The palace, although still kept in good order, and occasionally visited by the Chief, is generally silent and deserted. The fort which crowns the summit of a hill, 400 or 500 feet above, is connected with and defended the palace. It has been from time immemorial the State treasury and prison, and remains so to the present day ; the Kachhwaha Rajputs having engaged, on wresting the fort from the Minas, to maintain the treasury here for ever. Application for permission to visit Amber is to be made to the Resident, or in his absence to the secretary to the Durbar.

Arnu—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bandikui.

Asalpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bagru—Town and the residence of one of the principal *thakurs* of the Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore. Large trade in dyeing and printing cotton stuffs. About a mile to the east is a commodious staging bungalow, maintained by the chief of Jeypore.

Bandikui—Engine changing and junction station, also head-quarters of a large railway colony ; situated 135 miles from Delhi, and 94 miles from Agra. Here are railway workshop, and church-institute. The line for Bhurtpore, Muttra, and Agra branches off from this station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Banganga—River of Rajputana ; rises in the hills near Manoharpur, about 25 miles due north of Jeypore, flows through Bhartpore and Dholpur States into Agra District, and joins the river Jumna, after a course of about 200 miles. A temple, called Jumwa-Devi, situated in the gorge, is visited by the Rajas of Jeypore, on their accession to the *gadi*. Some religious ceremony connected with the accession is performed here.

Basi—Village with post office [m. t.].

Baswa—Walled town and fort, 120 miles from Jeypore. Population 6,000. Post office [m. t.].

Chatsu—Town, situated 24 miles from Jeypore on the Agra and

Nuscerabad route. Here eight annual fairs are held, most of them largely attended. Dispensary.

Chaumon—Town and the seat of the Thakur of Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore. Fort and dispensary.

Chirawa—Town, with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s.].

Dausa—Town and railway station, 38 miles east of Jeypore. Population 8000. The town contains numerous Hindu temples, and ancient edifices fast falling to decay. Staging bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Agra and Ajmere trunk roads intersect here.

Diggi—Town with mud-fort, about 42 miles from Jeypore. An important fair, Kalianji, attended by some 15,000 pilgrims is held here annually.

Dudu—Walled town, distant 41 miles, west from Jeypore town. Contains a fort, dispensary and staging bungalow.

Duni—Walled town and fort, 70 miles from Jeypore. Population 3500.

Fatehpur—Fortified town belonging to the chiefship of Sikar, 145 miles from Jeypore. Contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaun—Decayed town, 35 miles from Hindaun road station. The rampart which surrounded the city is in ruins. An unfurnished stage-bungalow is distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of the town. The Mahabir fair annually held is attended by as many as 100,000 pilgrims. Post office [m. s. t.], and dispensary. Passengers for Karauli State alight at Hindaun Road station.

Isarda—Town, situated near the banks of the Banas, about 60 miles south from Jeypore city. It has a citadel, and is surrounded by a wall and moat. Population inconsiderable.

Jasrapur—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jatwara—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jeypore—Capital or chief city of the Jeypore State and railway station of the same name, 76 miles from Agra Fort. Population 160,000. Jeypore is a little over 2 miles in length, and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and divided by cross streets into six equal portions, which are in turn intersected at regular intervals by narrower paths, the sub-division proceeding until at last the thoroughfares become mere lanes. The main streets, paved, drained, and lighted by gas manufactured outside the city walls, are 111 feet in width, the secondary ones 55 feet, and the smaller $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The houses of the nobility and the citizens are in the suburbs. The Maharaja's palace with its pleasure-grounds occupies the centre of the town, covering about one-seventh of the town area. The most remarkable apartment in the palace is the Dewan-i-khas, or hall of audience, a splendid room built entirely of white marble, which material has also been largely employed in the construction of the palace.

Jeypore is a wealthy city. It is also the centre of manufactories, especially that of many kinds of jewellery and of coloured printed cloths

and muslins. Exchange and banking constitute the greater portion of the trade of the place. The city is well provided with hospitals, dispensaries, almshouses, and schools. There is a School of Arts, and an Industrial and Economic Museum, started in 1880. The Mayo Hospital, which is situated in the Ram Newas Gardens, forms one of the principal architectural features of the city ; while the Ram Newas Gardens themselves, 70 acres in extent, are among the finest and best laid out in India. The gardens are kept up at a yearly cost of Rs. 30,000. An Exhibition, which was well attended, was held in Jeypore in 1882. The Jeypore College has been noticed in the account of the State. The mint and the jail are situated in the city. The imperial post-office, the telegraph office, and the Residency for the political officer accredited to the Jeypore court, are outside the city walls, where there are also a staging bungalow and a hotel. A menagerie containing a number of tigers is maintained by the Maharaja. A large lake called the Manta tank is stocked with crocodiles. Good drinking water is brought into the city from the Aman-i-Shah river, about 4 miles distant. The water is raised by steam pumps 104 feet into service reservoirs, which command the city, and through which it is delivered in iron pipes under 50 feet pressure. One of the most interesting antiquities of the State is the Hindu observatory (*Jantra*) at the capital. The observatory was erected early in the last century by Maharaja Siwai Jai Singh II., the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, and is the largest of five he constructed in different cities of the Mughal Empire. The ancient observatory at Jeypore contains dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars, etc. of huge size, and for the most part built of masonry covered with lime, upon which the graduations were carefully marked. The instruments have suffered much from age and exposure, and have not been used within the present generation. A meteorological observatory is in working order. Close to the observatory are the royal stables through which a visitor must pass to reach the *Hawa Mahal* (the Palace of the Winds). The walls of the palace are of different coloured marbles relieved by inlaid panels or gilding, and fountains adorn the centre of the rooms. The whole town is visible from the top of the *Hawa Mahal*. On the summit of a range of hills, a mile and a half east of Jeypore, is a sacred shrine called the Gulta, with a temple dedicated to Surya or the Sun-god. Below the platform, a spring issues, which pours over the rock by a fall of about 70 feet into the valley below. The water of this spring is considered sacred by the Brahmans.

Jhunjhnu.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 10,000.

Khetri.—Chiefship and town in Jeypore State. The Chief's revenue is about Rs. 450,000. He pays a tribute of Rs. 80,000, to Jeypore. Population under 6,000. Khetri, the principal town is about 75 miles from Jeypore. It is commanded by a citadel of some strength, on the summit of a hill 1,000 feet high. In the immediate neighbourhood are valuable mines of copper. School, dispensary, and imperial post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Kasim.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kot-Putli.—Town belonging to the chief of Khetri, 74 miles from

Jeypore. Kot-Patli possesses a fort and other strong positions. Annual revenue, one lakh. Population about 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lachmangarh.—Town in Jeypore State, belonging to the Sikar chiefship. Population about 9,000. The town is fortified and is built after the model of Jeypore city. It contains many handsome edifices, occupied by the banking class. Post office [m. s. t.].

Losal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Madhopur (or *Sivai Madhopur*).—Town situated about 43 miles north of Jeypore city. Population 14,000. Two annual fairs are here held; one in May and the other in September, each attended by about 12,000 visitors.

Mahwa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandawa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandra.—Town in Torawati District, Jeypore State. Population about 6,000.

Mowa.—Town 70 miles from Agra. Contains a mud fort, with bastions. Population 5,000. Travellers' bungalow.

Naraina.—Town 40 miles from Jeypore city. Contains several temples of interest; and famous as the head-quarters of the sect of Dadu Panthis, from whom the foot soldiers of the State, called Nagas, are obtained. The sect is not very numerous, and professes to worship one God unrepresented by any image or without temple. The number between 4,000, and 5000 to their fidelity, daring, and moral influence, as soldiers, is attributed the steadfastness of the general army of the Jeypore State to the British cause during the mutiny of 1857. Post office [m. t.].

Nawalgarh.—Town, distant 75 miles north-west from Jeypore city. Population about 10,000. The chief is a tributary of Jeypore, and has a yearly income of Rs. 7,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan.—Tributary chiefship in Tourwati District. This chiefship is interesting from the fact of its rulers being the direct lineal descendants of a very ancient house, the Tuar kings of Delhi who were expelled that place some eight centuries ago; on its capture by the Ghor dynasty. The family settled at Patan, and have since ruled there undisturbed. The principal town Patan contains 12,000 souls.

Phalera.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—Town, situated 100 miles from Jeypore city. Population about 12,000. Contains many palatial edifices belonging to wealthy bankers. Possesses a most imposing appearance as it is approached from the north. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rampura.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Ranthambhor.—Fort in Jeypore State; situated on an isolated rock, the summit of which is surrounded by a massive wall, strengthened by towers and bastions. Within the enclosure are an ancient palace, the residence of the Governor; a mosque, with the tomb of a Muhammadan saint; and barracks for the garrison. East of the fortress is the town, connected with it by a long flight of steps. This fort fell into the hands of the Raja of Jeypore in the middle of the 17th century.

Sambhar.—Great salt lake in the States of Jeypore and Jodhpur. It lies on the joint border of the States, 40 miles north-west of Ajmere, and near the Aravalli hills. When full, the lake forms a sheet of water measuring about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, and from 1 to 4 feet in depth. In the dry season the view of the lake is very imposing and striking. The lake was worked by the Imperial administration of Akbar and after his death it came into the possession of Jeypore and Jodhpore States jointly. During the ten years of 1835 to 1844 the Government of India, in order to repay itself a portion of the expenses incurred in repelling the predatory incursions of the Rajputs into British territory, took the salt making in its own hands; but with this exception, the lake has been owned, and worked jointly by the Jeypore and Jodhpore Governments from the 17th century to 1870, when the British Government became lessees under separate treaties concluded with the two chiefs. The Sambhar lake supplies nearly all the chief salt marts of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The town of Sambhar, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, and Nawa and Gudha in Jodhpur State on the opposite side of the lake, have recently been connected by a branch railway line. According to travellers in early part of this century, the dimensions of the lake were larger than they are at present, and reached as much as 50 miles in length by 10 in breadth during period of heavy rain. The yearly income from this lake is of Rs. 13,937,450.

Sambhar.—Town and railway station, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, on the bank of the Sambhar lake; situated 39 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Population 6,000. Dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Samod.—A large and flourishing town, and principal place of *Samod Zamindari*. It is defended by a fort of some strength on the summit of a hill, at the base of which the town stands. This *Zamindari* is held by one of the principal *Thakurs* of Jeypore State, and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 11,000.

Sanganer.—Town and railway station, situated on the bank of the Aman-i-Shah river, 7 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Its principal features of interest are temples and Jain edifices, one of which is said to be over a thousand years old. Celebrated for dyeing and printing of cotton stuffs. Post office [m. t.].

Shekhawati (Shaikhawati).—A Province of Jeypore State; bounded on the north-east by the Punjab States, on the south by Jodhpur or Marwar, and on the west by Bikaner. Area, 5400 square miles, and population about 450,000. There is an important salt lake in the Province, called Kachar-Rewas. The minerals of this Province are important.

Sikar.—Town and chiefship in the Jeypore State. The town is fortified, and is distant 27 miles north-west of Jeypore city. Revenue, 8 lakhs. The chief pays a tribute of Rs. 40,000 to Jeypore State. Population 18,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singhana.—Town situated 80 miles north of Jeypore. Population

about 5,000. There is a copper mine in a rocky hill, 2 miles south-west of the town. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Surajgarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

JEYSALMERE.

JEYSALMERE.—Native State in Rajputana under the political superintendence of Central India Agency. Bounded on the north by Bahawalpur; on the east by Bikaner and Jodhpur; on the south by Jodhpur and Sind; and on the west by Khairpur and Sind. Area, 16,447 square miles. Population about 110,000. Revenue about Rs. 358,000. The State is the fourth in size, but the most thinly peopled of the Rajputana States. About one-fourth are Muhammadans; nearly all others are Hindus except about 2000 Jains. Jeysalmere forms part of the "Great Indian Desert." Around the capital the country is stony, with some flat-topped sand-stone rocks. With this exception the aspect of the country is that of a sea of sand hills; some in the west covered with bushes, others in the east with tufts of long grass. The villages are far apart, and generally consist of a few circular huts around a well of brackish water. Water is scarce and generally brackish. The average depth of the wells is about 250 feet. In a few places there are attempts at cultivation. Only rain crops are grown. The revenue is small, partly on account of the poverty of the people, and partly because the greater portion of the land belongs to feudal chiefs, related to the ruling family. Education is at a low ebb in the State. Camels are the chief means of locomotion. There are no made roads. There are no manufactures of any kind, beyond the making of blankets of sheep's wool, and the cutting of platters and cups from stone found in the country. Large herds of camels, horned cattle, sheep, and goats are kept. The principal trade of Jeysalmere is in wool, *ghi*, camels, cattle, and sheep, all of which find a ready market in Gujarat and Sind. Grain, sugar, foreign cloth, piece-goods and other miscellaneous articles, form the chief imports. Neither the home manufactures nor the crops suffice for local wants. Jain priests are the chief school masters, but their teaching is very elementary. The climate of Jeysalmere is dry and healthy. Epidemics are rare. Fever, spleen, skin disorders, guinea-worm, and small-pox, are common diseases. The temperature is highest in May and June, when hot winds prevail with violence. As soon as rain falls, the weather becomes cool and pleasant. The coldest period is from the middle of December to the middle of February. The climate is liable to extremes of cold and heat, especially in the northern part of the State. No observations on the rainfall or temperature have been registered, but the rainfall is sometimes very slight. The country is, however, under the influence of the south-west monsoon, and usually has a fair rainfall in June, July, and August.

The ruler of Jeysalmere is styled Maharawal, and holds his position as head of the Bhatias. The Maharawal alone has the power of life and death. The chief (Maharawal Saliwahan Bahadur, a Yadu Bhati Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists

of 400 infantry and 500 cavalry, including the Feudal and Jaghirdar Horse. The total number of serviceable guns is 12, served by 20 gunners. [For further description of Jeysalmere town *see* Jeysalmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Birsilpur (Barsalpur).—Town in Jeysalmere State, on the route from Bahawalpur to Bap, 90 miles south-east of the former. Population about 2,000. The town contains a small fort, completely commanded by a high sandhill a mile to the south-west.

Jeysalmere—Chief town and capital of the Native State of the same name. It stands on an island of hard rock, amid deep sand. The fort is surrounded by strong walls, the Maharawal's palace surmounting the main entrance. The buildings are chiefly of yellow sandstone; some of the houses of rich merchants are beautifully carved. The Jain temples in the fort are remarkable for their fine stone carving. A large annual fair is held within ten miles of the city. Post office [m. s. t.].

JHALAWAR.

JHALAWAR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Area, 2,624 square miles. Population 350,000. Revenue 15 laks. The State consists of three detached tracts to the south of Kotah. The greater part of the State is hilly; the rest is a rich undulating plain. About one-third of the total area is under cultivation. The ordinary Indian grains are the chief crops. In the south opium is extensively grown. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by means of wells. Education is backward but gradually improving.

The climate is generally healthy. The hot weather is less severe than in Northern Rajputana. The temperature during the rains is cool and pleasant, and in the cold weather frosts occasionally occur. The annual rainfall is probably between 30 and 40 inches.

The ruling family belongs to Jhala clan of Rajputs. The chief has received the title of Maharaj Rana, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 20 field and 75 other guns, 247 artillery men, 425 cavalry, and 3266 infantry. Ruling Chief—Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh Bahadur, a Jhala Rajput.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Jhalra Patan.—Chief town of the Native State of Jhalawar, Rajputana; situated at the foot of a low range of hills running from south-east to north-west. The drainage from these hills to the north-west of the town is collected into a good-sized lake by a large and very solid masonry dam, about two-thirds of a mile long, on which stand sundry temples and buildings. The town lies behind this dam, the general level of the ground being the same height as the water of the lake in the cold weather. Between the city walls and the foot of the hills stretch a number of gardens, watered by a small canal brought from the lake. Except on the lake side, the city is protected by a masonry wall with circular bastions and a ditch capable of being supplied by the lake. This ditch, however, ceases in the centre of the eastern face. From the west, running south of the city at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, flows the

Chandrabhaga river, which then bends the north-east, and, passing through the hills, joins the Kali Sind after a course of about four miles through open country. On a hill 150 feet above the city is situated a small square fort of no importance.

The old town was situated a little to the south of the present site, on the bank of the Chandrabhaga. The present city was founded in 1796 by Zalim Singh, who also established the cantonment 4 miles north from the city, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Jhalra Patan is the head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, while the cantonment is the head-quarters of the Jhalawar court. Distance 53 miles from Koath and 165 miles from Nusseerabad railway station. The chief bankers live at Jhalra Patan. The mint and other State establishments are there also. The Maharaja's palace and all the courts and public offices are situated in the cantonment. Population of Patan 12,000 and of the cantonment 20,000. Post office. [m s. t.].

JODHPUR.

JODHPUR (*also called Marwar*).—Native State in Rajputana, under the Western Rajputana States Agency. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner and Jeypore; on the east by Jeypore and Kishangarh; on the south by Sirohee and Valanpur; on the west by Rann of Cutch. Area, 37,000 square miles. Population 2,524,030. Revenue, 41½ lakhs. Jodhpur is by far the largest of the Rajputana States, and the second in population. Marwar means the *region of death*.

The country is generally a sandy plain, dotted with conical hills. The Aravalli range forms part of the south-eastern boundary. In the north the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. The rainfall is scanty. The river Luni runs through the State, dividing it into two unequal portions. It rises in the lake of Ajmere, and is not called the Luni till its junction with the Sarasvati which has its source in Lake Pushkar. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the districts through which it flows, and in this way large tracts are irrigated. Its water is generally brackish, but that of wells is comparatively sweet. The famous salt lake Sambhar is on the borders of Marwar and Jeypore. Two other lakes in Jodhpur yield large quantities of salt. There are in addition 72 salt producing villages. Pulses and millets *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*, also wheat and barley are the principal crops. Melons are grown in great numbers in the bed of the Luni during the dry season. Opium is cultivated in the south-east part of the State. Tobacco and sugar-cane are also grown, but not extensively. The manufactures of Jodhpur are of no great importance in a commercial point of view. Turbans and scarves, and embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the turban, are specialties of the country. Leather boxes for holding clothes and brass utensils are also manufactured. Snuff is made in Jodhpur city. The principal exports of the State are salt, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides, and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stone from various quarries. Stone flour-mills are constructed at Barmer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gur*

and *kand* (coarse and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar ; opium from Kotah, Udaipur (Oodeypore), and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper ; from Gujarat, spices of every kind, dates, gum-arabic, borax, cocoa-nuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Corn is imported from Sind and Bhiwani. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagar, Didwana, Pachpadra, Phalodi, Jalor, Pipar, and Balotra, the chief towns. In ordinary years, the local crops suffice for local wants, but the local manufactures do not. The climate is dry. The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmal fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent, probably caused by the bad water and indifferent food of the lower classes, and partly by their dirty habits, the latter being in some degree the result of a scarcity of water for household use. The food of the people, consisting chiefly of *bajra* (*Holcus spicatus*), is also instrumental in the production of dyspeptic complaints, which would be even more prevalent, were it not for the abundance and cheapness of salt throughout the country. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occurs periodically with some violence. Cholera, however, comparatively seldom presents itself, and still more rarely penetrates the semi-desert districts to the west of the city of Jodhpur.

The present ruling chief of Jodhpur is His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who holds that position as chief of the Rahtor clan of Rajputs, and claims to belong to the Surya Vamsa, descended from Rama. The Maharaja alone has power of life and death, and final appeals lie to him in all but petty cases. Education in an advanced form is unknown in Jodhpur. A large number of the population, including most of the ladies of good birth, can read and write Hindi. The State is noted for its money-lenders, called Marwaris, who are found over many parts of India. The military establishment of the State, in addition to the Erinpura Force, consists of 55 field and 125 other guns, more than half being unserviceable, 320 gunners, 3499 cavalry, and 5954 infantry. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. [For further description of Jodhpur city see Jodhpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahore.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Auwa.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Marwar railway station. Post office [m. t.].

Bagri.—Town with post office [m.], 4 miles from Sojat Road station.

Bali.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Balmer.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 31 miles from Shiv.

Balotra.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Luni. 62 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. Population 7,500. Situated on the high road from Jodhpur to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the west of Guzerath, a stream of pilgrims annually passes through the town. To supply their wants, there is an excellent market and abundance

of water is to be had from 125 masonry wells. A fair, lasting for 15 days and attended by more than 30,000 people is annually held in March. Post office [m. s. t.].

Balunda.—Town with post office [m.], 45 miles from Sojat Road station.

Barlu.—Town with post office [m.].

Bhimalaya.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bhinmal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bilara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Borawar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Chandawal.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Desuri.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Dharsar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Didwana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Sujargarh.

Dundara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Falodi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Khichun.

Ghanerao.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Gudha.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Haripur.—Town with post office [m.].

Harsare.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaitaran.—Town with post office [m. s.], 6 miles from Balanda.

Jalor.—Town situated on the southern border of the vast sandy plain of Marwar, 44 miles from Balotra. It is built of large masses of cut stone in a good state of preservation. The town is of considerable importance. Drinking vessels of bell-metal are prettily engraved, are made by Thatheras. The fort of Jalor commands a view of the town from an eminence of 1,200 feet. There are two tanks in the fort.

Jasol.—*Jagir* estate and village in Jodhpur State. The estate comprises 72 villages, and an annual tribute of Rs. 2,100 is paid to Jodhpur State. The village of Jasol lies near the left bank of the Luni river, 60 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. The village, which is built at the northern base of a conical hill, contains a dak bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Jaswantgarh.—Town with post office [m.].

Jaswantpura.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Jawalla.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jodhpur.—Capital of the Rajput State of that name, and of the country known as Marwar. It is also the residence of the Chief and of a Political Agent, and railway station, 64 miles from Marwar Railway station. Jodhpur was built by Rao Jodha in 1459 A. D., and since that time has been the seat of Government. The most conspicuous object is the fort which stands out boldly in a wilderness of sand. The city clusters round the rock, the early settlers wishing the protection of the fort. When the foundations of the fort were laid, a man was buried alive as an auspicious omen. In acknowledgment of his sacrifice, land was bestowed on his descendants. The fort contains the Maharaja's palace, a handsome building. The city is surrounded by a strong wall, nearly 6 miles extent,

with 70 gates. It contains many good houses built of stone, besides numerous fine temples and tanks. Population about 62,000. About 3 miles north of Jodhpur are the ruins of Mandor, the ancient capital. A mission hospital, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathoti.—Town with post office [m.].

Khajwana.—Town with post office [m. t.],

Khichun.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Kuchawan.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Kuchawan Road station.

Kuchawan Road.—Railway station with post office [m. s. t.], 71 miles from Sujangarh.

Kuchera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Ladnu.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohawat.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Luni.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Makrana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandor.—Ruined town situated about 3 miles north of Jodhpur. This was the capital of Marwar before the foundation of Jodhpur. The town is placed upon a commanding eminence, and was surrounded by a wall with massive bastions built of huge blocks of stone. Much of the material of the wall has been removed to build the new capital; but the ruins within are of great interest, comprising gigantic figures of the gods and heroes of Indian antiquity. There are also some Buddhist and Jain remains, and several modern buildings, conspicuous among which is the stone palace of Ajit Singh (died 1724), now uninhabited save by swarms of bats. Mandor contains the cenotaphs of the ruling chiefs of the country. Every Monday, a number of devotees come to Mandor from Jodhpur, to pay their devotions at the numerous shrines. The fixed population of the place is very small.

Marot—Town with post office [m.].

Marwar.—State in Rajputana. The modern name of the State is taken from that of the chief city, Jodhpur.—see Jodhpur.

Maulasar.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Merta.—Town, situated on the route from Jodhpur city to Ajmere, 76 miles from north-east of the former. The town stands on high ground, and has a striking appearance. Numerous temples and a large mosque. Water abundant, but brackish. The country round has many stone pillars erected to the memory of former battles.

Mundwa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Nagaur.

Nadol (Nadolai).—Town in Jodhpur State. The seat of an important branch of the Chauhan clan of Ajmere from a very early period; and with the surrounding district, of which it was the capital, for centuries an object of contention between the States of Meywar and Marwar. Nadol was once the capital of the province of Godwar and is now known chiefly for its architectural remains. A ruined fort.

Nagaur—Town in Jodhpur State; situated in a jungle-covered plain; 84 miles north-west of Nuseerabad, and 75 north-east from Jodhpur city. It was at one time so prosperous that it is said to have paid

Rs. 7,500 annually from commercial imposts alone. At least one-quarter of the city is now in ruins. A superior breed of cattle is reared in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hana—Town with post office [m. t.].

Hawa—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachbadra—City 6 miles from railway station of the same name, Salt-works, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pali—Town in Jodhpur State ; situated on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, 108 miles south-west of the former cantonment. An ancient place, acquired by the Rahtors of Kanauj in 1156 A. D. It is the chief mart of Western Rajputana. Water supply abundant. Post office [m. s.].

Parbatsar—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalna—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pipar—Town with post office [m.].

Pokaran.—Town in Jodhpur State ; situated on the route from Phuladi to Jeysalmere, 66 miles east of the latter place. It is situated close to the deserted town of the same name, containing some 3,000 houses. The town is surrounded by an uncemented stone wall. A conspicuous Jain temple, on an elevated situation marks the site of the old deserted city, and near it are the movements of the deceased members of the Chief's family. Being situated, on one of the great commercial routes between Eastern Rajputana and Sind, the transit trade is considerable. Red sand-stone creeps out or lies near the surface, and there are several tanks near the town. It is an appanage of the leading noble of Jodhpur, who holds the post of *pardhan*, and is entitled to a seat on the royal elephant immediately behind the Maharaja. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rani—Town with post office [m. t.].

Rian.—Town in Jodhpur State, 27 miles north-west of Jodhpur city. A fort, situated on a rock about 200 feet above the plain, commands the whole town. Population 6,000 Post office [m. t.].

Rohat.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Salawas.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Samdari—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankra.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Shergarh.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Shiv.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Siwana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sojat.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 7 miles from Sojat Road station.

Tagatgarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Teori.—Town with post office [m. t.].

KARAU LI.

KARAU LI (*Kerowlee*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Bharatpur and Karauli Agency ; distant 14 miles from Hindaun. Area, 1208 square miles. Population 150,000. Revenue Rs. 477,000 ; British tribute, Rs. 25,000.

The river Chambal separates it on the south-east from Gwalior. Nearly the whole territory consists of hills and broken ground. Some of the rocks afford excellent building stone. The palace of Fatehpur Sikri and portions of the Taj Mahal are built from Karauli sand-stone. In many of the villages, the houses, even the roofs, are built of stone. The soil throughout the State is generally light. Except on the banks of the Chambal, where wheat, barley, gram, and tobacco are grown, and in the rocky tracts above, where rice is the chief product, *bajra* and *joar* cover a larger portion of the cultivated area than any other crops, and form the staple food of the population. Sugar-cane is grown on a small scale, but it is not of a fine kind. Hemp is grown extensively in the neighbourhood of the city of Karauli. There are very few manufactures in Karauli; a little weaving, dyeing, some wood-turning and stone-cutting form the employment of a small class, but the people are almost exclusively agriculturists. The principal imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, cotton, buffaloes, and bullocks; the chief exports are rice, cotton, and goats. Education in the State is generally backward. Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism are the prevailing diseases. Epidemic disease rarely penetrates into the State. Minas are the most numerous class in the State. The Brahmans, next in number, are chiefly petty traders, who carry their merchandise on small pack-cattle, which are their own property. The Rajputs, though few, are the ruling class. Krishna worship is the prevailing religion among the Hindus. Only about one in twenty are Muhammadans, chiefly Pathans in the State army. The Maharaja is the head of the Jadun clan of Rajputs, who claims descent from Krishna. There are numerous Jadun *thakurs* connected with the ruling house.

The present chief (Maharaja Bhonwar Pal Deo Bahadur, a Jadun Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. A military force is maintained of 160 cavalry, 1770 infantry, 32 artillerymen, with 40 light guns.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Karauli.—Capital of the Native State of Karauli, in Rajputana; situated about 75 miles equidistant from Muttra, Gwalior, Ulwar, Jey-pore, and Tonk. It is said to derive its name from Kalianji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city, about A. D. 1348. Population 25,000. Brahmans and Mahajans are the most important classes. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are built of sandstone. There are many costly houses and handsome temples. The town contains a good hospital, an English school with 7 vernacular schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

KISHANGARH.

KISHANGARH (*Krishnagarh*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Eastern States Agency. Area, 724 square miles. Population 115,000, dwelling in 3 towns and 210 villages. Revenue, Rs. 357,000. The produce consists mainly of grain. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the northern portion of the State. The reigning family was founded by Kishan Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who conquered the country, and became its

ruler under the sign-manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. Kishangarh pays no tribute, and contributes nothing to any local corps or contingent. The military force consists of 550 cavalry, 3500 infantry, 36 guns, and 100 artillerymen. The chief (Maharaj Adhiraj Sardul Singh Bahadur, a Rahtor Rajput) possesses the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kishangarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 18 miles from Ajmere. Population 15,000. The town and fort of Kishangarh occupy a picturesque position on the banks of a small lake called Gundalao, in the centre of which is the Mukhum Bilas or Maharaja's summer garden. The principal temples in the town are *Brijraj ji ka* Mandir, and those dedicated to Mohan Lalji, Madan Mohanji, Narsingji, and Chintamanji. At Salimabad, about 12 miles from Kishangarh, is a temple known as Nim-Marag, Samparda, which is an object of pilgrimage at all seasons to the natives of the surrounding districts. The town contains a number of banking houses; and the principal industrial occupations of the people are the manufacture of cloth, the cutting of precious stones, and the manufacture of drinking vessels of *khas-khas*. There is a post office [m. s. t.], a *dharamsalla* for the reception of native travellers, and a staging bungalow near the railway station, outside of the city; but European visitors are usually accommodated in the Phul-Mahal, a garden-house belonging to the Maharaja, on the borders of the lake immediately below the palace. An Anglo Vernacular school, founded by the Maharaja in 1882, is largely attended.

Rupnagar.—Town in Kishangarh State. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwar.—Town in Kishangarh state; situated about 25 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population 5,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

KOTAH.

KOTAH.—Native State under the political superintendence of Kotah Agency. Bounded on the north and north-west by the river Chambal, which separates it from Bundi State; on the east by Gwalior; on the south by the Mokandarra Hills, and Jhalawar; and on the west by Oodeypore. Area, 3797 square miles. Population 526,260. Revenue 24 lakhs. The State slopes gently northwards, from the high table-land of Malwa, and is drained by the Chambal. A hill range forms the southern boundary of Kotah, separating it from Jhalawar. In addition to the usual Indian grains, wheat, cotton, opium, and a little tobacco of good quality are cultivated. Rotation of crops is known and practised to a certain extent. The manufactures are very limited. Cotton fabrics are woven, but are being rapidly superseded by the products of Bombay and Manchester. Articles of wooden furniture are also constructed. The chief articles of export from the State are opium and grain. The imports chiefly consist of salt, cotton, and woollen cloth.

The climate is very sultry during the prevalence of the hot winds at the commencement of summer, and is considered unhealthy during

the rainy season. Endemic fever and spleen invariably appear after the close of the rains. The other diseases most prevalent are ophthalmia, venereal, chest and rheumatic affections. Cholera occasionally breaks out in epidemic form.

Kotah is an offshoot from Bundi ; forming with that State the tract named Haraoti after the ruling tribe of Hara Rajputs. About 1625 Kotah was bestowed on the second son of the Rao of Bundi. Zalim Singh raised Kotah to the rank of one of the most flourishing States in Rajputana. In 1838, with the consent of the chief of Kotah, Jhalawar was separated to make provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. There are many feudal nobles in Kotah. No department of education has yet been organised ; but the principal villages possess schools, sometimes taught by Jain priests. There is only one imperial post office in the State. The British contingent supplied by the State of Kotah is now known as the Deoli Irregular Force. The troops which the Maharao is allowed to maintain are limited to 15,000 men of all descriptions ; there are also 2 field and about 90 other serviceable guns in the State. The present Maharao (Umed Singh Bahadur, a Hara Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and has also been guaranteed the right of adoption.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baran—Town with 8000 inhabitants. Post office [m. t.].

Kotah—Chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Chambal, and on the route from Nusseerabad to Sagar, 107 miles from Nusseerabad station, and 22 miles from Bundi. East of the town extends an extensive artificial lake, the Kishor Sagar, which affords great facilities for irrigation. The town is of considerable size, and contains a population of 40,000 persons. There are many Hindu temples and some mosques. There is a school at Kotah in which English, Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi are taught. The town contains a jail, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. A municipal committee has been formed, and some progress has been made towards the conservancy and sanitation of the city. The heat in Kotah is very great, and there is much sickness during the rainy season.

Mukandwara—Village and pass in Kotah State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Kotah, 90 miles north-east of the former, and 32 south-west of the latter. Mukandwara is situated in a long and narrow valley, formed by two ridges of hills running north-west and south-east between the Chambal and Kali Sind rivers. Population 400. This pass is famous in British Indian history as the route of Colonel Monson's retreat before Jaswatrao Holkar in July 1804.

Siswala.—Town in Kotah State, about 35 miles north-east of Kotah town.

LAWA.

LAWA.—Native State in Rajputana. Area, 18 square miles. Population 3,000. Lawa consists of a single town with broad lands at-

tached ; situated about 20 miles north-east of Tonk. The Lawa chiefship was originally granted by the Jeypore family to a relative, and eventually fell to the Maratha leader Amir Khan. In recent times the Thakurs of Lawa have been dependent on the Chief of Tonk, but the connection was severed by the British Government in 1867.

OODEYPORE.

OODEYPORE (Or MEYWAR).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Mewar Agency. Bounded on the north by the British territory of Ajmere-Merwara ; on the east by the Native States of Bundi, Kotah, Sindhia's districts of Jawad and Neemuch, the Nimbahera district of Tonk, and Partabgarh ; on the south by Banswara, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh ; on the west by Aravalli hills. Area, 12,670, square miles. Population 1,832,420. Oodeypore State is the third in population of the Rajput States. Revenue, 37½ lakhs.

The Aravalli mountains form the great feature of Meywar, which includes the wildest portion of them, in some parts 60 miles, in breadth. The northern and eastern districts of the State are undulating, sloping to the north-east ; while in the south and west it is covered with rocks and hills and dense jungle. The Banas, with feeders from the base of the Aravalli range, is the principal river. There are numerous tanks throughout the State, some of great magnitude. The Jaisamand, 20 miles from Oodeypore, about 9 miles long by 5 miles broad, is perhaps the largest sheet of artificial water in India. Cotton, oil-seeds, *joar*, *bajra*, Indian corn, barley, gram, wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and tobacco are the principal crops. Sheep and goats, are very numerous, but good horses are scarce.

HISTORY.—The Oodeypore family is the highest in rank among the Rajputs princes of India, being the elder branch of the Surya Vamsa. The ruling chief is considered by Hindus to be the direct representative of Rama, from whom was descended Kanak Sen, who was the founder of the Oodeypore family about 144 A. D. No State in India made a more prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Oodeypore. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sesodia branch of the great Gehlot clan. In 1193 the sovereignty of Chitor was given to the younger branch of the family ; the elder, having been expelled, founded the city of Dungarpur. In 1201, Rahunp changed the title of the prince from Rawal to Rana. During the reign of Lakumsi (1275 to 1290) Ala-ud-din besieged Chittor. In 1303 it was taken by the Muhammadans ; but it was recovered soon afterwards. The State suffered severely at different periods both from foreign enemies and internal disputes. It was devastated alternately by Sindhia and Holkar until it was rendered almost desolate. In 1817 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, which put an end to such troubles. The Oodeypore family refused for a time to intermarry with Rajput families who had given daughters in marriage to the Mogul emperors. This refusal was keenly felt by the other Rajputs. The feudatories of the State number 19 of the first rank, and 32

of the second. They enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The pomp maintained at their own estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts in Rajputana. Only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the chief's cavalcade. In *darbar*, they take rank above the heir-apparent, a custom unprecedented in India, and granted in consequence of an heir-apparent having attended the Moghal Emperor's court. When any of these feudatories enters the Maharana's presence, the entire court rises. The present reigning prince (Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., a Sisodiya Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The military force of the State consists of 464 guns of all calibre (including all the old guns in the forts.), 1338 artillery men, 6240 cavalry, and 15,100 infantry. [For further information regarding Oodeypore city see Oodeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahar.—Ancient ruined city, 3 miles from Oodeypore. Contains Jain old temples.

Amet. Town situated in a fine valley, nearly surrounded by hills, on the banks of the Chandrabhaga, a tributary of the Banas. One of the first class nobles of the State, owning 51 villages resides here. The town is walled.

Asin.—Town situated 80 miles north of Oodeypore. The residence of one of the first-class nobles of the State, who owns 39 villages.

Badesar.—Village situated in the western part of a range of hills south-west of Chitor. Surrounded by a stone wall and defended by a fort on the hill above. The residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 32 villages.

Badnor.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Banas.—('Hope of the Forest') A river of Rajputana. Rises in the Aravalli range, 3 miles from the old fortress of Kumalgarh, and after a course of 300 miles it joins the Chambal, a little beyond the north-east extremity of Bundi State.

Banera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bansi.—Village in Oodeypore State. Chief place of an estate of the same name, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 36 villages.

Bari Sadri.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Basi Meywar.—Town with post office [m.].

Bedla.—Town in Oodeypore State; situated about 3 miles north of the capital of the State, and the residence of a first class noble, owning 61 villages.

Bednor.—Town situated about 93 miles north-west of Oodeypore town. A first-class noble of the State, who owns 60 villages, resides here.

Begum.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bhainsror (Bhainsrorgarh).—Town and fort, situated on the summit of a lofty rock in the angle of the confluence where the Bahmani river falls into the Chambal. Distant 70 miles from Oodeypore, and

127 from Ujjain. The town contains about 1,000 houses, and commands the sole passage of the Chambal for a great extent and all the traffic between the Meywar and Harauti passes through it. It is the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 122 villages. At Baroli, about 3 miles west of Bhainsrorgarh, are vast ruins of ancient temples dedicated to Siva.

Bhilwara—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Chitor. Contains 2,000 houses mostly of traders and shopkeepers. It is considered the second emporium of trade in Oodeypore. It is noted for the excellence and durability of its tinning work. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhindar—Town situated about 30 miles to the east-north-east of Oodeypore. The town is walled and surrounded by a wet ditch. A first-class noble of the State owning 90 villages, resides here. His palace is on the western side. Post office [m. t.].

Bijepur.—Town in Oodeypore State ; situated in one of the largest valleys in the range of hills to the east of Chitor. There is a large sheet of water to the north of the town, formed by a massive stone dam. The town is the residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 81 villages.

Bijoli—Chief village of an estate of that name ; situated about 100 miles north-east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first-class noble of the States, who owns 76 villages.

Bunera.—Town situated about 90 miles from Oodeypore town. The Raja of Bunera is one of the chief feudatories of Oodeypore, and his palace is one of the most imposing-looking edifices in the State. The town contains some 2500 houses and is walled, with a fort on the hill, at an elevation of 1903 feet above sea-level.

Chitor—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Oodeypore. Population 7,000. The Gameri, an affluent of the Barech, flows to the west, at a distance of 680 yards, and is spanned by a very solid old masonry bridge of 9 arches, in good order, but without parapets. Chitor was the capital from 728 A. D. till 1568, when it was deserted after its capture by Akbar. It is situated at the foot of the celebrated fort, called Chitorgarh. The top of the hill is covered with the ruins of temples, palaces, and reservoirs. In 1303 A. D. to prevent their falling into the hands of the Muhammadans, the beautiful Queen Padmani, and thousands of Rajput women were shut up in caves till they perished, after which the warriors rushed out and died fighting. When Chitor was the capital of Meywar, the city was up in the fort, and the buildings below were merely an outer bazaar. The modern town called the Talehti or Lower Town of Chitor, is little more than a walled village, with narrow, crooked streets, resembling an outwork to the lower gate of the principal western entrance to the great fort. The chief objects of interest are the Towers of Fame and Victory, the only two remaining of a great number of similar monuments which probably once adorned the brow of Chitor. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chitargarh—Famous fort with post office [m. s. t.].

Choti Sadri.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Debar—Lake, situated about 30 miles south-east of Oodeypore town. The length of this lake is from east to west 8 or 10 miles, and its average breadth about a mile with a circumference of about 30 miles; elevation above sea-level, 960 feet. Its northern shore is dotted with picturesque fishing hamlets, and its surface with small wooded islands adding greatly to the beauty of perhaps one of the largest artificial sheets of water in the world.

Deogarh—Town in Oodeypore State. Population 7,000. The residence of a first-class noble of Oodeypore, with the title of Rao, who owns 82 villages.

Dilwara—Town situated among the eastern ranges of Aravallis, 14 miles north-east of Oodeypore town. Dilwara is the chief town of the estate of a first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 149 villages. The chief's palace is on the hill. About 2½ miles farther is the hill temple of Dilwara on a remarkable conical peak about 1,000 feet above the town; the ascent is by a zig-zag road cut out of the rock. This hill forms a land mark for miles around. Post office [m. t.].

Gangrov—Town situated 51 miles from Neemuch. Contains a fine artificial lake, and is commanded by a hill fort belonging to the Rao of Bedla.

Gogunda—Town in Meywar, containing about 1500 houses. A first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 104 villages, resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate. Twenty five miles to the north is the temple of Jargo, where a large fair is held annually.

Hamirgarh—Town 61 miles from Neemuch. A second class noble of Oodeypore State resides here. The town is commanded by a small hill fort. Post office [m. t.].

Jahazpur—Town in Oodeypore State. Contains about 2000, houses, and lies below a fort built on an isolated hill. The fort is large and strong and consists of two ramparts, one within the other, a broad space between. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jajpur—Town and fort, situated about 63 miles south-east of Nuseerabad. Good water-supply and large bazar.

Kachola—Town and head quarters of the district of the same name, comprising the Meywar estate of the chief of Shahpura. In former times, the town must have been a place of some importance; for all around, to a considerable distance, the ground is strewn with fragments of sculpture of a superior character, and half-way up the hill the ruins of a temple are visible.

Kailwara—Town lies in the heart of the Aravalli mountains, on the great refuge of Rajputs, and is situated below the hill-fort of Kūmalgarh on the western frontier of the State.

Kanera—Village situated 80 miles east of Oodeypore city. The site of an annual fair. A celebrated temple known as that of Supdeoji is here built under a precipice, near which is a curious horizontal cleft in the rock, containing a small pool, from which slightly warm water constantly trickles.

Kankroli—Town situated 40 miles north of Oodeypore city. On

the southern bank of the Raj Samand lake is a temple, the shrine of Dwarka Disha, one of the seven forms of Krishna. The statue of Dwarkanath is asserted to be the identical image that received the adoration of Amrika, a prince of the Solar race, who lived in the silver age. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kanor.—Town situated 45 miles east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 84 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kapasin.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Kherwara—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Komulmair.—Pass, 50 miles from Oodeypore and 90 miles from Jodhpur. The pass runs through a series of rugged ravines in the Aravalli range, and is defended by a fortress, which was acquired in 1818 by East India Company. Elevation above sea level, 8,553 feet.

Korabar.—Town situated about 20 miles south-west of Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 53 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotaria.—Town situated about 26 miles from Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble who owns 60 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotra.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumalgarh.—Famous fort built by Rana Kumbhu in the 15th century, on the site of a more ancient fortress, of which mountaineers long held possession. Tradition ascribes it to Sumprit, a Jain prince in the 2nd century; and ancient Jain temples appear to confirm the tradition. The fortress is situated near the village of Kailwara on a steep and craggy mountain, rising to the height of 3568 feet above sea-level, and about 700 feet above the pass below, which it commands. The massive wall, with numerous towers and pierced battlements, encloses a space of some miles in extent below, while tier above tier of ramparts rise to the summit of the hill, which is crowned with the Badal Mahal, or cloud-palace of the Banas, whence the eye ranges far to the west over the sandy deserts of Marwar and the chaotic mountain group of the Aravallis. Besides the Arail Pol, or barrier, thrown across the first narrow ascent, about a mile from Kailwara, there is a second gate, called the Hulla Pol, intermediate to the Hanuman Pol, the exterior gate of the fortress, between which and the summit there are four more gates.

Kundia—Village situated 45 miles north-east of Oodeypore city, on the banks of the Banas. Here are many temples, and the pool Matrika-Kund, is celebrated, as it is said that the sins of Parasurama, the would-be matricide were washed away on his bathing in its waters.

Mandal—Town situated about 70 miles to the north-east of the capital, and the head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name. It possesses a fine artificial lake. Post office. [m. t.].

Mandalgarh.—Fort, situated about 96 miles to the north-east of Oodeypore city, and about the same distance from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Nathdwara.—Town situated on the right bank of the Banas, 22 miles from Oodeypore. Population 10,000. It is (as its name signifies the dwelling of God) a most important place of pilgrimage for all castes of Hindus, particularly the followers of Vallubha Oharya Panth. The town consists almost entirely of temples, shrines; etc. some of them are of great beauty. Post office [m. s. t.].

Oodeypore (Udaipur, city of sunrise).—Capital of the State of Meywar, the residence of the Maharana, and of a Political Agent, 63 miles from Nimbhera railway station. Population 40,000. It is one of the most picturesque cities in India. To this place after the capture of Chitor by Akbar in 1568, the Maharana Udaï Singh repaired and built a refuge. Previously he had formed the lake, still called after him Udaï Sagar. The royal palace is an imposing pile, built of granite and marble. It stands on a ridge elevated above the margin of the lake. Oodeypore presents an imposing appearance when approached from the east. The palace of the Rana and that of the heir-apparent, the great temple of Jagannath, and the houses of the nobles, with their turrets and cupolas rising in airy elegance, afford a pleasing contrast to the heavy wall and pierced battlements of the city beneath. A chain of fortresses has been constructed about gunshot distance from the city wall, commanding every road leading thereto, which adds greatly to the effect of the landscape. These fortresses however, all wear the same aspect of decay. Three miles east is the cemetery of the chiefs. Cenotaphs mark the spots where they were burned, with rude images showing how many women were burned with them. To the south, and immediately overlooking the city, which it commands, is the fortified hill of Eklingarh. An enormous piece of ordnance in this fort is said to have been mounted in 1770, during the siege of Oodeypore by Madhuji Sindhia. At the foot of the southern slope of the hill lies the Gobardhan Belas, a country residence and farm-house of the chiefs. Twelve miles to the north of Oodeypore, situated in a narrow defile, is a shrine called Eklingji, sacred to Mahadeo, or Iswara, the tutelary divinity of the Rajputs in Meywar, who is worshipped here under the epithet of Eklinga,—that is, with one *lingam* or *phallus*—or as Iswar Chaomukhi, the divinity represented by a bust with four faces. The Ranas of Meywar, as vice-regents of Siva, when visiting the temple, supersede the high priest in his duties, and perform the ceremonies. The shrine is endowed with 24 large villages from the State, besides lands from the chieftains. The lake near Eklingji is very picturesque, with a collection of temples beautifully situated on the dam, and surrounded by hills. The town and shrine are situated in the valley some 300 or 400 yards from the lake, and a hundred feet below the level of its waters. Approaching Eklingji from the north, a gateway is passed built across the mouth of a gorge in the hills, with a wall crowning the heights on either side; the road follows this gorge for about half a mile, the hills on either side rising perpendicularly to a height of about 100 feet above the road, till the back of the temples is reached. The city has little or no trade of its own, and is solely maintained by the expenditure of the court. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsoli—Town with post office [m. s.].

Rajnagar—Town and fort, situated on the southern side of the Rajsamand lake, about 39 miles north of Oodeypore city.

Rakabdev—Village situated 45 miles south of Oodeypore city. The famous Jain temples of Rakabdev sacred to Adinath are supposed to have been built in 1375 ; and are famed for their sculpture, and are also great resort for pilgrims from Gujarat and elsewhere.

Rampura—The site of famous Jain temples, situated in the Sadri Pass, on the western border of Oodeypore State. The temples, which comprise two buildings sacred to Parasnath, are worth seeing. Upwards of ten thousand pilgrims meet at these temples during the fairs held in March and September.

Rasmi—Town with post office [m. t.].

Sadri—Town situated 51 miles from Oodeypore city, and 23 miles from Neemuch. A first class noble of the State resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate of 80 villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sagwara—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Salumbar—Walled town, situated 30 miles south of Oodeypore city. Population about 6000. It is the residence of the most powerful of the feudatories of the State, the head of the Chandawat clan of Rajputs. Salumbar gives its name to an estate comprising 109 villages. There is a picturesque hill close-by, on which stands a fort. An artificial lake overlooked by the chief's palace lies to the west of the town. Post office [m.].

Sarara—Town with post office [m. t.].

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (*Pratabgarh*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Meywar Agency, lying north-east of Banswara. Area, 1460 square miles. Population 80,000. Revenue, Rs. 267,408.

The country is open, except in the north-west which is hilly, and inhabited almost entirely by Bhils. Grain, opium, and country cloth are the principal articles of trade. No made roads exist in the State. A large portion of the revenue is enjoyed by 150 jagirdars, and tribute is paid to Indore through the British Government. The chief of Partabgarh (Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, a Sisodaya Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Oodeypore family) receives a salute of 15 guns. There are fifty *jagirdars*, large and small, in the State, possessing altogether 116 villages, with an aggregate annual income of about Rs. 246,600, paying a tribute of Rs. 32,300 to the Darbar. The administration of the State is carried on almost entirely under the personal supervision and direction of the chief, who has the power of life and death over his own subjects. The military force consists of 12 guns, 40 gunners, 275 cavalry, and 950 infantry.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dcolia.—Former capital of Partabgarh State ; lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west

of Partabgarh town. The site is now almost deserted, and the old palace, is gradually falling to decay. There are several temples still standing, two of which are Jain temples. Among the tanks, the largest is the Teja which deserves notice.

Partabgarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name. Population 13,000. The town lies rather in a hollow, and is defended by a loopholed wall with 8 gates built by Salam Singh, when he ascended the throne in 1758. On the south-west is a small fort in which the Maharawal's family reside. The palace stands in the centre of the town; it is not of any size, and is generally unoccupied, the present chief having built a new residence about a mile to the east of the town. There are three temples to Vishnu in the town, and three to Siva outside; also 4 Jain temples. Partabgarh is celebrated for its enamelled work of gold inlaid on emerald-coloured glass, and carved to represent hunting and mythological scenes. The art of making this jewellery, for which there is a considerable demand, is now confined to two families, the secret being zealously guarded. Postal service through Neemuch post office.

SHAH PURA.

SHAH PURA.—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency Area, 400 square miles. Population 52,000. Revenue, excluding alienations, about 2½ lakhs. The country is flat and treeless, but fertile; much of it is pasture land. The Raja of Shahpura also holds a fief under the Maharana of Oodeypore, consisting of 80 villages, with a population of about 16,000 persons, and a Revenue of Rs. 35,000. Tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid to Oodeypore *Darbar*. The Raja is thus a feudatory both of Oodeypore and of the British Government. The ruling family is of the Sesodia Rajput clan, being descended from a former Rana of Oodeypore. The present chief (Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh Bahadur) holds a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. Vaccination is encouraged. Two schools. The military force consists of 12 guns, 20 artillerymen, 160 cavalry, and 355 infantry. Shahpura, the capital of the State, 20 miles from Mandal railway station, contains a school in which Hindi and arithmetic are the chief subjects taught. Population 11,000. Post office. [m. s. t.]

SIROHI.

SIROHI.—Native State in the Rajputana Agency under the Government of India. Area, 3020 square miles; population about 145,000. About one-tenth are Brahmans. Baniyas and Mahajans, chiefly Jains, are numerous. Revenue Rs. 175,000. Tribute to British Government Rs. 6,880. Sirohi is bounded on the north by Jodhpur, on the east by Oodeypore, on the south by Palanpur and Mahi Katha States of Edar and Danta, and on the west by Jodhpur.

The country is much broken up by hills and rocky ranges. It contains Mount Abu, 5653 feet above the sea. The Aravallis divided the State into two not very unequal portions. The western half is more

open and better cultivated than the other. The country is dotted with low rocky hills, generally covered with dense jungle. Tigers are numerous, and destroy many cattle. Wheat and barley are the staple crops, but grain, millet, and oil-seeds are also raised. There are many Minas in the north and Bhils in the south, both addicted to plundering.

The earliest known inhabitants were the Bhils. The first Rajputs to settle in the country were the Gehlots. They were soon followed by the Pramara Rajputs, whose capital, Ohandrawati, was a large and flourishing city. The Chauhan Rajputs, about 1152 A. D. sought to oust the Pramaras, and by treachery gained possession of Abu. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through the length of the State. Education is but little sought after. There are vernacular schools in the three principal towns, and in many of the villages boys of the Baniya class are taught to write and keep accounts. The present chief (Maharao Kesri Singh Bahadur, a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* giving rights of adoption. The military force of the State consists of 2 guns, 108 cavalry, and 500 foot soldiers. The climate of Sirohi is, on the whole, dry and healthy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abu—A celebrated mountain in Sirohi State, 45 miles north-east from Deesa. It is the head-quarters of the Rajputana administration, and the residence of Vakils or agents from a large number of Native States. It is also a sanitarium for European troops, and favourite hot weather resort in the summer season. Highest point, Guru Sikar or the Saint's Pinnacle, in the northern part of the plateau, 5,653 feet above the sea-level. The ascent is made by a good road from the Abu Road Station of the Rajputana State Railway, on the east side of the hill, the distance from the station to the Abu Post Office being 16 miles. The station, with an English church, club, barracks, hospital, and Lawrence School, is charmingly situated near the south-west end of the high undulating plateau, being nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and some 3,000 feet above the plains below. There are two rocks near the station called the Nun and the Toad, from their curious resemblance, in outline, to a veiled woman, and to an immense toad. Loftier heights surround the station, and a beautiful little lake about half a mile long, called Nakhi Talao—popularly translated the 'Nail Lake,' but more appropriately the 'Gem Lake'—lies 3,770 feet above the sea. Slopes and base of Abu are clothed with dense forests.

Abu is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains. It can boast of at least two of the most beautiful Jain temples. These are at Deulwara, or *Devalwara*, the place of temples, about a mile north of the station. There are five temples in all, one of the largest being three-storeyed, dedicated to Rishabhanath, the first of the twenty-four Tirthankars, or deified men, whom the Jains worship. The shrine, which is the only enclosed part of the Rishabhanath temple, has four doors, facing the cardinal points. The image inside is quadruple, and is called a *Chamukh*, a not unfrequent form of the Tirthankar. There are also two marble mines and several waterfalls on the hill. State officials—One

Kamdar with a *naib* under him, and two Thanadars. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Abu Road (Khirari).—Railway station for Mount Abu, from which it is distant about 17 miles. Travellers' bungalow. Fair road. Ponies and other conveyances can be obtained close to the station.

Erinpura.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Erinpura Road.—Railway station, 6 miles from Erinpura town. Post office [m. s.]. From here there is a road for horses and camels over the Desuri pass to Nathdwara and Oodeypore.

Pindwara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Abu Road station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohera.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Abu Road station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Saraswati.—River of Western India, rising in Mount Abu, Rajputana. Flowing through the Palanpur and Radhanpur States of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and through the Patan sub-division of Baroda State, the Saraswati, after a south-westerly course of over 100 miles, enters the Rann of Cutch to the east of the State of that name. In the vicinity of Sidhpur and Patan towns, by which the river passes, the Saraswati is said to have a subterranean course of several miles, re-appearing before it enters the Radhanpur territory. The river is fordable almost everywhere; its banks and bed are generally sandy; it is nowhere navigable. The only importance of the Saraswati consists in its sanctity. It is visited by Hindus, especially those who have lost their mothers. Sidhpur on this river being considered the appropriate place to perform rites in honour of a deceased mother, as Gaya in Behar is assigned for ceremonies in honour of a deceased father.

TONK.

TONK.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Harauti and Tonk Agency. It comprises the 6 divisions of Tonk, Aligarh Rampura, Nimbhera, Pirawa, Chhabra, and Sironj. Area, 2507 square miles. Population 379,330. Revenue, 12 lakhs. The ruling family are Pathans of the Baner tribe. The Nawab holds a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession of his family according to the Muhammadan Law, in event of the failure of natural heirs; and he receives a salute of 17 guns. The State pays no tribute to the British Government. The military force consists of 8 field and 45 other guns, 175 artillerymen, 536 cavalry, and 2886 infantry with a small body of police. Ruling Chief—Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Sailat Jhang, G. C. S. I.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aligarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhabra.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kesarpura.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Neemuch.

Nimbahera.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Neemuch.

Pirawa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampura.—Walled town in Tonk State, now known as Aligarh-Rampura, 70 miles south of Ajmere. Population 3500.

Shambhupura.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Neemuch.

Sironj.—*Pargana* and town in Tonk State, under the control of Bhopal Agency; situated 78 miles north of Sagar, and 140 miles from Ujjain. Population 12,000. This town was once famous for its muslins and chintzes, but is now much decayed. One fine *bazar* still remains, and there are many mosques. Good water is abundant. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tonk.—Chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the road and almost midway between Jeypore and Bundi, 60 miles from the former place. The town is situated about a mile to the south of the right bank of the Banas river. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. Population 41,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

ULWAR.

ULWAR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency, and the Government of India. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon, on the east by the State of Bharatpur, and on the south and west by the State of Jeypore. Area, 3024 square miles. Population 769,080. More than three-fourths are Hindus. The Meos are the most numerous race in the State, claiming to be of Rajput origin, they are now all Musalmans in name; but their village deities are the same as those of the Hindus, and they observe several Hindu, in addition to Muhammadan, festivals. Revenue, Rs. 2,658,000. Ulwar pays no tribute or contribution to local contingents.

Ridges of rocky hills generally parallel run north and south. More than half of the country is under cultivation, half being irrigated. Iron, paper, and an inferior kind of glass are the chief manufactures. The imports are sugar, rice, salt, and piece goods. The State originally consisted of petty chiefships under Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Pratab Singh, the founder of the present family, about 1775 acquired independent power in what now forms the southern half of the State. In 1776 he took from Bhurtpore the town and fort of Ulwar. He was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh, who allied himself with the British in the Maratha war of 1803-6. After the campaign he received the northern districts of the present State, which raised his revenue from 7 to 10 lakhs. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State. There are three dispensaries and several schools, including 4 Raj girls' schools. The present chief (Maharaja Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a Naruka Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The chief maintains an army of 1800 cavalry, 4750 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 369 artillerymen.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajeraka.—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t.].

Harsauli.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t.].

Khairthal.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.].

Kherli.—Town with post office [m.].

Katambar.—Town in Ulwar State, 60 miles west of Agra, and 95 miles south of Delhi. Population 3500. Head-quarters of the Katambar *tahsil*.

Lachmangarh.—Town in Ulwar State, 23 miles south-east of Ulwar city. Population 4,000. The original name was Taur, but the fort was re-named by Pratab Singh.

Malakhera.—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.].

Rajgarh.—Town and railway station, 22 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tijara.—Town and *tahsil* in the Native State of Ulwar. The town of Tijara lies 30 miles north-east of Ulwar city. Population 8000. A metalled road connects the town with Khairtal railway station. It has a municipal committee, dispensary, school, and large *bazar*. Next to agriculture, the principal industries are weaving and paper-making. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ulwar (*Alwar*).—Capital of the State of the same name, and railway station, situated nearly in the centre of the State, 93 miles from Jeypore. The city is protected by a rampart and a moat on all sides, except where the rocky hill range, crowned by the fort, secures it from attack. There are five gates, and the streets are well paved. The dress of the people is highly picturesque. The chief buildings within the city are—(1) Raja's palace, (2) the cenotaph of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh, (3) the temple of Jagganath, (4) the Court-house and revenue office, (5) an ancient tomb of Tarang Sultan, brother of the Emperor Ferozshah, called the *Tripolia*. The Muhammadan shrine of most account in the city is that of one Bhikan, after whom a street has been named. Just 1000 feet above the *Tripolia* is the fort, containing a palace and other buildings. Its ramparts extend along the hill-top and across the valley for about 2 miles. Below the fort are two important outworks, called respectively the *Chitanki* and the *Kabul Khurd*. There are also five considerable temples belonging to the Jain and Saragai sects, of whom there are about 400 families. The Lake of Siliserh, more than a mile in length, and about 400 yards in average width, is 9 miles south-west of the city; and to an aqueduct which brings its waters to Ulwar is due the beauty of the environs. The lake abounds with fish, and much game is to be found in the neighbourhood; it is a favourite resort of pleasure parties. The Banni Bilas palace and garden, situated about a mile from the town, are famous for their picturesque situations. The residency, about a mile and a half from the city. The Rajahs' stable, the Elephant carriage, the Company Bagh, a fine tank, jail, and many other building are worth seeing here. Population 52,000. Dak bungalow, Roman Catholic church, and post office [m. s. t.].

APPENDIX.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

HUMAN EFFORTS. Agriculture promoted. Crime repressed. Earnings moderated. Education extended. Population increased. Imperial administration improved. Irrigation introduced. Sanitation improved. Travelling facilitated by Roads, Railways & Steam Navigation. } War replaced by Peace.	— NATURAL CONSEQUENCES. — Production reduced. — Wealth and Property distributed. — Expenditure liberated. — Means of Support diminished. — Life uncertained. — Religious Faith dilapidated. — Rain-fall abated. — Health weakened. — Social Feelings enlightened. — Subjects enfeebled by disarmament.
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HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, JEWISH AND PERSIAN ERAS.

The year 5652 of the Jewish Era commenced on September, 19, 1891.

The year 4993 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyuga, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1948 (Samvat) of the Hindu Era of Vikrama, commenced in the Madras Provinces, on April, 9, 1891 ; and in Guzerath, Dekkhan, and Konkan, it commenced on November, 2, 1891.

The year 1813 (Shake) of the Hindu Era of Salivahana, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1309 (Hijree) of the Mahomedan Era, commenced on August, 7, 1891.

The year 1301 (Fuslee) commenced on July, 10, 1891.

The year 1293 of the Bengali Bellalisan Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1261 of the Persian Era, commenced on September, 17, 1891.

The year 1067 of the Hindu Era of Kollom Aundu in the Malabar Coast commenced on August, 15, 1891.

LEAP YEAR—Divide the date of the year by four, and if there be no remainder, it is 'Leap year' ; and if there be any, it shows how many years have elapsed since the last leap-year.

COMPARATIVE TIME TABLE.

60 Antipals	= 1 Vipal	= 04 Second.
60 Vipals (6 prans or shwas)	= 1 Pal	= 24 Seconds.
60 Pals	= 1 Ghati or Ghadi	= 24 Minutes.
7½ Ghatis or Ghadis	= 1 Prahar	= 3 Hours.
8 Prahars	= 1 Divas or Deen	= 1 Day (24 hours).
7 Divas	= 1 Athavada	= 1 Week.
2 Athavadas	= 1 Poornima	= 1 Fortnight.
2 Poornimas	= 1 Amavasia or Amaus	= 1 Month.
2 Amaus	= 1 Rittoo.	
2 Rittoos	= 1 Season—Autumn, Winter, Summer.	
6 Rittoos	= 1 Sanvatsar.	= 1 Year.
12 Sanvatsars	= 1 Tapa.	
36,000 Tapas	= 1 Kaliyuga.	

MONTHS.

English.	Bengali.	Fuslee.	Samvat.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Persian.
January	Choitro	Chyt	Chaitra	Chittaray	Mohurrun	Pharvardin
February	Boysack	Bysack	Vaishakh	Vaikausy	Saffar	Ardibehasta
March	Joisto	Jeth	Jesta	Auny	Rabblaval	Khoordad
April	Assar	Assar	Ashadh	Audy	Rabbilakhar	Tiar
May	Srabun	Srabun	Shravan	Auvany	Jamadilaval	Amoordad
June	Bhadro	Bhadoo	Bhadrapad	Purattasy	Jamadilakhar	Sharevar
July	Assin	Assun	Ashvin	Arpasy	Rajjab	Meher
August	Kartick	Kartick	Kartick	Kartigay	Saban	Aban
September	Aughraun	Aghan	Margasirsha	Margaly	Ramzan	Adar
October	Pous	Poos	Pousha	Tye	Shavval	Debe
November	Magh	Magh	Magh	Mausy	Zilkad	Bahaman
December	Falgon	Phagoon	Phalgon	Punguny	Zilhez	Auspandad

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

English	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Gentoo.
Sunday	Nayar	Etwar	Auditya or Ravi
Monday	Tingul	Peer	Soma
Tuesday	Shevvoiy	Mangal	Mangala
Wednesday	Budan	Chaharshamba	Boodha
Thursday	Vyalham	Jummarat	Gooru or Rrahaspati
Friday	Velli	Jumma	Shukra
Saturday	Sani	Avulhuptha	Shani

BRITISH INDIAN MONEY.

4 Cowries	= 1 Gunda.	
8 Gundas	= 1 Pie	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 Pies	= 1 Pice or Paisa.	
6 Pies	= $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna or double Paisa.	
8 Pies		= 1 Penny.
4 Pice (2 double Paisas)	= 1 Anna.	
8 Paisas (pices)	= 2 Annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.	
2 Two-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 4 Annas or $\frac{1}{4}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.	
2 Four-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 8 Annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.	= 1 Shilling.
2 Eight-Annas (Silver pieces) or 16 Annas	= 1 Rupee.	
5 Rupees	= 1 Putali.	
2 Putalis or (10 Rupees)		= 1 Pound.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees or 21 Shillings.		= 1 Guinea.
15 Rupees	= 1 Gold Mohor.	
100,000 Rupees.	= 1 Lakh or Laksh.	
100 Laksh.	= 1 Koti or Crore.	

CURRENCY NOTES, RULES.

Currency Notes are issued from the following Circles and Sub-Circles :—
 Calcutta, having for its Sub-Circles, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon ; Madras having for its Sub-Circles, Calicut and Coconada ; Bombay, having for its Sub-Circles, Karachi, Nagpur, and Akola.

Notes of one Circle are not interchangeable with those of another Circle, and cannot be cashed at par except within their own Circle or Sub-circle. A commission of one per cent. usually is charged by Bankers for cashing notes of foreign Circles.

The Numbers and Indicating Letters should be carefully noted when receiving, and parting with, Notes.

The value of a whole Note lost in post or otherwise cannot be recovered from Government, except, by a special order of Government, under very special circumstances.

The value of Notes mutilated may be recovered on the circumstance being reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which the Note belongs, with its number, date, &c., who, after a certain time, will pay the amount on an indemnity-bond to be granted by the principal and two securities.

The value of a half Note, the other half of which has been lost, may be recovered in the same manner. A Note lost should at once be reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which it belongs, with its number, &c., for the purpose of its being "stopped."

The Government cannot refuse to cash a Currency Note by whomsoever presented, but the name and address of the presenter will be taken and reported to the rightful owner for him to take whatever steps he may think necessary.

Any person who has come into possession honestly of a mismatched Note, may, if he desires, leave it in deposit at the Currency Office of the Circle concerned, in order that, if the corresponding half turns up, he may be put in the way of recovering the value.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Rates Of Postage, including Ceylon and Burma.

Post Card.

Single post-card	..	..	..	..	— ½ anna.
Single post-card for international correspondence				...	1½ anna.
Reply post-card	..	..	..	..	— ½ anna.
Reply post-card for international correspondence...				..	3 annas.

Letters.

Weighing not more than	½ tola	..	½ anna.
Weighing more than	½ do	..	1 anna.

And so on, one additional anna for every tola or fraction of a tola.

Registration fee	2 annas
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Book and Bona fide Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers.

For every	10 tolas (prepaid in stamps)	½ anna.
For every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof,		½ anna.
Registration fee		2 annas.

Privileged Newspapers, for every 3 tolas, ½ anna; weighing 10 tolas, ½ anna; and so on, half anna for every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof.

PARCELS (INDIA AND BURMA ONLY).

Not exceeding 20 tolas, 4 annas; exceeding 20 tolas, and not exceeding 40 tolas, 8 annas; and for every additional 40 tolas, 4 annas. Prepayment optional: must be in cash. No parcels exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Acknowledgment of Receipt from addressee	...	...	1 anna
Insurance-fee, to be paid in cash	...	Rs. 50, 2 annas; Rs. 100, 4 annas.	
Certificate of posting, prepaid in Stamps	...	...	½ anna each article.

“ Value-payable ” Articles.

The sender of a Parcel or Book packet may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender.

If the value does not exceed Rs. 10 0 2 As.

If it exceeds Rs. 10, and does not exceed Rs. 25 ... 0 4 „

And 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25, or fraction thereof, up to the limit-value of Rs. 1,000.

Payment will be made by means of money orders.

Postage will be chargeable on “ value-payable ” parcels and book packets at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels and book packets. Prepayment of parcel postage can only be made in cash.

If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article exceeds Rs. 10, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the Post Office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation at the Post Office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed. If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article does not exceed Rs. 10, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee’s residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article. If the article is an unregistered book packet, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee’s residence on payment of the amount recoverable ; no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a value-payable article, no claims in respect thereof will be entertained by the Post Office.

Insurance.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in Branch offices, and up to the value of Rs. 1,000 in all other offices.

The charge for insurance is as follows :—

When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 ... 2 annas.

When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ... 4 annas.

And 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles (i. e., postage, registration fee and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels) is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

Money Orders.

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include a fraction of an anna ; but money orders drawn on the Native States (Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala) may not exceed Rs. 150 each in value.

The remitter must apply for a money order form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Post Office) and fill in the necessary entries, adding his signa-

ture at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the "acknowledgment" portion of the form. The entries may be written in English or in the current vernacular of the District, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The particulars must be legibly entered in ink. The remitter may write on the "coupon" any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance. The money order form must be presented with the money and commission at the Post Office window during the prescribed hours.

Commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows :—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	2 annas.
" " exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4 annas.
" " Rs. 25	4 annas for
each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.	

The Post Office of issue undertakes the transmission of money orders to the Post Office of payment. A money order will be paid by the Post Office at the address of the payee. The postman will present the money order to the payee, and the latter must sign it and the acknowledgment, and retain the coupon. The signed money order and acknowledgment must be given back to the postman, who will then pay the amount of the order to the payee.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS.

COMMISSION (including cost of telegram) :—

On sums not exceeding Rs. 10. . . . .	...	...	1	0
" exceeding Rs. 10, and up to Rs. 25, . . . . .	...	...	1	4
" " " 25, " " 50, . . . . .	...	...	1	8
" " " 50, " " 75, . . . . .	...	...	1	12
" " " 75, " " 100, . . . . .	...	...	2	0
" " " 100, " " 125, . . . . .	...	...	2	4
" " " 125, " " 150, . . . . .	...	...	2	8
" " " 150, " " 200, . . . . .	...	...	3	0
" " " 200, " " 250, . . . . .	...	...	3	8
" " " 250, " " 300, . . . . .	...	...	4	0
" " " 300, " " 350, . . . . .	...	...	4	8
" " " 350, " " 400, . . . . .	...	...	5	0
" " " 400, " " 450, . . . . .	...	...	5	8
" " " 450, " " 500, . . . . .	...	...	6	0
" " " 500, " " 550, . . . . .	...	...	6	8
" " " 550, " " 600, . . . . .	...	...	7	0

BUSINESS HOURS.—Telegraphic money orders are granted at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the post office even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public.

Post Office Saving Banks.

Any person may deposit money on his or her own behalf.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas. A depositor

cannot deposit a larger sum than two hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the first April of the following year, nor can he be allowed to have at any time more than two thousand rupees at his credit exclusive of interest. The total amount of an account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor must never exceed one thousand rupees exclusive of interest.

A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

The Pass-book will be kept in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish. No deposit can be made, and no money can be withdrawn, from an account without its production.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for each calendar month.

A depositor may have his account transferred free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

Telegrams presented at a Post Office must be prepaid, either in cash or postage stamps, at the following rates :—

Rates	Urgent		Ordinary		Deferred	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First eight words	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word	0	4	0	2	0	1

A reply to a telegram may be prepaid by the sender up to a maximum of Rs. 2

Service stamps will not be recognised in prepayment of State telegrams.

Telegrams should be written distinctly on printed forms, which are obtainable gratis at the Post Office. Senders are recommended to use these forms, but telegrams written on ordinary paper will be accepted.

Telegrams may be worded in English or in a foreign or vernacular language, but all foreign or vernacular words or figures must be written in English characters and figures. If a telegram is presented at the Post Office written in vernacular, the Postmaster will transcribe it in English character, or, if desired by the sender, translate it into English, the transcription or translation so made being signed by the sender. No charge will be made for this service.

The sender of a telegram will be granted a receipt for the amount paid by him. The receipt will be signed by the Postmaster and stamped with the date stamp of the Post Office.

'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission, and have the right of precedence over Ordinary telegrams, and of special delivery at destination.

'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between daybreak and 9 p. m., local time.

'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by Post.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The name and address of the person to whom a telegram is sent, and the name (but not the address) of the sender, is transmitted free. Should the sender desire his own address to be telegraphed, it will be charged for.

In a Press telegram four times as many words are allowed for the same money as in a Private or State telegram.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

- ASSAM OR DIBRU-SADIYA RAILWAY.**—General Manager, Dibrugarh.
- BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY**—Traffic Manager, Nagpur.
- BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY**—(Including Tirhoot State Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur.
- BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR-RAILWAY**—Traffic Manager—Ghadechi.
- BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY**—(Including the Rajputana Malwa Railway (includes the Holkar, the Sindia-Neemuch, the Rewari-Ferozpur, and the Cawnpore-Achnera, State Railways).—General Traffic-Manager, Bombay.
- BURMA STATE RAILWAY.**—Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon.
- CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**—General Manager, Colombo.
- EAST INDIAN RAILWAY**—(Including the Patna-Gya State and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarakeshwar Railways). Traffic Manager, Jamalpore.
- EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY**—(Including Bengal Central Railway), Manager, Calcutta.
- GABKWAR'S STATE RAILWAY**—(Worked by the B. E. & C. I. Ry.)
- GREAT INIDN PENINSULA RAILWAY**—(Including the Amraoti, Dhond and Munmar, Khamgaon, and Wardha State Rys.), Traffic Manager, Bombay.
- INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY**—(Including the Bhopal and Sindhia State Railways)—Traffic Manager—Jhansi.
- JODHPURE RAILWAY**—Manager, Jodhpur.
- MADRAS RAILWAY**—Traffic Manager, Madras.
- NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.**—Agent and Manager, Secundersabad.
- NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Director and Deputy Managers.—Lahore.
- OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.**—Traffic Superintendent—Lucknow.
- ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.**—(Including Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Lucknow.
- SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—Agent, Trichinopoly.
- SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY** (Including Mysore and Kolhapur State Railways)—Traffic Manager.—Dharwar.
- WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.**—Deputy Agent.—Mormugao.

RAILWAY TIME.

CEYLON Local time is kept on Ceylon Government Railways.

DIBRUGARH Local time is kept on Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

MADRAS time is kept on the following Railways.

10	minutes in advance		of Agra time.
7	do.	behind	Allahbad (E. I. Ry.)
30	do.	in advance	of Bombay (G. I. P. Ry.)
33	do.	behind	Calcutta (E. I. Ry.)
13	do.	in advance	of Delhi (N. W. Ry.)
7	do.	in advance	of Jhansi (I. M. Ry.)
52	do.	do.	of Kurrachee (N. W. Ry.)
23½	do.	do.	of Lahore (N. w. Ry.)
36	do.	do.	of Mooltan (N. W. Ry.)
27	do.	do.	of Peshawar (N. W. Ry.)
31	do.	do.	of Rawalpindi (N. W. Ry.)
47	do.	do.	of Sukkur (N. W. Ry.)

RANGOON time is kept on Burma State Railway, which is 1 hour and 4 minutes in advance of Madras time.

For further information regarding all the Railway Stations in India; the Junction Stations of the different Railway Lines; and the places of Passengers' Conveniences such as (Dharmasala, Sarais; Dak, Staging and Travellers' Bungalows; Refreshment and Waiting Rooms; Tea and Coffee, Hotels, Club and Boarding Houses) See the Railway Tree entitled "The Permanent Railway Lines and Routes" published separately by the same Author.

SALUTES.

Salutes for British India to European Functionaries.

The Imperial Salute consists of 101 guns and is reserved for the personal presence of the Sovereign.

The Royal salute consists of 31 Guns.	...	...	Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India	...	...	31
Ambassadors	...	...	19
Governors of Presidencies	...	...	17
The President of the Council of India	...	...	17
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	...	...	17
Governor of Pondicherry	...	...	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	...	...	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	...	...	15
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	...	...	17
Commander-in-Chief in India and Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies—			
According to Military Rank with 2 guns more than specified below in the Scale for Rank. (The same within Indian Territories and Seas).			
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—according to naval rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank. (The same within Indian territories and seas).			
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank, within his own Presidency only.			
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags. (The same within Indian territories and seas.)	...	...	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.	...	...	15
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which they are accredited	...	...	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	...	...	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals or their Flags	...	...	13
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	...	...	13
Residents	...	...	13
Chief Commissioners of Provinces & Commissioners of Sind	...	...	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags	...	...	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires	...	...	11

Commodores of the first class and Brigadier-Generals	...	...	Guns. 9
Consuls-General	...	...	9
The Portuguese Governor of Daman—The same within Indian territories and seas	...	...	9
The Governor of Dew	...	...	9
Return salutes to foreign Men-of-War—Gun for gun but only when such ships are saluting the national flag on arrival.			
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of inferior rank	...	...	7

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

- Baroda. The Maharajah of—
- Hyderabad. The Nizam of—
- Mysore. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 19 Guns.

- Bhopal. The Begum or Nawab of—
- Gwalior. The Maharajah (Sindia) of—
- Indore. The Maharajah (Holkar) of—
- Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharajah of—

- Kalat. The Khan of—
- Kolhapore. The Raja of—
- Meywar (Udepur). The Maharana of—

- Travancore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 Guns.

- Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—
- Benadi. The Maharajah of—
- Bhartpore. The Maharajah of—
- Bikanir. The Maharajah of—
- Cochin. The Rajah of—
- Jaipur. The Maharajah of—
- Karauli. The Maharajah of—
- Kotah. The Maharao of—
- Kutch. The Rao of—
- Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharajah of—

- Patiala. The Maharajah of—
- Rewah. The Maharajah of—
- Tonk. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

- Alwar. The Maharaja of—
- Banswara. The Maharawal of—
- Dalia. The Maharaja of—
- Dewas. The Senior Raja of—
- Dewas. The Junior Raja of—
- Dhar. The Rajah of—*
- Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of—
- Dungarpur. The Maharawal of—
- Idar. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

- Javalnur. The Maharawal of—
- Jhalawar. The Maharaj Rana of—
- Khairpur. The Mir of—
- Kishengarh. The Maharaja of—
- Ordia. The Maharajah of—
- Partabagrh. The Maharawal of—
- Sirohi. The Maharao of—
- Sikkim. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

- Benares. The Maharaja of—
- Jasra. The Nawab of—
- Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of—
- Rampur. The Nawab of—
- Tipperah. The Raja of—

Salutes of 11 Guns.

- Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—
- Baoni. The Nawab of—
- Bhavnagar. The Thakur Sahib
- Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
- Cambay. The Nawab of—
- Chamba. The Raja of—
- Charkhari. The Maharaja of—
- Chutterpore. The Raja of—
- Dhrangadra. The Raja Sahib of—
- Fureedcote. The Raja of—
- Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
- Jhabua. The Raja of—
- Jhind. The Raja of—
- Junagarh. The Nawab of—
- Kapurthala. The Raja of—
- Khalur. (Bilaspur) The Raja of—
- Mandi. The Raja of—
- Morvi. The Thakur Shaib of—
- Nabha. The Raja of—
- Nowanuggur. The Jam of—
- Nursingarh. The Raja of—
- Palanpore. The Diwan of—
- Pannah. The Maharaja of—

* The present chief enjoys the title of Maharaj as a personal distinction.

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India.

Salutes of 11 Guns.

Porbandar. The Rana of— *
 Pudukota. The Raja of—
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
 Rajgarh. The Raja of—
 Rajpipla. The Raja of—
 Ratlam. The Raja of—
 Samthar. The Raja of—
 Sectamhow. The Raja of—
 Silana. The Raja of—
 Sirmur. (Nahan) The Raja of—
 Suket. The Raja of—
 Tehri. (Garhwal) The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Ali Rajpur. The Rana of—
 Balasinor. The Nawab of—
 Bansda. The Maharawal of—
 Baranda. The Raja of—
 Baria. The Raja of—
 Barwani. The Rana of—
 Chota Oodeypore. The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Dharampore, The Maharana of—
 Dhrol. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Fadhli. The Sultan of—
 Janjira. The Nawab (Habshi) of—
 Kharonde. The Raja of—
 Kilcheepore. The Rao of—
 Labej. The Sultan of—
 Limri. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Lunawara. The Rana of—
 Maler Kotla. The Nawab of—
 Myhere. The Raja of—
 Nagod. The Raja of—
 Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Sachin. The Nawab of—
 Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
 Sunth. The Raja of—
 Wadhwan. The Thakur Shib of—
 Wankaneer. The Raja Sahib of—

PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Dalip Sing, H. H. the Maharaja, G. C. S. I.
 Kalat—H. H. Beglar Beji Mir Sir Mahammod Khodadad Khan, G. C. S. I. Wali of
 Marwar—(Jodhpur), H. H. Jaswant Sing Bahadur, G. C. S. I. Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 Guns.

Khairpur—H. H. Ali Murad Khan, Mir of—
 Orchha—(Tehri), H. H. Malindar Sawai Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

Bhavnagar—H. H. Takht Singhji, Jaswant Singhji G. C. S. I. Thakur Sahib of—
 Dharangadra—H. H. Sir Man Singhji, Ranmal Singhji, K. C. S. I. Raja Sahib of—
 Navanagar—H. H. Sir Vebhaji Rammalji, K. C. S. I. Jam of—

Salutes of 17 Guns.

Sirmaur. (Nahan)—H. H. Shamsheer Prakash Bahadur, K. C. S. I. Raja of—
 Nabha—H. H. Hira Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. Raja of—
 Panna—H. H. Rudur Partab Singh Mahindar Bahadur, K. C. S. I. Maharaja of—
 Ratlam—H. H. Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E. Rajah of—

Salutes of 12 Guns.

Shahar and Makalla—H. H. Awadh Cen Omar Alkaytai, Jamadar of—

Salutes of 11 Guns.

Malar Kotla—H. H. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Kishim and Socotra—Ali Bin Abdulla, Sultan of—

* The present Chief of Porbandar Rana Vikramji is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar in British India.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of—	} Within the limits of their own territories permanently.
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—	
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—	
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—	

SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Anniversaries.

The Queen and Empress when present in person—101—On all other occasions 31
Guns.

The Queen's Birth-day 31
Empress of India, Assumption 31 } To be fired by all forts and batteries.

Special Occasions.

Births of children of the reigning Sovereign,
Victories of the British Arms,
Reading of all Proclamations, } At the Presidencies only,
each 21 Guns.

Funeral Honours.

Minute guns to be fired at the funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

Time Guns.

Time guns to be fired at mid-day and evenings will be allowed as follows :—

- I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
 - II. At all Stations where there is a force equal to 2 Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the force includes not less than a wing of a British Regiment.
 - III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops, the time being notified in Station Orders.
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Tavoy	553, 554, 555	Teriote	796	Tharad and
Tavoy Island	555	Teri Toi	1156	
Tawa	541, 628	Teroovatteyoor	73	
Tawargirah	863	Teru-utarakosa-		
Tawi (Jummoo)	xluii	mangai		