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A

GAZETTEER

OF

THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

OF

The East India Company,

AND OF THE

NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS,
CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION,

BY

EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA"

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL. I.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present work is the first that has ever aspired to the character of completeness as a "Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East-India Company, and of the Native States on the Continent of India." The task could never have been executed but for the patronage which the Court of Directors were pleased to bestow upon the undertaking. How far the work produced is worthy of such patronage, is a question on which it would not become its Compiler to offer an opinion. The vast mass of exclusive information contained in the records of the East-India Company has been at his disposal, and the labour expended in extracting therefrom such matters as possessed importance or interest, has been proportioned to the extent of the field to be traversed. Of the amount of that labour it would be difficult to speak, without, on the one hand, appearing to indulge in exaggeration, or, on the other, actually underrating it. It will be preferable to leave the reader to form his own estimate from the results before him.

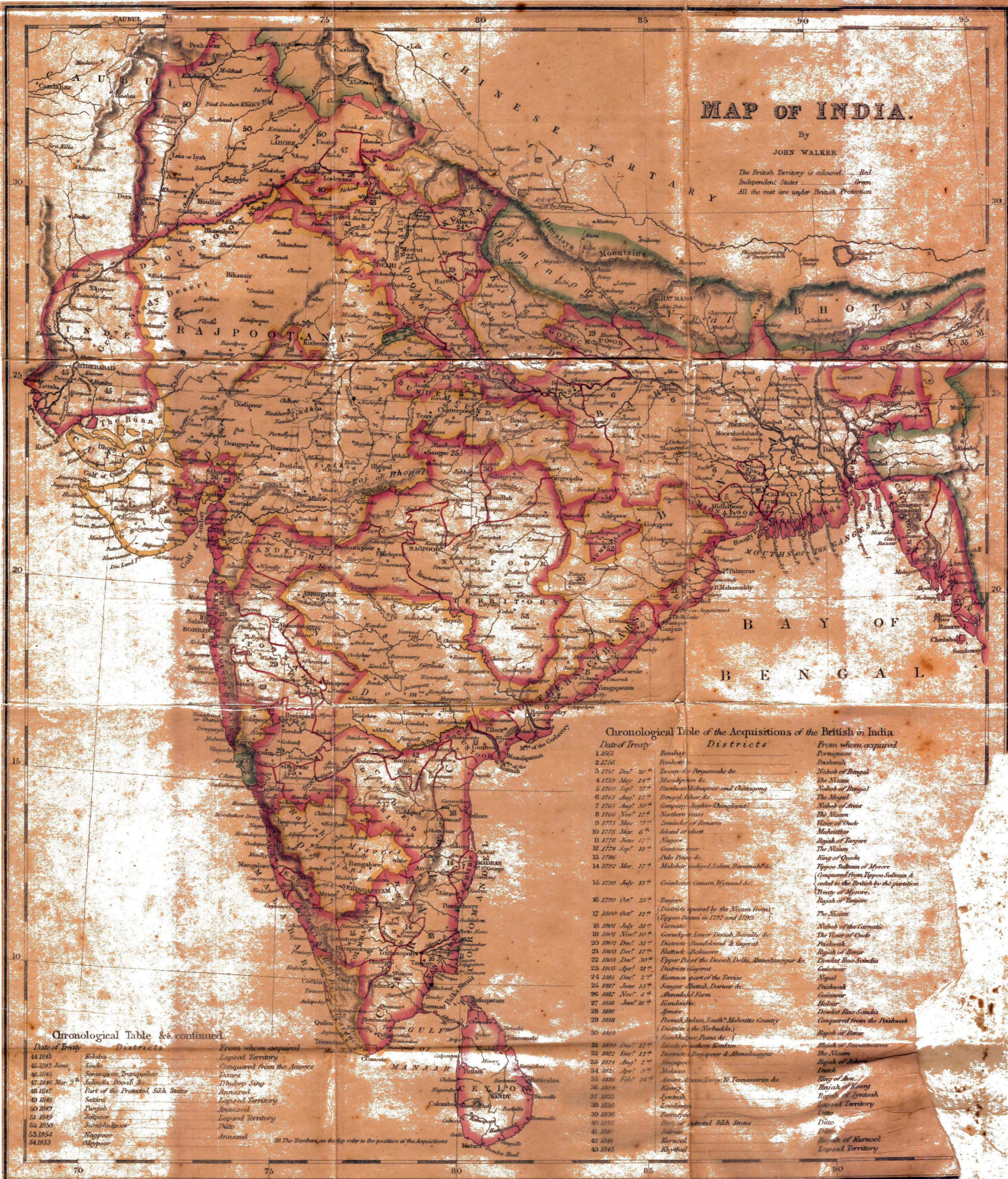
The extent of country to be treated of, and the number of places of which some account was to be given, have necessarily imposed brevity; in some instances, perhaps, to a degree which is to be regretted; but no student, it is

trusted, will find himself disappointed, unless his views be directed to very minute points of inquiry. In regard to points more strictly geographical, this work has an advantage which no former one could possess; an advantage resting on the corrections recently established by scientific observations. In this respect the delay of publication, rendered unavoidable by the vastness of the requisite researches, has been actually beneficial. The constant accumulation of statistical facts has had a similar effect. Upon other matters it is unnecessary to dwell. A word only need be added on a vexed subject—the best mode of spelling proper names. On this point opinions are almost endless; and neither theory nor practice will afford a standard demanding general obedience. The word “Beekaneer” is an instance. At page 298 of vol. i. not less than eleven modes of spelling it are pointed out,—Bikaner, Bhicaner, Bikaneer, Bickaneer, Bickanere, Bikkancir, Bhikanere, Beekaneer, Beekaner, Beykaneer, Bicanere,—each resting on good authority. Amidst such conflict it would have been almost presumptuous to determine to which mode the preference should be awarded. After much reflection, it was considered to be the safer, as well as the more unobtrusive course, to follow the mode adopted in the official documents of the East-India Company. Those documents have yielded the greater part of the information contained in these volumes; and it is hoped that in adopting the spelling with the facts, the Compiler has not greatly erred.

MAP OF INDIA.

By
JOHN WALKER

The British Territory is coloured Red
Independent States Green
All the rest are under British Protection



Chronological Table of the Acquisitions of the British in India

Date of Treaty	Districts	From whom acquired
1 1661	Bombay	Portuguese
2 1756	Bombay &c.	Peishwah
3 1757 Dec. 20 th	Twenty-six Prasnahs &c.	Nabob of Bengal
4 1759 May 14 th	Madras &c.	The Nizam
5 1760 Sep. 27 th	Burdwan, Midnapoor and Chittagong	Nabob of Bengal
6 1765 Aug. 12 th	Bengal, Bihar, &c.	The Mogul
7 1765 Aug. 30 th	Company, Jaghur, Chingleput	Nabob of Arcot
8 1766 Nov. 12 th	Northern parts	The Nizam
9 1775 Mar. 21 st	Zemindar of Benares	Wazir of Oude
10 1775 Mar. 6 th	Island of Sumatra	Maharajah
11 1778 June 17 th	Nagore	Rajah of Tanjore
12 1778 Sep. 16 th	Goa	The Nizam
13 1786	Pulo Pinang &c.	King of Quetta
14 1792 Mar. 17 th	Malabar, Indigul, Salem, Baranah &c.	Tippoo Sultan of Mysore (Conquered from Tippoo Sultan & ceded to the British by the partition Treaty of Mysore.)
15 1798 July 13 th	Coimbatore, Ganara, Wynaul &c.	Rajah of Tanjore
16 1799 Oct. 25 th	Tanjore	The Nizam
17 1800 Oct. 12 th	Districts acquired by the Nizam from Tippoo Sultan in 1792 and 1799	The Nizam
18 1801 July 31 st	Carnatic	Nabob of the Carnatic
19 1801 Nov. 10 th	Goindwar, Lower Doab, Bareilly &c.	The Wazir of Oude
20 1802 Dec. 31 st	Districts, Bundelcund & Gayerat	Peishwah
21 1803 Dec. 17 th	Kuttack, Balasore	Rajah of Berar
22 1803 Dec. 30 th	Upper Part of the Doab, Delhi, Ahmednuggur &c.	Dowlat Rao Scindia
23 1805 Apr. 21 st	Districts, Gayerat	Gauharwar
24 1816 Dec. 2 nd	Kanmon, part of the Carnatic	Nepal
25 1817 June 15 th	Saugur, Alwar, Darwar &c.	Peishwah
26 1817 Nov. 6 th	Ahmednuggur	Gauharwar
27 1818 Jan. 16 th	Kandahar	Holwar
28 1818	Ajmer	Dowlat Rao Scindia
29 1818	Poonah, Jankan, South, Maharratta Country	Conquered from the Peishwah
30 1818	Districts, the Nerbadda, Sunbhur, Puna &c.	Rajah of Berar
31 1820 Dec. 17 th	Lands in southern Konkan	Rajah of Saurashtra
32 1822 Dec. 12 th	Districts, Bejapoor & Ahmednuggur	The Nizam
33 1824 Aug. 2 nd	Singapoor	Rajah of Johore
34 1825 Apr. 9 th	Malacca	Dutch
35 1828 Feb. 24 th	Assam, Assam, Tripur, &c. Tenasserim &c.	King of Ava
36 1833	Koovay	Rajah of Kooch
37 1833	Synteah	Rajah of Kooch
38 1836	Loolebar	Lapsed Territory
39 1836	Peeroypore	Ditto
40 1838	Part of protected Sikh States	Ditto
41 1840	Jairam	Ditto
42 1841	Karnool	Rajah of Kurnool
43 1843	Bhyndur	Lapsed Territory

Chronological Table &c. continued

Date of Treaty	Districts	From whom acquired
44 1843	Kolaba	Lapsed Territory
45 1843 June	Sindh	Conquered from the Amiers
46 1845	Serampore, Tranquebar	Danes
47 1846 Mar. 2 nd	Jubbulpore, Doab &c.	Dhuleep Sing
48 1847	Part of the Protected Sikh States	Annexed
49 1848	Sattara	Lapsed Territory
50 1849	Punjab	Annexed
51 1849	Jatpore	Lapsed Territory
52 1850	Sindhudpoor	Ditto
53 1854	Nagpoor	Annexed
54 1853	Delapoor	Annexed

Note: The Numbers on the Map refer to the position of the Acquisitions

A GAZETTEER,

&c.

ABOO.

ABOO.—A mountain in the territory of Serohee in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravulli range, but rising far above any other summit. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular,¹ terminating in numerous peaks. The circuit of the base is estimated at from forty to fifty miles—according to Tod² at forty-five. The highest summit, called Guru Sikra, is terminated by a small platform inclosed by a low rampart. The geological formation of this upper part is stated by Burnes³ to be granite, in many places decomposed and falling into flakes. The elevation above the sea assigned to it by Tod,⁴ is 5,000 feet. Jacquemont⁵ states the elevation at 4,500 feet, and appears to have done so in consequence of a conversation with the annalist of Rajasthan. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Dujwara, situate about the middle of the mountain, and five miles south-west of Guru Sikra, the highest summit. The group consists of four temples, arranged in the form of a cross, the principal being that most westerly, dedicated to Rikabdeo.⁶ Tod⁷ says, “Beyond controversy, this is the most superb of all the temples of India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahl that can approach it.” It has been erected on the site of temples dedicated to Siva and Vishnu, and according to tradition,⁸ the founder purchased the site from the ruler of Serohee, by covering as much ground as was requisite with silver coin, and paying it as the price. The outer part of the building is an oblong rectangular court, about 180 feet long and 100 broad, having along the internal faces of the walls uni-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, 161—Burnes' Account of Jain Temples on Mount Abu.
² Travels in Western India, 123.

³ Ut supra, 166.

⁴ Trans. Royal As. Soc. L. 139—Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription.

⁵ Voyages, vi. 407.

⁶ Burnes, ut supra, 162.

⁷ Western India, ut supra, 161.

⁸ Id. 102.

AḤOO.

form cells, opening on cloisters or colonnades highly embellished with columns and pilasters, and having each within an image of one of the twenty-four Jineswars, or deified coryphæi of the Jains. All are constructed of fine white marble, and are of very elaborate and tasteful workmanship. In the centre of the court is the pagoda containing a colossal statue of the deified coryphæus. It is composed of an alloy of several metals, and stands amidst numerous images. Before the temple is an equestrian statue of the founder, Bimul Sah, a Jain merchant of Anbulwars. "The whole of this temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building, and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees (18,000,000*l.*) besides fifty lacs (500,000*l.*), spent in levelling the side of the hill on which it is built." Another temple, dedicated to Nemminath, a twenty-second deified coryphæus, is even superior to that just described and according to native report cost an equal sum. It appears, from an inscription on it,¹ that the foundation took place in 1236; the two other temples are of later date, but not quite 400 years old, and are much inferior to the former two in every respect. All have symptoms of decay, from the effects of time and of earthquakes, and they have sustained considerable injury from the zeal of iconoclast Mussulmans. One of the most singular circumstances concerning these extraordinary buildings is, that the vast quantities of marble which they are constructed, must have been brought from a distance, there being none on the mountain. There are, however, no traces of roads for the conveyance; the violence of the weather on such steep surfaces having probably destroyed them. Near the group is a small but beautiful lake, called the Nuki Talao. A little to the south of the lake is a temple dedicated to Vashishta, a deified sage; and farther east is the fort of Achelgarh, massively constructed of blocks of granite, but now deserted, and, from the ravages of time, ruined. Here, however, are twelve² huge bronze images of Vishalva, the first deified coryphæus of the Jains. The summit is situated forty miles³ north-east of the British cantonment of Deesa, to which it was thought it might afford a useful and excellent sanatorium, from the moderate temperature resulting from its great elevation, the beauty of the scenery, the fertility of the valleys, and the fine sites for building. The sug-⁴

¹ Burnes, ut supra, 163.

¹ Burnes, ut supra, 164.

² Tod, 27.

³ Burnes, ut supra, 161.

ABO—ACH.

was favourably entertained, and a commencement made for carrying it into effect. In 1847, about sixty ladies and gentlemen, with a number of children, were assembled here, and a hundred European invalids were also sent to partake of the presumed restorative powers of the climate.⁴ Its value in this respect must be tested by further experience. Lat. 24° 45', long. 72° 49'.

⁴ Bombay Pol. Disp 27 March, 1844
India Pol. do. 30 Oct
Bombay Military, 15 March, 1848.
Do do. 1 June, 1855.

ABOONUGUR,¹ in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpore, and one² mile north-west of the latter. It is described by Tieffenthaler³ as the shady little town of Abunagar, the street of which, nearly half a mile long, is planted with rows of trees. Lat. 25° 56', long. 80° 52'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.
³ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 109.

ABOOPUR,¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut,² and twenty-three miles north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 48', long. 77° 35'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

ABOR.—A mountain tribe, occupying a tract of country bordering the district of Upper Assam, and intersected by the river Sappoo or Dihong,¹ the remotest feeder of the Brahmapootra. The centre of the tract is in lat. 28° 10', long. 95° 20'.

¹ As. Res. xvii. 307.

ABRAKONUNE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant north-west from Khatmandoo 178 miles. Lat. 28° 46', long. 82° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABRANG.—A town in the native state of Kashmere, or the dominions of Gholab Singh, distant north from Simla 180 miles. Lat. 33° 40', long. 76° 42'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ACESINES RIVER.—See CHENAUB.

ACHALGANJ,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Dude, a town four miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges. Butter² estimates the population at 5,000, of whom 500 are Mussulmans, the rest Hindoos. Lat. 26° 25', long. 80° 35'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 114.

ACHEEN.¹—A native state in the north-western part of the island of Sumatra. Not being a British possession, nor situate on the continent of India, it has, in strictness, no claim to a place in this work; but having been visited by British

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ACH—ADA.

merchants at almost the earliest period of their intercourse with the East, and the connection having, at the distance of more than 200 years from its commencement, been strengthened by a formal treaty, it would seem to require some brief notice. The treaty above referred to was concluded on the occasion of the sovereign of Acheen recovering his throne after a temporary expulsion from it. It bears date 1819; but in 1824 all the British possessions on the island of Sumatra were surrendered to the king of the Netherlands, in consideration of certain concessions made on the part of that sovereign to the British. In the course of the negotiations² preliminary to the withdrawal of the latter from Sumatra, a confident expectation was expressed that no hostile measures would be adopted by the successors towards the king of Acheen; and this was met by the plenipotentiaries of the king of the Netherlands in a spirit of cordiality and tolerance.

Note to Netherl. Plenipo. Treaties with Native Powers, 841.

The chief town, Acheen, is situated on a river about a league from the sea. The port is but indifferent. The number of houses, which are of rude construction, is estimated at 8,000. Lat. $5^{\circ} 35'$, long. $95^{\circ} 45'$.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc. ACHERA, or UCHRA,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is a village on the route from the cantonment of Allgurh to that of Futtehgurh, and twenty-two² miles west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

E.L.C. Ms. Doc. ACHORA.—A town in the native state of Kashmere, in the dominions of Gholab Singh, distant north from Srinagar thirty-eight miles. Lat. $34^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc. ADAM'S BRIDGE.¹—A narrow ridge of sand, nearly closing the Gulf of Manaar, on the north and north-east. Its western extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Rameswaram, near the continent of India; its eastern extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Manaar, lying near the coast of Ceylon; and its length is about thirty² miles, the direction being from south-east to north-west. It is partly above and partly below water; but when covered, has nowhere, it is said, above three or four feet of water, even at high

² As Res. vi. 429—McKenzie on Antiquities on West and South Coasts of Ceylon. Valentia, Travels, i. 344.

³ Jour. Royal Geog. Soc. iv. 7. Horsburgh, East Ind. Dir. i. 544.

⁴ Vol. i. 544.

* Horsburgh says "six or seven leagues."

ADA—ADD.

tides. It is by the Brahmins called the Bridge⁴ of Rama, as along it, according to their mythology, Rama, the renowned deity and king of Oude, aided by Hanuman with his host of monkeys, marched when invading Ceylon to take vengeance on Ravana, the demon giant, who had carried off his wife Sita. Lat. 9° 5', long. 79° 30'.

⁴ As Res. v. 52, and xvii. 608—Wilson on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus.

ADAM'S ISLAND, off the coast of Arracan, situate between the islands of Amherst and Paget, and ten miles from the mainland. Lat. 18° 45', long. 94° 4'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADANADA,¹ in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, the residence² of the Alvangheri Tamburacul, or chief of the Namburis, regarded as the most exalted Brahmins of Malabar, and who, even when the Tamuri rajah or Zamorin was in the height of his power and splendour, claimed to be superior to him, as well as to all Brahmins whatever. The other Brahmins, however, retaliate, and declare the Namburis accursed and degraded. The Namburis profess to abstain from animal food and spirituous drinks; but are a dissolute race, being the usually recognised paramours of the profligate Nair women. The Namburis were much persecuted by Tippoo Sultan, who caused all that could be seized to be forcibly circumcised. On the cession of Malabar to the British government, in 1792, the Namburis were restored to their possessions and privileges by the East-India Company, who caused their ruined temple and the demolished throne of their chief to be reconstructed, and made an annual allowance of 25,000 rupees for the maintenance of the establishment. Distance from Calcut, S.E., thirty-five miles. Lat. 10° 54', long. 76° 5'.

¹ F. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Narrative of Journey from Madras through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 422, 427.

ADDALUR, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Seringapatam, ninety-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. 11° 25', long. 77° 34'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADDANKI, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Hyderabad, twenty-six miles north of the former. Lat. 15° 52', long. 80°.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADDAR, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Chaibassa to Palamow, forty-seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 23° 20', long. 84° 30'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADDOOE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADD—ADEN.

political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant east from Blooj fifty miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $70^{\circ} 29'$.

E I.G. Ms. Doc.

ADDUMDIDGEE, in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Puhna to Dinajepoor, fifty-nine miles north of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $89^{\circ} 2'$.

ADEN.—A town and seaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, and included among the possessions governed by the East-India Company. The territory of Aden consists of a mountainous peninsula, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand, which is nearly covered at high water, spring tides. The town¹ is situate on the eastern shore and surrounded by an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Opposite to, and commanding the town, is the island of Scerah, 1,200 yards in length by 700 in breadth. The geological formation of Aden is of igneous origin, the whole peninsula being little more than a huge mass of volcanic rocks.

¹ Minute, Gov. of Bombay in Parl. Pap. Correspondence relating to Aden, 18.

The seasons may be divided into two, the hot and the cold. The former prevails from the middle of April to the middle of October, and the latter during the remainder of the year. Rain falls occasionally in December, January, February, and April. Upon the whole, the climate is considered both healthy and agreeable.

Aden has been not inappropriately styled the "Eye of Yemen," and, from its position, it may be justly regarded as the key to the Red Sea. Its harbour is represented as the finest in Arabia.² Since its possession by the British, the port has been declared free,³ and no customs-duties are now levied there. Its trade is steadily increasing, and under British management the settlement bids fair to regain its former prosperity, and to surpass in the extent of its commerce any of the ports of the Red Sea. As a military post of great strength, an admirable harbour for steamers, a depôt for coals, and as the entrepôt for an extensive commerce, it has no rival.

² Parl. Papers, ut supra, 28.
³ Legislative Act of Govt. of India, No 10 of 1850.

A brief sketch of the incidents which led to its occupation by the British may not prove uninteresting. In January, 1837, a Madras ship sailing under British colours was wrecked on the coast of Aden. The inhabitants of the town plundered the vessel, and refused to land the crew, or to supply them with provisions; in consequence of which several perished. Such as succeeded in reaching the shore were robbed, and some

ADJUMPOOR.

Mahomedan ladies, bound on a pilgrimage to Mecca, suffered brutal indignities. The government of Bombay felt bound not merely to demand redress for the outrage, but to take such further precautions as should preclude the recurrence of similar enormities. Captain Haines, of the Indian navy, was accordingly deputed to Aden, and obtained from the sultan an assurance of reparation for the plunder of the vessel, and, moreover, a formal consent to the transfer of the peninsula to the British in consideration of an annual stipend. But before the treaty could be signed, or the promise of compensation confirmed, a plot had been formed by the sultan's son for the seizure, at the parting interview, of the person and papers of the British agent. Intelligence of the meditated treachery being conveyed to the British, the interview was evaded. After the lapse of a few months Captain Haines reappeared before Aden, authorized by his government to enforce the completion of the stipulated arrangement. He forthwith addressed the sultan, demanding the fulfilment of the contract; but his requisition was met on the part of the sultan's son by language and conduct the most violent and insulting. "I am," so writes the young sultan, "above you and above my father. If you come to the gate, I will permit you to enter, and then be upon your head: this is the law of the Bedouins." It was obvious that further negotiation must prove futile. The place was attacked by a combined naval and military force, commanded by Capt Smith, R.N., and Major Baile, of the Bombay army, and captured on the 17th January, 1839, with trifling loss on the part of the victors.

A line of works^d has been thrown across the isthmus, for defence against any attack from the Arabs. The ramparts are about thirty feet high, with ample flanking defences, connecting together the spurs of the heights of Aden, which project forward on the isthmus, and are scarped to an equal height with the ramparts. These defences form a position which is considered to be unassailable by a native force. Lat. 12° 45', long. 115° 3'.

^d Bombay Military Disp. 30 July, 1861.

ADJUMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant north-west from Seringapatam 103 miles. Lat. 13° 46', long. 76° 2'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ADJUNTA.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ADJUNTA,¹ in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town on the southern declivity of a pass over the mountains forming the southern boundary of the valley of the Taptee, or province of Candeish. The pass was formerly strongly fortified, and the route at present lies through a massive gateway, formerly defended by two towers, now ruinous, as is the town which gives name to the pass. The area of this ruined town is polygonal, a mile in circuit, and marked out by an excellent stone wall of considerable height, with battlements and large bastions in the European style; and here and there are several towers constructed according to the Indian rules of fortification. The entrance to the town is by a bridge of stone, crossing a wide ditch, extending along the south-western side, but not continued round the remainder. Within the circuit of the wall there is a great number of deserted houses, and a few which, though ruinous, are still inhabited by a small number of families living in a state of great indigence. There is, likewise, a ruinous citadel, now used as a serai, or lodge for travellers. Some small mosques are also standing, and near the gateway is a very deep tank, lined with stone, and filled with excellent water,—an invaluable treasure, as there is a dearth of it in this vicinity. ²On the northern slope of the pass³ towards Candeish, in a deep glen penetrating the inmost recesses of the mountain, is an extensive group of cavern-temples, the most elaborately and skilfully executed of any yet explored in India. Twenty-seven of them have been surveyed, and ascertained to have been intended for Buddhist purposes, either of worship or ascetism.⁴ They are generally spacious, hewn with indefatigable toil, in the solid rock of amygdaloid, and decorated on the inside with a vast profusion of Buddhistic sculptures or paintings. These generally represent, in brilliant colours in fresco,⁴ gay and festive scenes and subjects, apparently marriage processions, or joyous domestic incidents, in which beautiful female figures are depicted, with complexions as fair as those of Europeans. These specimens of art exhibit perfect decorum, and are unpolluted by the revolting grossness and obscenity so prominently obtruded in Brahmunic works of similar description. Captain Gill, an officer on the Madras establishment, has been for some time employed by the government in taking copies of the paintings, several of which

¹ *Trans. of Royal As. Soc. II. 268*—Alexander on Cavern Temples of Adjunta.

² *Jour. Royal As. Soc. xv. part I. p. 55*—Ferguson on the Rock-cut Temples of India.

³ *Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 557-561*—Ralph on Caves of Adjunta.

⁴ *Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 557-561*—Ralph on Caves of Adjunta.

ADJYGURH.

have been transmitted to the Museum of the East-India Company in London.⁵ These cave-temples are excavated in the face of a cliff about 300 feet high, and the series of openings extends along the front of the precipice for the length of about 500 yards. Adjunta is distant from Aurungabad, N.E., 55 miles; Ahmednuggur, N.E., 122; Poona, N.E., 190; Bombay, N.E., 222. Lat. 20° 32', long. 75° 49'.

⁵ Madras Public Letter, 6 Nov. 1850.

*ADJYGURH,¹ in Bundelcund, a hill fort on an isolated summit at the north-western edge of the Bindachal plateau, and separated from its brow by a narrow but very deep and impassable ravine. "The sides² of the elevation are covered with thick jungle, composed of beautiful low trees of every shade of green in their leaves, and every size and shape, from the pinnated peaked leaflet of the tamarind to the broad expanded foliage of the teak."

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, 397—Adam on Geology of Bundelcund.

"Granite,"† according to the writer above quoted, "forms the great body of Adjeeghurh, and sandstone lies over it at the upper part, presenting all round a perpendicular face of rock to the height of between thirty and fifty feet, and constituting a natural barrier of defence, that of itself seemed to render the place impregnable." The sandstone is of reddish hue, and lies in perfectly horizontal strata. North-east of this, and separated from it by a deep ravine, is the hill of Bihonta, of nearly equal elevation, having on its summit a plateau, which, though of smaller area, affords space for the formation of batteries in position to act effectually against the fortresses on the principal hill, the whole summit of which, about a mile³ in circuit,‡ is inclosed by a rampart running round the bold brow of the rock. The parapet⁴ is divided into merlons, resembling mitres, and generally the stones are pointed on the outside with mortar; but the rampart is com-

³ Jacquemont, at supra. *lu.* 413.

⁴ Davidson, *Travels*, i. 238.

* Ajegarh of Tassin; perhaps Ajagarh,¹ or Goatsfort; from Aja, "a goat," and Garh, a "fence."² According to Buchanan,³ Ajayagarh, which means unconquerable fort, as does also Ajeygarh. In the instance, however, of Ajmere, Tod⁴ styles it "Ajamer, or the hill of Aja, which, interpreted, is a goat, not the hill of Ajaya (Victory), as its general acceptance would induce to believe."

¹ Wilson, *Sanscrit Dict.* 12.

² *Id.* 277.

³ *Survey of Eastern India*, ii. 324.

⁴ *Trans. Royal As. Soc. Great Britain and Ireland*, i. 140.

† This, however, is controverted by Jacquemont,¹ who asserts it to be a Syenitic formation.

¹ *Voyages*, iii. 417.

‡ Three miles, according to FitzClarence,¹ who, however, did not visit the plateau.

¹ *Overland Route*, 63.

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posed of immense stones without cement of any kind, and has neither the same dimensions in height, breadth, or depth, for ten yards running. In some places the walls are seemingly composed of stones from Jain temples, being parts of shafts, pedestals, friezes, cornices, and capitals, many of them carved with the utmost freedom and elegance; while there are thousands of idol-groups, both in them and lying under the peepul-trees, and on the ground. Some of these groups were of an infamously obscene description." There are two great masses⁶ of ruins of temples, resembling in architectural character those of Southern India, and covered with most intricate and elaborate sculptures.

Jacquemont, ut
supra, iii. 414.

The* whole surface of the plateau is overspread with shat-tered images and fragments of fine carvings in stone, the sound and durable character of which material defies the pro-longed action of the mountain air; and the carving, though overspread by a minute black lichen, being as sharp as when first chiselled. The temples "are built⁶ of the same material viz. greywacke, and of similar proportions.

⁶ Davidson, ut
supra, i. 271.

"The entrance and hall stand on massy stone pillars, about seven and a half feet high, most exquisitely adorned with ric- foliage, the capitals resembling thick-lipped women of eno- mous fatness, bending down, and looking at the spectat- The idol was placed under the beehive-formed cupola, which is never found in any but Jain temples, on huge masses of d- jointed stones, having been originally built without cemen- The roofs are sustained by immense carved slabs reachi- from pillar to pillar, gradually diminishing to the crest of t- domes. When recently finished, these temples must h-

* As Adjyгурh is not mentioned in Ferishta, nor in the Ayeen Akb- nor probably in any mediæval record of India, Jacquemont asks who c- have raised those immense structures? whence the labour and reaso- requisite for their construction? Perhaps the following extract from- may throw light on the subject. "The name of Ajipal is one of the- conspicuous that tradition has preserved, and is always followed by- epithet of Chukwa, or universal potentate. His era must ever re- doubtful, unless, as already observed, we should master the character- to belong to this race, and which are still extant, both on stone an- copper." Ajipal was probably identical with Ajigopal, represente- local traditions as the founder of the fort, at an era previous to any c- written record.

¹ Annals of Ru-
jasthan, ii. 449.

² As. Ann. Reg.
xi. 4, and of
Chron. 85.
Pogson, Hist. of
Boondelach, 135.

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been most magnificent objects; and none but Hindoo princes, with enormous revenues, could have borne the expense of building them." At present they are tenanted by large monkeys, who find refuge among the intricacies of the architecture, and by serpents of great size and malignity, who glide and harbour among the fragments which strew the ground. There are some long inscriptions, supposed to be in the Palee language; but they have not been deciphered. Within the ramparts are three large deep tanks cut in the solid rock; but the contents being derived from rain, and no care being taken to clear out the deposits of vegetable matter and mud, the water is of bad quality.⁷ On the northern declivity of the hill, and within the defences of the gate of the fort, is a natural well, or chasm,⁸ in the rock, filled with water; the depth is unascertained, but it is said to be several hundred feet.

⁷ Davidson, Travels, i. 271.

⁸ Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 422.

There are two ways⁹ from the plain to the summit. One is a footpath ascending obliquely up the eastern declivity; the other, a difficult road up the northern side. From the spot where the extreme steepness bars farther progress without artificial assistance, the ascent is continued by vast flights of stairs formed in the rock. The way on the north side is flanked by five gateways, situate in succession one above the other; that on the east side by four.

⁹ Id. iii. 414.

Adjyghur seems to find no place in the history of India till towards the close of the eighteenth century,¹ when it was wrested from a Bundela chief, named Bukt Sing, by Ali Bahadur, a descendant from ~~an~~ illegitimate branch of the house of the Peishwa. Shumsheer Bahadur, his son and successor, appears to have acceded in 1803 to the cession made by the Peishwa, of parts of Bundelcund to the East-India Company, and to have sent an order² to the Mahratta commandant of Adjyghur for the evacuation of that place; a British force being at the same time despatched to take possession. This force, after repelling a fierce attack from the troops of Luchmun Singh Dowra, a neighbouring zemindar, arrived before Adjyghur; but the killadar refused to relinquish possession except on the receipt of 13,000 rupees, to discharge arrears of pay. It was agreed to advance this sum, but Luchmun Singh Dowra privately making an offer of 18,000

¹ Trans. of Royal As. Soc. i. 271—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund. Poggson, Hist. of Hoondelas, 136. As. Ann. Reg. xi. 4.

² Poggson, ut supra, 135, 136.

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rupees, the killadar permitted him to enter, and the British detachment was obliged to retire from the place. Luchmun Singh Dowra retained possession of his purchase till the beginning of 1809, when Adjyghur was invested by a strong British force under Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell. Previously,³ on the 22nd of January, the steep and high hill of Regowli, situate eight miles north-west of Adjyghur, strongly fortified and garrisoned by 500 chosen men, was stormed by the British, who, however, met with an obstinate resistance, having twenty-eight of their number killed, and 115 wounded. Of the defenders about sixty were killed, many wounded, and the remainder fled. On the 7th of February, the hill of Bihontah, situate immediately north of Adjyghur, was stormed by the British; and strong batteries being formed on commanding points, such impression was made on the defences of the fort, that Luchmun Singh Dowra surrendered the place on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands in the plain. In the following June, Luchmun Singh Dowra secretly, and without notice, repaired to Calcutta; and the authorities at Adjyghur, alarmed at the measure, determined to remove into the fort his family, whom he had left residing at Tirowni, in the immediate vicinity of Adjyghur. An old man, the father-in-law of the fugitive chief, being directed to make arrangements for removing the females of the family, entered their residence, fastening the door after him. After a considerable time, no sound of life being heard, an entrance was effected by the roof, when all the inmates, women, children, and the old man himself, were found with their throats cut. ~~As those who watched without had not heard any noise, it is plain that the ruffians~~ made no resistance.

³ As. Ann. Reg. 1808, p. 3, and Chron. p. 30.

⁴ De Cruz, Political Relations, 17. E. I. C. Statistics of Native States.

On⁴ the subjection of this territory by the arms of the British, the legitimate rajah, Bukht Singh, attached himself to the victors, and received, in the first instance, a money allowance for his support, which was subsequently superseded by grant of Adjyghur. On the recovery of the portion of count possessed by Luchmun Singh Dowra, that also was granted Bukht Singh, subject to the payment (for the whole) of annual tribute of 7,750 rupees. Bukht Singh was succeeded in 1837, by his son Madho Singh, on the occurrence of whose death without issue, some years afterwards, an attempt v

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made by the widow of the deceased prince to resist the succession of his brother; but without effect.⁵ The family are Hindoo (Bondela Rajpoots). The territory, which is estimated to have an area of 340 square miles, is bounded on the north by the native state of Churkaree and the British district of Banda; south and east by the native state of Punnah, and west by Chutterpore. It extends from lat. 24° 47' to 25° 5', and from long. 80° 8' to 80° 31'. In 1832 it was stated to contain 608 villages, and a population of 45,000. The latest accounts give the revenue at 325,000 rupees, or 32,500*l*. The military force in 1847 consisted of 200 cavalry, 1,200 infantry, and eighteen artillerymen.⁶ Politically, Adjyghur is one of the states connected with the administration of the agent of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

⁵ India Pol. Dispatch. 18 Sept. 1850.

⁶ Foreign Letter from India, 3 Oct. 1849.

The residence of the rajah is at Naashah, a town at the northern base⁷ of the hill of Adjyghur. The population of this town is estimated at 5,000; and it is a neat, regularly-built place, but subject to virulent malaria. This great evil is not, however, found on the plateau on the summit, which has been found to be a remarkably healthy station.⁸

⁷ Jacquemont, *ib.* 416.
Davidson, i 276.

⁸ Buchanan, Survey of East India, *ii.* 324.

⁹ *ib.* 422.

According to the barometrical observations⁹ of Jacquemont, the mean elevation of the plateau on the summit is 1,340 feet above the sea, 860 above the town at its base, or the general level of the surrounding country. Distance of the town of Adjyghur S. from Banda,¹ forty-seven miles; S W. from Allahabad, 130; N.W. from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 625. Lat. 24° 52', long. 80° 20'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

ADONI. ~~ADONI~~ WANNY,¹ in the British district of Bellary, under the presidency of Madras, a town near the north-western frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam. It is described by the Mahomedan historian as "situated² on the summit of a high hill, and containing many ponds and fountains of clear and sweet water, with numerous princely structures." It was considered impregnable, being fortified with eleven ramparts, one within another, and continued to be of great importance until 1786, when it was surrendered, either through treachery or cowardice, to Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, who lost no time in completely dismantling it. Distance from Bellary, N.E., forty-one miles; Madras, N.W., 270. Lat. 15° 38', long. 77° 20'.

¹ E.I.C. MS. Doc.

² Ferishta, *iii.* 134.

ADRAMPATAM, in the British district of Tanjore, presi-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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gency of Madras, a town on the coast of Palk Straits, thirty-four miles west of Point Calimere. Lat. $10^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ADUMPOOR, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeeppoor to Goruckpoor, forty-three miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 41'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ADUSUMALLI, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Guntoor, twenty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

ADWANNY.—See ADONI.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc. Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 102. *Trant, Journey from Ava to Aeng*, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 1155. Government Gazette, May 23, 1820. Asiatic Journal, xiii. 2.

AENG.¹—A village of Arracan, situate on the left bank of the river bearing the same name, and forty-five miles from its mouth. It was formerly a place of some importance on account of the trade between Ava and Arracan, and is represented to have been of considerable size; at the period of Pemberton's visit, however, it contained only 150 houses, built of bamboo, and constructed in the manner usually adopted by the Mughas, —that of raising them on piles two or three feet from the ground. The population, taking on an average five persons to each house, would amount only to 750 souls. The inhabitants consist of Mughas and Burmese. The neighbouring country is fertile, and the plains in its vicinity afford good crops of grain. During the spring tides the river is navigable as far as the village, and at other tides within a few miles of it, and then the cargoes are transferred from the larger boats to the smaller craft, which convey the goods to the town. This place is celebrated as being the commencement of the great route over the Yoomadoug mountains to Ava,² and which derives its appellation from this circumstance. At first the route lies through a very level and fertile country, but the scenery is soon changed, and it proceeds over a succession of low hills till it reaches the village of Sarowah, situate fifteen miles from Aeng. During this part of the route it crosses the Aeng river several times: when not fordable, the river is passed by wooden bridges. From Sarowah, which place is 147 feet above the sea, commences the ascent of the pass. For the first few miles it is gradual, but the last mile or two is excessively steep, and the path is conducted in a zigzag manner to the summit. The part of the road passes through much forest and thick jungle

² Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 104—107.

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about half-way there is a stream very conveniently situated, but the deficiency of water in most places is very great. The stockade of Nariengain is situate on the summit of the pass. It had been strengthened by the Burmese during the war of 1852, and was deemed impregnable. The removal of the British battalion from the vicinity had, however, induced its occupants to relax from their accustomed vigilance, and on the 7th January, 1853, a small force, under the command of Captains Nuttall and Sunderland, succeeded in capturing the fortification by surprise. The distance of the summit from Sarowah is eighteen miles, and the ascent being 4,517 feet, the average rise is 250 feet in the mile. The altitude of Nariengain is 4,664 feet above the sea, and is stated by all travellers of this route to command a most beautiful and extraordinary view. It is thus described by one:—"Here a most splendid panorama presented itself; for on one side, at a distance perhaps of sixty miles, like a reflector, interspersed by numerous blemishes, lay the Bay of Combermere, ~~with all its~~ ~~reflected~~ ~~estuaries,~~ resembling streaks of silver on an emerald ground; above and about us rolled vast volumes of murky clouds, obedient to the sightless couriers of the air, ever and anon unveiling the mountainous region below to our wondering gaze."³ The most difficult portion of the pass is the descent on the eastern side of the mountain, which is much steeper than the other. The distance to Kheng Khyong, the next halting-place, is eight miles, and the descent being 3,777 feet, the average declination is 472 feet in the mile. The second division of the route extends to Maphe Myoo, following generally the course of the Man river, which it crosses many times. This stream, even in the season of inundation, is generally fordable at the place where crossed. Obstacles in the shape of boulders of rock at times present themselves, but do not create much difficulty. After passing the village of Dho, which is situate at the foot of the pass, the remainder of the road to Maphe Myoo runs through an open and well-cultivated country. This village Pemberton justly designates as the "key to the whole position."⁴ From Maphe Myoo the route proceeds over a thickly-wooded country, and passes through several small villages to Tsedo, a distance of sixteen miles, where it separates, one branch running in a south-easterly

³ Calcutta Journ. 1858, p. 157.

⁴ Pemberton, *ut supra*, 106.

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direction to the village of Memboo, on the Irawaddy river, a distance of twenty-two miles; and the other forty-six miles, over a fertile and highly-cultivated country, to Shembegwen Ghaut.

This route is by far the best of those between Ava and Arracan, and a considerable trade was carried on by means of it. It was not traversed by foreigners, at least till the end of the first Burmese war; and the first persons who crossed it were the officers and men of a detachment from Sir Archibald Campbell's army, under Captain Ross, in March, 1826, who effected the journey from Shembegwen Ghaut to Aeng, a distance of 125 miles, in eleven days. Since that, several others have accomplished it; among whom was Mr. Pemberton, whose account of it has generally been followed in the above narration. The village of Aeng is situate in lat. $19^{\circ} 49'$, long. $94^{\circ} 9'$.

Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 7.

AENG RIVER.—A river of Arracan, which rises in the central ridge of the Yoomadoug mountains, in about lat. $20^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 15'$, and after flowing principally in a southerly direction a distance of about sixty miles, discharges itself into Combermere Bay, fifteen miles east of Khyouk Phyou.

AFGHANISTAN, the name given to the northern portion of the region lying between India and Persia. This country being situate beyond the continent of India, and no political relations subsisting between its rulers and those of the British empire in the East, no notice of it in this work can be properly required. It may, however, be desirable to give a brief sketch of its history, brought down to the period of its invasion and subsequent abandonment by the British.

The dominant power in Afghanistan in later times has been exercised by the tribe of Dooranees. Ahmed Shah, the founder of their government, after experiencing many vicissitudes in contests with the Persians and his own countrymen procured himself to be crowned at Kandahar in the year 1747. At his death, the dominions which acknowledged his sovereignty extended from the west of Khorassan to Sirhind, and from Oxus to the sea. His son and successor, Timur Shah, seems to have had no desire as to empire beyond that of preserving the dominions which he inherited. He did not succeed in this limited object of ambition, having suffered from encroachments of the king of Bokhara, against whom he

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ultimately induced to march with an immense army. This movement, however, produced only a peace, by which that prince was allowed to retain all the fruits of his aggressions. By Timur the chief seat of government was removed to Kabool. He was succeeded by Zemaun Shah, a younger son, who repeatedly threatened India with invasion, the last time in the year 1800, when his design was arrested by apprehensions for the safety of his own dominions on the west. He was finally compelled to yield to his elder brother Mahmood, by whom, in accordance with Asiatic precedent, he was imprisoned and deprived of sight. Zemaun Shah had inflicted the like penalties on his elder brother Hoomayon. Mahmood did not enjoy his success undisturbed. His possession of the throne was contested by another brother, named Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and after a severe struggle the latter became master of the prize in dispute, and of the person of his rival. On this occasion Shoojah-ool-Moolk exercised unusual clemency. He imprisoned his brother, but he spared his sight. This humanity was but ill rewarded. In the course of the intrigues and convulsions which marked the reign of Shoojah, in common with all eastern princes, Mahmood obtained his freedom, and reappeared in arms against his competitor. The result was disastrous to Shoojah, who fled to Lahore, where he was confined and plundered by Runjeet Singh. He ultimately escaped and found a retreat in the British territory.

Mahmood owed his success to the talents of his vizier, Futteh Khan; but Kamram, the son of Mahmood, having taken an aversion to the minister, prevailed on his father to imprison him and put out his eyes. Eventually Fattah Khan was murdered with great cruelty. This treatment of the vizier laid the foundation of another revolution, in which the brothers of that personage were the chief actors. Mahmood fled to Herat, where he died, and was succeeded in the portion of authority which he had been able to retain by his son Kamram. The rest of the country passed into the hands of the brothers of Futtah Singh, the most able and active of them being Dost Mohammed Khan. Shoojah made two attempts to recover his lost throne, but failed, and was compelled again to seek refuge beyond the limits of the dominions which he claimed.

About the year 1837, the conduct of certain agents of

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Russia in the countries lying to the westward of India, excited the apprehensions of the British government. It was consequently desired to establish an alliance with the ruling powers of Afghanistan, and overtures were made to Dost Mahomed Khan. They failed: the attention of the British authorities was then turned to the exiled prince Shah Shoojah, and an expedition from British India on a large scale was prepared for the purpose of restoring him to the throne from which he had been expelled. At this time Dost Mahomed held Kabool and a considerable portion of the Huzareh country. The three brothers of Dost Mahomed, Kohen Dil Khan, Behem Dil Khan, and Mehir Dil Khan, held Kandahar with the surrounding country. Herat, the fourth subdivision of Afghanistan, continued to be held by Kamram.

The British force destined to act in Scinde and Afghanistan was furnished partly from Bengal, partly from Bombay, and consisted of 28,350 men. These were to be aided by a Sikh force amounting to 6,000, and by a force nominally assigned to the Shazada (Shoojah's eldest son), of 4,000; while a Sikh army of observation, amounting to 15,000, was to assemble in Peshawur. The chief command was held by Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the army under the presidency of Bombay. The march of the invading force was attended by many difficulties and privations, but it was successfully pursued to Kandahar, where, on the 8th of May, 1839, Shah Shoojah was solemnly enthroned. On the 21st of the same month, the British army was before Ghuznee; on the 23rd, the gates of that place were blown in and the fortress successfully stormed. On the 7th of August, the victors entered the city of Kabool (Dost Mahomed having previously quitted it), and the war was regarded as at an end. A few months dispelled this illusion. The British troops, though engaged in maintaining the throne of the prince, who from the chief city of eastern Afghanistan claimed to exercise the power of a sovereign, found that they were virtually in an enemy's country. The wild tribes manifested the most inveterate hostility; and the 2nd of November, 1841, was signalized by a fearful outbreak at Kabool, in which several distinguished British officers were massacred. Among them was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes. From that time the situation of the British force at Kabool was one of continued

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danger and suffering. Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, arrived to co-operate with the desperate bands previously engaged against them; and late in the month of December, Sir William Macnaghten, envoy in Afghanistan, unfortunately agreed to hold a conference with him. At this meeting the British representative and several officers were treacherously murdered. A convention, under which the British were to evacuate Afghanistan, was subsequently concluded: in the belief that its terms would be observed, the remnant of the army began to move. They were attacked on the road, exposed to miserable hardships from cold, hunger, and fatigue, as well as from the annoyances of the enemy, into whose hands many fell, some as ordinary prisoners, others (including the high-minded Lady Sale and several of her countrywomen) by arrangement with Akbar Khan. The remainder pushed on for Jelalabad, which was held by Sir Robert Sale; but only one European (Dr. Bryden, of the Bengal army), and four or five natives succeeded in reaching it. Such was the fate of a force which, about two months before, numbered 5,000 fighting men, with an array of camp-followers more than three times as many. Other disasters followed, and Ghuznee, so recently and so brilliantly won, returned by surrender into the hands of the enemy. The course of events thus direful to the British army was not less so to the prince in whose behalf it was engaged. Shah Shoojah met the fate which had overtaken so many of his English supporters, and died by the hands of assassins.

Gloomy as were now the fortune and prospects of the British in Afghanistan, the darkness was relieved by many displays of brilliant and successful valour. General Nott at Kandahar, and Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad, must be especially named as having nobly maintained the honour and interests of their country. Preparations were also in progress for vindicating them on a larger scale, before finally abandoning a spot where so much of treachery had been encountered, and so much of disaster incurred. A force of 12,000 men was assembled under General Pollock, and this army, having successfully advanced through the Khyber Pass, joined the force under Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad. General Pollock subsequently advanced towards Kabool; he was joined by the army under General Nott from Kandahar, and on the 15th of

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September, 1842, the British national anthem, pealed forth by the band of her Majesty's 9th foot, with three vociferous cheers from the soldiery, marked the elevation of the British colours upon the spot from which they had not long before been driven under circumstances of treachery and murderous cruelty. One of the most gratifying results of this success was the rescue of the European prisoners from the hands of Akbar Khan. It was not intended to retain possession of Kabool, and after destroying the fort, the magnificent bazaar, the principal mosque, and some other buildings, the British army withdrew, leaving Afghanistan to the anarchy which it seems destined long to endure. Dost Mahomed Khan had surrendered in the course of the war, and it was apparently intended to keep him permanently under *surveillance* within the British dominions; but on the abandonment of Afghanistan he was set at liberty.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AFZULPOOR.**—A town in one of the sequestered districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 141 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AGAI,**¹ in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village eleven miles north-west of Sultanpoor cantonment, and ² *Topography of Oudh*, 114 eighty south-east of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 80. **AGAPOOR,** in the jaghire of Rampoor, in Rohilkund, a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and sixteen miles south-east of the latter. It is situated close to the left bank of the Kosla, in a fertile, open, highly-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AGAWALLEE.**—A town in the native state of Dewas, in Malwa, distant north from Oogain thirty-one miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AGHAGANJ,**¹ in the district of Aldeman, territory of Oude, a village close to the eastern frontier, towards the British district of Goruckpoor. Butter² estimates its population at 200. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AGLAR.**¹—A small river of Gurwhal, rises on the northern declivity of the Surkanda Peak, and about lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$, at an elevation of 7,130² feet above the sea. It flows ² *Jacquemont, iv. 48.*

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rapidly to the westward through a deep and narrow valley, and after a course of about twenty-three miles, falls into the Jumna on the left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

AGNEAPULLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north-east from Hyderabad 155 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$. E.I.C. Ms. B. c.

AGOADA.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa. It is situated on the seacoast, at the entrance of the river leading to the town of Goa, in lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

AGOREE.¹—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore, a town on the right or south bank of the river Sone. It is situated in a wild country, among the mountains of Gondwana. Notwithstanding the poverty, scanty population, and seclusion of the surrounding country, the town contains some remarkable Hindu temples, fine views of which are given by Daniell.² Distance, forty-eight miles south-east of Mirzapore. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGOUTUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Muzufurnugur, situated nine miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGRA.¹—A British district, within the limits of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and denominated from the city of the same name. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Muttra; on the east, by the British districts of Mynpooree and Etawa; on the south, by the territories of Dholpore and Gwalior; and on the west, by the territory of Bhurtpore. It lies between lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$ — $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$ — $78^{\circ} 55'$; is eighty-five miles in length from east to west, and thirty-eight in breadth. Its area comprises 1,560 square miles. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The elevation above the sea of the average water-line of the Jumna at Agra might be estimated at about 650 feet,* and it is probable that, with the exception of the summits of the sandstone hills at Futtehpoore-Sikri, no spot in the district

* The elevation of the mean level of the Shekohabad and Etawa canal, about thirty miles south-east of Agra, is 671 feet,¹ and as the country declines very gently towards the Jumna, a subtraction of about twenty feet may perhaps be safely taken to express the comparative depression of Agra.

¹ Cantley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, Appendix, No. vi. 17.

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has an elevation much exceeding 700 feet. The Jumna, the principal river, touches on the district about five miles north-east of Farah, in lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$, and proceeding in a south-easterly direction, flows along the north-eastern frontier in a very circuitous course of about thirty-seven miles. It then enters the district, and continuing in the same direction traverses it for about seventy-five miles, in a like tortuous line dividing the two pergunnahs of Khundowlee and Ferozabad, which are situate in the Doab, from the other seven on the right bank of the river. From about lat. 27° , long. $78^{\circ} 33'$, it ceases to intersect the district; but for fifty-five miles more forms its north-eastern frontier, dividing it first from the British district of Mynpooree, and subsequently from that of Etawa. The extreme tortuosity of its course greatly detracts from its utility for navigation, even during the rains, when the volume of water is very considerable, sometimes rising as much as eighteen² feet in one night. At that season, however, fleets of ordnance-boats make their way up to Kurnal.³ In the dry season large boats can with difficulty be navigated⁴ higher than the confluence of the Chumbul, fifty-five miles below the southern frontier. For boats of small burthen, the river below Agra is always navigable, though in the dry season not so above the city. "The whole⁴ apparent supply of the Jumna is diverted from its channel to feed the two canals, the east (the Doab canal), the west (that of Feroz Shah), yet the under-current which percolates the gravelly bed, together with the drainage of the intermediate country, furnishes a navigable stream at Agra, a distance of 260 miles by the river's course." The Chumbul, a river running nearly 500 miles, and draining a great part of Malwa and of Rajpootana, flows along the southern boundary of Agra, in a direction from west to east, for fifty miles, having in the rainy season such a body of water as sometimes, in twelve hours, to raise to the extent of six feet the level⁵ of the stream, in the wide bed of the Jumna, into which it discharges itself some miles beyond the frontier of Agra. The Khari, a torrent commencing its course near Kanua, a town of Bhurtpore, and proceeding in a direction first north-easterly and then south-easterly, through the western part of the district, unites with the Bangunga, another torrent of prolonged course, commencing in Rajpootana; and the

² Journ. Royal As. Soc. Oct. 1836, iii. 309—Burr. Regist. of Temp. at Kurrim Khan.

³ Cautley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. ii. 16.

⁴ Report of Special Committee appointed to examine the project of the Ganges Canal, 8.

⁵ Jacquemont, Voy iii. 480.

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combined stream, scanty⁶ in the dry season, but considerable during the rains, is discharged into the Jumna, on the right side, in lat. 26° 59', long. 78° 31'. On the whole, the district suffers from the want of water.⁷ Neither the Chumbul, flowing along the frontier in a depressed channel, beset with deep and difficult ravines, nor the scanty and uncertain torrents of Rajpootana, are much available for irrigation, while the channel of the Jumna is much too deep to allow water to be profitably raised and distributed over the surface of the adjacent country.

The elevated banks⁸ of the Jumna are generally thinly⁹ peopled, and barren, or scantily cultivated. The soil is sandy; and its arid character, as well as that of the climate, indicated by the natural produce, consisting of a species of tamarisk,³ mimosa, capparisa, and tamarind. The water of the wells is frequently brackish;¹ in some the contamination is but slight, in others so considerable as to render the water deleterious. The country on the right bank of the Jumna, in the vicinity of the city of Agra, is particularly ill supplied with water. Hodges² found it very bad, being impregnated with nitre, and the surface of the ground covered with the same salt. The monsoons, or periodical rains, very imperfectly supply the deficiency in a tract remote as well from the snowy range as from the ocean, and under the lee of the table-land of Malwa, or Central India. In some seasons the rains have nearly failed, and in 1837-38 so completely as to produce famine³ to an appalling extent. Much of the aridity no doubt results from the neglect or wilful destruction of those noble works constructed by the early princes of the Timurian dynasty, for the purposes of irrigation. The existence of the vast tank, above twenty⁴ miles in circumference, which Akbar constructed at Futtehpore Sikri, can now be traced only in the scattered ruins⁵ of the embankment.

Kankar, or calcareous ferruginous conglomerate,* is met with in many places; but the most important object presented to the geologist in this district, is the well-marked early sand-

* According to Von Orlich,¹ "low calcareous hills form a semicircle round the town" (of Agra); but Jacquemont states that those petty eminences (*mamelons*), about forty feet high, are found on excavation to be huge deserted brick kilns (*immenses fours à briques*), the ill-baked contents of which have nearly returned to their primitive state of raw clay.

⁶ Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

⁷ Mansel, Settlement of Agra, vi. 15.

⁸ Jacquemont, iii. 462

⁹ Id. 460, 462, 480.

¹ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 115. Mansel, ut supra, 16.

Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 44.

² Travels in India, 126.

³ Cauley, Preface to Report on Central Doab Canal, p. ii.

⁴ Ayeen Akbery, ii. 46.

⁵ Heber, i. 598. Hodges, 129.

¹ ii. 42.

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⁶ As. Res. xv 430, on the Building-stones and Mosaic of Agra.

stone of the hills of Futtehpoor Sikri, on the western frontier: Voysey⁶ thus describes them:—"This low range runs in a nearly north-east and south-west direction, and the dip of the strata, which are very distinct, varies from an angle of 25° to 50°; nearly at right angles to the direction of the hill, in a south-south-westerly direction. It is remarkable that a range of hills, south of Futtehpoor, of the same rock, dips in a contrary direction, the precipitous face being to the southward; and the dip to the northward."

⁷ p. 431.

Voysey supposes that this sandstone overlies granite, that it "forms" part of the great sandstone formation of India, on the north-eastern boundary of which are found Futtehpoor, Sikri, Machkund, Dholpore, Gwalior, Kallinjer, Chunar, and Rotasgher, and that it is connected to the south-west with that of Gondwana." The opinion of Voysey, that this sandstone overlies granite, may seem favoured by the statement of Heber,⁹ that at Kanwah, in this vicinity, is "a remarkable ridge of grey granite, which protrudes itself like the spine of a huge skeleton, half-buried, from the red soil and red rock of the neighbourhood."

⁹ i. 600.

The fort of Agra, the mausoleum of Akbar, the great mosque, and a considerable proportion of the Tajmahal, are built of this red stone, though it is of a disagreeable brick-colour, and but of indifferent quality for the purposes of masonry, decomposing very readily, especially some slaty varieties which contain much mica and iron. The red colour frequently passes into a variety of a grey hue, sometimes abruptly, sometimes gradually; and a considerable quantity of the latter variety has been used in erecting the edifices of Agra.

⁹ Hodges, ut supra, 114 Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, Jan. 1842, p. 24.

¹ ii 357.

The climate has a wide range of temperature. In mid-winter the night frosts and hailstorms sometimes cut off or check the cotton crop, and cover⁹ the tanks with ice.

Bacon¹ reports, that in the beginning of January, "it was intensely cold, and small icicles were hanging from the canvas eaves of our tents, the frost upon the roof having thawed, and run down in moisture, in consequence of the fires which we found it necessary to keep up all night." Yet the midday at the same season has the warmth of an Italian summer. The heat rapidly increases after the sun has passed the vernal equinox. Hodges² found the thermometer reach 106° in the

² Ut supra, 130

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shade in midday in the middle of April. This last-named month, with May and June, constitute the season² of the hot winds, which blow from the west often with great violence, sear all vegetation, fill the air with a dense haze, and raise such clouds of dust and fine sand⁴ as totally hide the sun. The temperature so increases, that in some years strangers in the country have suddenly dropped⁵ dead from its effects in considerable numbers. At this season the ⁶fort* and city of Agra become scarcely habitable by Europeans. Towards the close of June, the commencement of the monsoon in the regions to the south and south-west is indicated by the daily setting in of a comparatively cool refreshing breeze about noon; and at the end of the month, in ordinary favourable seasons, the monsoon commences,⁷ continues through July and August, grows lighter in September, and ceases in the beginning of October. There are two successive crops in the year. The rubbee, or crop reaped in spring, depends on the light rains of the cold season.⁸ It consists of grain and pulse, usually cultivated in the temperate zone, such as wheat, barley, oats, and millet; of leguminous plants, comprising peas, beans, vetches; of various plants cultivated for oil-seeds; besides carrot, coriander, cummin, tobacco, safflower, and flax. But, observes the official authority,⁹ "The seasons at Agra, since the drought in 1837, have been so variable, that any attempt to obtain correct returns of the lbs. avoirdupois per acre of the autumn and spring crop has not succeeded; but there can be no doubt that the produce per acre of the spring crop, in respect to wheat and barley, is from fifteen to twenty per cent. below the upper zillahs (districts) of the Doab."

Of the kurreef, or autumnal crop dependent on the monsoon or periodical rains, the principal alimentary products are maize; several species of phaseolea, such as mung, moth, and mash; cucurbitacea, as melons;¹ and some others, which grow in variety and luxuriance. The culture of rice¹ is not unknown, but from the scanty supply of water it is of very limited extent. The same deficiency nearly precludes the cultivation of sugar and indigo. The only commercial crop of importance is cotton,

* Jacquemont states that he found but one European in the fort; and adds that the palace of Shaljehan becomes in summer an uninhabitable oven.

² Tieffenthaler, Beschreib. i. 118

⁴ Thorn, Memoirs of War in India, 318

⁵ Baber's Memoirs, 395
⁶ Von Orlich, ii 44.

⁷ Mansel, 15.
Tieffenthaler, i. 118.

⁸ Royle, Bot of Himalaya, 10.

⁹ Mansel, ibid.

¹ Tieffenthaler, i. 118.

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² Mansel, ut supra, 6.

which, on an average, occupies a tenth² of the cultivable area; The amount of the demand for land revenue in the year 1846-47 was 1607981 rupees, or 160,798*l*. The population according to census 1848, consisted of 466,313 Hindoos agricultural; 276,350 Hindoos not agricultural; 17,686 Mahomedans and others not Hindoo, belonging to the agricultural class; and 67,871 non-agricultural: making a total of 828,220 and giving an average of 445 persons to each square mile.

³ Mem. on Statist. of North-Western Provinces, 101.

The principal³ towns, Agra, Ferozabad, Chawnee-Nomuhla, Chuk-Awul, with Suwad Shuhur, Bussaye, Pinnah, Futtehpore, and Kootba, are described in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The chief routes through the district are:—1. That from south-east to north-west, from Cawnpore, through Etawa, running in some measure parallel to the left bank of the Jumna, which it crosses at Agra by ferry during the rains, and for the rest of the year by a bridge of boats; and then proceeds in nearly the same direction to Muttra, and subsequently to Delhi. 2. From east to west, from Futtehgurh, by Mynpoore, crossing the Jumna at Agra, and thence by Bhurtpoore and Jeypoor to Ajmere. 3. From north-east to south-west, from Bareilly, by Khasganj, to Agra, crossing the Jumna there, and thence carried on to Kotah and Neemuch. 4. From south to north, from Mhow (the Bombay and Agra road) to Agra, and thence continued across the Jumna to the grand trunk road from Calcutta at Allyghur. Several lines proceed from Agra to various places west and south-west of the Jumna. The Jumna is also used as a channel of transport, communication and travelling, but is ill suited for the purpose, in consequence of its serpentine course, strength of current, and obstacles from rocks and shoals.

⁴ i. 67.

It is intimated by Ferishta,⁴ that the arms of Persia have been felt in this part of India previously to the time of Alexander, and that subsequently no foreign power penetrated so far until Mahmood of Ghuznee, in 1017, marched against Kunnoj, and sacked Muhabun,⁵ within a few miles of the place where Agra now stands. In 1193 Shhabaddin Mohammad Ghori⁶ defeated the army of Jaya Chandra, the rajah of Kunnoj, and Benares, the action taking place near Agra, and close to Chandwar, now called Ferozabad. Sikandar Lodi, Afghar

⁵ Id. 58.

⁶ Ferishta, t. 178. Brief Preface to the History of Guzerat, 81. H. Johnson, Hist. of India, i. 613.

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sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from 1488 to 1517, regarding this part of his dominions as of great importance,⁷ took measures for strengthening his power in it, and making Agra his residence. This prince ended his days there.⁸ In 1526 the city fell into the hands of Baber, but his bravery, military talents, and resources were put to the test in overpowering the obstinate resistance of the Afghan population of the country, who subsequently, under Shere Shah, succeeded in dethroning his son and successor Humayun.⁹ After the restoration of Humayun, his son Akbar recovered the country about Agra in 1559, fortified the city,¹ and in a great measure made it the seat of government, until that distinction was transferred to Delhi by Aurungzebe in 1658.² On the dismemberment of the empire, consequent on the battle of Paniput in 1761, Agra, with its territory, fell under the dominion of the Jat chief of Bhurtpore,³ from which power it passed, in 1774,⁴ to Nujeef Khan, the powerful minister of Shah Allum. Subsequently to the death of Nujeef Khan, Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta chief, seized the territory under colour of a grant from Shah Allum.⁵ Dowlut Rao Scindia, the nephew and successor of Madhajee, assigned this tract to the French adventurer Perron, for the purpose of supplying resources to maintain the large force under his command. In 1803, during the war between the East-India Company and Scindia, Agra was held for Perron by Hessing,⁶ an adventurer of Dutch descent, who, after a brief show of resistance,⁷ surrendered it to General Lake in October of that year, and it was formally ceded to the British by the second article of the treaty of Serjeer Anjenjaum.

AGRA,¹ * a celebrated city, the principal place of the British district of the same name, and of the pergunnah or subdivision of Huzoor Tuhseel, is situate on the right bank of the Jumna. That river during the season of low water is dry in the channel next the town; the deeper channel, through which the entire stream then passes, stretching under the opposite bank, distant nearly half a mile. The portion of the river's bed then left bare was formerly cultivated "to the extent of 150 acres annually,"² and yielded superior market-garden crops. But the vegetation caused impurity to the water and air on the river's banks, while the gardens blocked up the passage to and from the city and

⁷ Tieffenthaler, i 114
Baber, Mem 308.
⁸ Elphinstone, ut supra, ii 85

⁹ Pice, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 754, 784

¹ Elphinstone, ii. 304.

² Id ii. 393.

³ Seir Muta-gherin, iii 202. Scott, Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors, ii 246

⁴ Scott, Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors, ii 258 Quarterly Oriental Mag (Calcutta), March, 1826, p. 93.—Rise of the Jats

⁵ Scott, ii 279.

⁶ Smith, Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Coipa commanded by Europeans in the service of the Native Princes of India, 55

⁷ Bengal Papers relative to Mahratta War in 1803, p. 261.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Mansel, Report on Settlement of Agra, 26.

* Agrah of Tassin; Agra of the Aysen Akbery; ¹ Agra of Brigg's index. ² Id. 44.

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the waterside. Inconvenience was thus frequently caused to loading and unloading the river-craft; and when the place was wanted for the encampment of a native chief, it could not be used." In consequence, the cultivation has been abandoned. The river spreads most widely opposite the fort, and in that part its extreme breadth during the rains is about half a mile.³ A fine strand-road, eighty feet wide, was constructed by the labour of the destitute poor during the dreadful famine of 1838, and extends about two miles from the custom-house nearly to the Taj Mahal. Public-spirited natives have adorned it with ghauts, or passages of stone giving access to the river, which is much frequented for the purposes of bathing and ritual ablution. The material for the roads is kunkur, or calcareous conglomerate, which readily settles into a hard and durable surface. The old walls of the city remain, and mark out a space extending along the river about four miles in length, with a breadth of three; and as the outline does not much deviate from the rectangular, the area is about eleven square miles; but of this not one-half is at present occupied. Tieffen-thaler⁴ mentions that in his time there were two walls, the outer of which comprised a space extending from Secundra to Tajganj, a length of seven miles, with a breadth of three; thus making the area of the ancient city about twenty square miles. Perhaps, however, the accuracy of this statement cannot be implicitly relied on. There is one fine wide street, running from the fort in a north-westerly direction, and nearly bisecting the city. The houses are built chiefly of red sandstone from the hills of Futtehpoore Sikree, and many are three or four stories high. Most of the other streets are narrow and irregular, but kept clean. "The shops contain very few articles; ⁵ many of them are small cabins of about eight feet square, and contain goods in proportion" with their insignificant dimensions.

The city boasts of numerous large structures, memorials of the resources and magnificence of the sovereigns of the Timurian dynasty of Hindostan. The fort,⁶ built by Akbar in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is of an irregular form, but having for its general outline the sides of a scalene triangle,⁷ the base of which, about five furlongs in length, extends along the river. The south-western side is slightly

³ Survey of Fordyce and Maxwell, in Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. 1 pt. III 112.

⁴ Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 114.

⁵ Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

⁶ Iqeen Akbery, li. 45.

⁷ Fordyce and Maxwell, Surv. Map in Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

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concave towards the interior, and is about three furlongs in length; the north-western side is in like manner concave towards the interior, and is about two furlongs in length. The total circuit exceeds a mile.^{8*} The extreme rampart in the time of Thorn was double:⁹ the inner one is described as of enormous height,† with bastions at regular intervals. “There are two entrances,¹ of which that on the north side is magnificent. The gateway lies under a fanciful structure, flanked by two enormous towers, the entire forming an immense mass, pierced with a great number of small windows, indented with a crowd of niches, and covered with carving and mosaic. These last are inscriptions in huge characters of black marble, inlaid in slabs of white marble set in the red sandstone, of which the bulk of the structure consists. The long vaulted passage through this huge mass is decorated with a profusion of most delicate embellishments.” Hodges² mentions that the fort “originally had a double wet ditch of great width and depth, and well supplied from the river;” that is, “was an island formed by three ditches, one face of it,—that to the eastward, being washed to the foot of the walls by the river; the outer ditch,” he adds, “is now totally ruined, the high road going through it.” The inner ditch he describes as very bad in many places, and in several as quite dry. In 1803 this place was invested by the army of Lord Lake, and after some abortive attempts to negotiate, a battery of eight eighteen-pounders being completed, and together with two enfilading batteries, one of four twelve-pounders, the other of two and four howitzers, brought to bear on the south-east bastion,³ produced such terrible effects, that in the course of a day the Mahratta force, amounting to between five and six thousand men, were compelled to capitulate. On that occasion 164 pieces of ordnance † were taken, and treasure to the amount of 264,000*l.*

⁸ Tieffenthaler, i 115.

⁹ War in India, 193.

¹ Jacquemont, iii, 409.

² Travels in India, 115.

³ Thorn, War in India, 189.

* Tieffenthaler states that he more than once made the circuit with care, and found it 2,500 ells; but as the measure termed an ell varies in length in different places, the circumference, as found by this author, is left uncertain. He adds, however, that it cannot be a mile and a half in circuit.

† Von Orlich¹ states the exterior rampart, towards the river, to be eighty feet high.

¹ Travels in India, ii 52.

‡ Among the captured ordnance was a huge cannon, the dimensions of which are given by Thorn,¹ as communicated by a distinguished officer of artillery, who surveyed it on the spot. “The gun is of one cylinder,

¹ 189.

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The buildings most worthy of note within the fortress, are the palace of Shahjehan, his hall of audience, and the Motee Masjid, or Pearl Mosque. The palace is small, and contains only two chambers of tolerable size. Their interior surface is entirely overlaid with white marble, ornamented with arabesques and carvings of flowers. The even surfaces are decorated with mosaics, and the columns with fillets of yellow or black marble. The parts more in relief were enriched with gilding, of which some vestiges remain. Adjoining is the harem, a suite of small chambers, directly accessible only through the imperial apartments. One more highly ornamented than the rest is said to have lodged the favourite consort of the sovereign. It commands a view of the river, through a screen-work of marble, pierced in one place by a cannon-ball, discharged during the siege by the British army. Many of the chambers were refreshed by fountains which played through orifices in the mosaic pavements. Every practicable contrivance was requisite for mitigating the heat, which during the sultry months is so great that the palace is then uninhabitable⁴. for Europeans. Here Shahjehan ended his days in a splendid but vigilantly-

⁴ Jaquemont, iii. 470.

without ornaments; having four rings, two at the muzzle, and the same at the breech. Calibre of the gun, twenty-three inches; metal at the muzzle, eleven inches and a half; diameter of the trunnions, eleven inches; length, fourteen feet two inches; length of the bore, eight feet eight inches; ditto of the chamber, four feet four inches; diameter of ditto, ten inches; length of the cascabel, one foot two inches; weight of the gun, 98,600 lbs. The ball of this gun, when made of cast-iron, weighs 1,500 lbs." General Lake, wishing to send the gun to England, had it placed on a raft, which, not being sufficiently buoyant, sank with the burthen. Spry² mentions, that by order of the British authorities, this extraordinary curiosity in military handicraft was, in 1832, broken up, for the sake of the metal. Bacon,³ however, gives a different account, which is in itself much more likely, and in all probability is true. His statement is, that the gun, after having been sunk into the bed of the river, "remained there, unnoticed and forgotten, until the practice-season of 1833, when it was most cruelly experimentalized upon by the artillery officers, who reduced it to fragments by blasting. An equally grievous offence was committed in the destruction of the Jhoud Bhae, a fine old ruin, about two miles from the city. Without regard to the prejudices of the natives, or the revered antiquity of the building, it was, for the gratification of childish curiosity, mined, and blown into the air. One half of it withstood the shock of twenty-five barrels of powder, and remains a monument of shame to its spoliators. The rest is a heap of rubbish."

² Modern India, ii. 209.

³ First Impressions, ii. 349.

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guarded⁶ captivity, to which he was consigned by his son Aurungzebe.* In the court before this building Tavernier⁶ saw a bath forty feet in diameter; hollowed out of one mass of grey stone. Contiguous is Shah Jehan's audience-chambers, equal in size to his whole palace. Originally it was inclosed merely by arcades, occasionally hung with tapestry. The British authorities have walled up the arches, leaving a few openings to serve as windows, and thus formed a large room, used as an arsenal. Although the excessive heat, during the sultry season prevents Europeans from permanently inhabiting it, an officer⁷ with a company of sepoy is daily on duty in the fort, for the protection of the armory, the medical dépôt, and the treasure belonging to the collectorate of the district. Adjacent is the Motee Masjid, † or Pearl Mosque, styled so on account of its architectural beauty. The exterior is of the red sandstone of which the buildings of the fort are generally constructed, but within nothing is seen but white marble. A quadrangular court, having in the midst a large basin for ritual ablution, is inclosed on three sides by arcades. On the fourth, facing the entrance, and raised some steps above the level of the court, is a large vestibule, the roof of which is supported by a great number of pillars. Above is a terrace, surmounted by a noble dome, and on each side of this is one similar in shape, but of less size. A large and elegant kiosk rises at each extremity of this front, and in the interval between

⁶ Bernier, i. 220.
 Elphinstone, Hist.
 Ind ii. 392.
⁶ Voyages, iii 92.

⁷ Bengal and Agra
 Guide, ut supra,
 118.

* His captivity was shared by Jehanara, the princess royal, to whom Heber thus adverts:—"One of the few amiable characters which the family of Timour can show. In the prime of youth and beauty, when her father was dethroned, imprisoned, and I believe blinded, by his wicked son Aurungzebe, she applied for leave to share his captivity, and continued to wait on him as a nurse and servant until the day of his death." Heber was mistaken in believing Shah Jehan to have been blinded; and his own amiable feelings, impressed, without doubt, by the apparently heroic devotion of the princess, in becoming a participant in her father's imprisonment, have misled him as to the character of the lady, who, according to contemporary writers, bore far less resemblance to Ismene than to Cleopatra, Messalina, or Lucrezia Borgia. Bernier² mentions that the household of the fallen padshah was often scandalized and thrown into confusion by her gross profligacy, which was carried to a degree too revolting to be dwelt upon. Tavernier³ also mentions plainly, "*la liaison criminelle quelle (Jahanara) avoit avec lui (Shahjahan), et on voit tout ensemble sa fille et sa femme.*"

¹ Journal, i. 654.

² l. 16.

³ iii. 322.

† From *Moti*, "pearl," and *Masjid*, "mosque."

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these are seven others, equidistant. The view of the spectator, completely secluded within the precincts of this building, rests undisturbed on a scene of tranquil solemnity. The interior of the mosque is of an oblong^a shape, well proportioned, and highly embellished. The celebrated Tajmahal,^b or mausoleum of Shahjehan and his consort Arjimand Banoo, surnamed Mumtazi Mahall, is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, outside the city, and about a mile east of the fort, with which it communicates by a recently-constructed road. As the intervening ground was covered with ruins of great size and excellent workmanship, much labour and cost were required to level the way, it being frequently necessary to cut it through walls of solid masonry eight or ten feet thick, and so well cemented that it was found requisite to blast^c them with gunpowder. The extreme outline of the Tajmahal is a vast rectangle formed by a great wall of red sandstone. According to Sleeman,^d "the quadrangle is from east to west 964 feet, and from north to south 329." One of the longer faces has a northern aspect, and rises directly from the river; its red hue, in the opinion of Jacquemont,^e forms a disagreeable contrast to the dazzling whiteness of the rest of the building. At each extremity of this face, but within the quadrangle, and filling up its north-eastern and north-western angles respectively, is a mosque, or at least a building in the usual style of such edifices. They are constructed principally of red sandstone, but have interspersed embellishments of white marble, and are each surmounted by three domes^f of the same material. Only that on the western side, however, is used as a mosque, the other having been built merely for the sake of uniformity. This

^a Roberts, *Scenes in India*, ii. 81. Bacon, *First Impressions*, ii. 351.

^b Bengal and Agra Guide, *ut supra*, 114.

^c Von Orlich, ii. 45.

^d Rambles and Recollections, ii. 33.

^e *lit.* 406.

^f Sleeman, *ut supra*, engraved illustrations.

* Probably Tajmahal, "imperial building," or "finest of buildings;" from Taj, "imperial diadem or crown," and Mahall, "building." Elphinstone¹ considers that the name "Taj Mahal is a corruption of Mumtaz Mahal, the name of Shah Jehan's queen, whose sepulchre it forms;" but Bernier,² who was in the country while the building was in progress, denominates it *Tajie Mahal*, or "crown of the harem." So little did the memory of the Begum appear to have been associated in the popular mind with the fame of the building, that Trefenthaler,³ though a man of learning, and personally well acquainted with Agra, denominates the Tajmahal merely the monument of Shahjehan, making no mention of his consort, whose remains it also contains. Von Orlich⁴ styles it the "*Tauje Mahal*, or the diamond of seraglios."

¹ *Hist. of India*, ii. 398.

² *l.* 10.

³ *Beschreibung von Hindustan*, l. 116.

⁴ *l.* 44.

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sandstone was brought from the rocky hills about twenty-five miles to the west; but it is in all respects ill suited for such distinguished works, as, in addition to its undignified and unprepossessing appearance,⁴ resembling brickwork, it decomposes readily. The Tajmahal, or actual mausoleum of the imperial couple, is situate on the north side of the quadrangle, looking down upon the river. The whole area before it "is laid⁵ out in square parterres, planted with flowers and shrubs in the centre, and with fine trees, chiefly the cypress, all round the borders, forming an avenue to every road. These roads are all paved with slabs of freestone, and have running along the centre a basin, with a row of *jets d'eau* in the middle, from one extremity to the other.* These are made to play almost every evening." Above the level of this extensive inclosure, and ascended by a noble flight of marble steps, rises⁶ the terrace of white marble, on which is situate the sepulchral edifice. This terrace, about 400 feet square, and 60 high, has for its upper surface a platform paved with large slabs of the same material with the steps by which it is reached, highly polished, and formed into regular squares, having the seams marked by narrow streaks of black marble neatly inlaid. At each angle of the terraced platform is a minaret about 100 feet high, surmounted by a light kiosk or cupola, supported on eight pillars, and commanding a grand view of the Jumna, the surrounding country, the fort, the city, and a striking expanse of ruins. The ground-plan of the mausoleum, rising in the midst of the platform, bears in size such a proportion to the area of the latter as to admit of an open space of about forty feet around the base. The length and breadth are equal, being each about 190⁷ feet, and the ground-plan is an irregular octagon. The four sides, facing the cardinal points, are equal, each being 140 feet in length, and much larger than the remaining four, which, however, resemble the larger sides in being equal to each other. Each angle is surmounted by a slender minaret. A dome rises equidistant from the angles and sides, and is flanked east and west by a light kiosk or cupola, supported on isolated columns. The great dome is represented to be 70⁸ feet in diameter,

⁴ As, Res. xv. 430—Voysey on the Buildings of Agra.

⁵ Sleeman, ut suprè, 33.

⁶ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 198.

⁷ Id. 199.

⁸ Id. 19.

* The sources from which is obtained the water thus expended are not specified, although, from the circumstances of Agra, some explanation was necessary.

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and 260 in height, from the foundation of the lower terrace. It is crowned by two gilt globes, one above the other, a gilt crescent surmounting the whole. The sepulchral apartment in the interior is a regular octagon, each side of which is twenty-four feet in length. Here repose the remains of the Padshah Shahjehan, and by their side those of his consort Arjimand^{*} Banoo,¹ surnamed Mumtazmahal and Mumtaz Zemani.² The actual tomb or sarcophagus of the empress is covered with arabesques,³ fanciful mouldings, flowers, and other decorations, displaying the exercise of an invention fertile but capricious. Interlaced with the flowers and arabesques are numerous inscriptions taken from the Koran. The tomb of Shahjehan is a little higher than that of his consort, and is profusely decorated. These tombs are within a common inclosure of marble railing, or lattice-work, of extraordinary lightness. The ceiling is dome-shaped; over it is the spacious apartment under the principal dome, and around are several corridors⁴ and smaller apartments.⁵ On the floor of the upper one are two cenotaphs, corresponding to those below, and surrounded by a screen-work of marble six feet high, loaded with elaborate wrought mosaics. Above rises the great dome which "is so profusely⁶ clustered with fruits, flowers, and foliage of the same splendid description, as to have the appearance of a blooming bower;† and there can be little doubt that it was intended to convey an idea of the blissful seat of Paradise." So curious is the workmanship of the mosaics to be, that "a single flower in the screen around the tomb or sarcophagi contains a hundred stones,⁶ each cut to the exact shape necessary, and highly polished; and in the interior of the building there are several hundred flowers, each containing a like number of stones." The stones are enumerated as

* Noble princess; from Arjimand, "noble," and Banoo, "princess." Mumtazmahal, "choice one of the palace," or "First of the harem;" Mumtaz, "select," and Mahal, "palace or harem." Heber,¹ and a number of other writers, erroneously state that the name of the princess whose memory Shahjehan honoured with this monument was Noor-jehan. Noor-jehan was the queen-consort² of Jehangir, the father of Shahjehan, and lies buried³ at Lahore. Arjimand Banoo, or Mumtazmahal, was daughter of Asaf Khan, the brother of Noor-jehan.

† The reader must make allowance for the enthusiasm of the observer. A bower of mosaics can hardly be very "blooming."

¹ Thorn, 199.

² Jacquemont, *ill.* 466.
Thorn, 208.

³ *As. Res.* vi. 76—Hunter, *Journey from Agra to Oujain.*

⁴ Jacquemont, *ill.* 466.

⁵ Heber, I. 590.

⁶ Thorn, 201.

⁶ *As. Res.* xv. 454—*Voysey on the Building-stones and Mosaic of Agra.*

¹ I. 589.

Ritter, *Erdkunde*, v. 1180.

Bacon, *ii.* 380.

Hamilton, *Description of Hindostan*, i. 366.

² *Autobiographical Memoirs of the Emperor Jahangir*, 27—Price's Translation.

Elphinstone, *Hist. of India*, *ii.* 315, 320.

³ Elphinstone, *ii.* 351.

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twelve different kinds:—1. lapis lazuli; 2. jasper; 3. heliotrope; 4. calcedonic agate; 5. calcedony; 6. cornelian; 7. sard; 8. plasma, or quartz, and chlorite; 9. yellow and striped marble; 10. clay-slate; 11. nephrite, or jade; 12. shelly limestone, yellow and variegated. Jacquemont observes lapis lazuli is the only stone of any value in this monument, in which the Persian historians see nothing but diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. It is used in great profusion in the arabesques and designs of flowers, but only in the interior. Exclusively of the materials of the mosaics, the terrace, the minarets, and the principal buildings, are altogether externally and internally constructed of white marble, or at least overlaid with it, so that no other is seen. It is represented to have been brought from Jeypoor, 130 miles to the west, and as well as the other materials, except the sandstone, to have been presented as tribute. Tavernier,⁷ who had an opportunity of observing the progress of the work, states that 20,000 men were incessantly employed on it for twenty-two years.*

⁷ Voyages, iii. 94.

Shahjahan⁸ commenced another mausoleum for himself on the left or north-east bank of the Jumna; but the civil wars which led to his deposal, cut short the undertaking. To the north-east of the city, higher up the river, and on the left or opposite side of it, is the Rambagh,† a sort of pleasure-ground, laid out in a style similar to that in front of the Tajmahal. It is chiefly remarkable for an antique mausoleum of great dimensions and elaborate workmanship, known by the name of the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulat.‡ It is, however, now much

⁸ Tavernier, Voyages, iii. 94.

‡ As might be expected, where there are no certain grounds upon which to form an estimate, the expense of the building is variously stated. Tavernier merely mentions that the cost, it may be well supposed, was excessive; and adds that the means used to supply the deficiency of scaffolding cost as much as the permanent building, as, in consequence of the scarcity of timber, its place was supplied by temporary brick contrivances, even for the centering of the arches. Dow, as quoted in Jacquemont,¹ states the amount at 750,000*l.*; Thorn² at 960,000*l.*, Sleeman at 3,174,802*l.* The first-named sum is equal to the cost of erecting the noble cathedral of St Paul's, London, where labour is so much better paid than in Hindostan; and where stone must be brought from a very considerable distance. The last is four times as much.

¹ iii. 407.
² 203.

† Probably the garden of Ram, or the deity; from Ram, "the deity," and Bagh, "garden."

‡ Stay of the empire, or prime minister; from Itimad, "support," and

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decayed; and its coating of stone having in many places fallen off, the internal structure of crude brick and mud appears. Adjoining the fort on the north-west, is the Jama Masjid, or Great Mosque, an immense⁹ pile of building, in general in the same style as that of the interior of the fort. It has a spacious rectangular court, surrounded in the interior on three sides by a gallery elevated a few steps above the level of the inclosure, which has in the middle a basin for ritual ablutions. The body of the building fronts the entrance, and has a great terraced roof, surmounted in the middle by an enormous dome; but the whole is going fast to ruin.¹ Of modern buildings the most worthy of note is the college,² situate on the west of the city, and consisting of a fine quadrangle, having a turret at each corner, and two principal entrances. The Metcalfe Testimonial is considered to possess some architectural beauty. The character of the "testimonial;" however, seems remarkable; the building consisting of a dancing-room and refectory, with some subordinate offices. Adjacent to the city, on the west, is the Government-house, the official residence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

The civil lines are on the north-west of the city, and inclose various offices of government. The magistrate's cutchery is to the south of the town, between the civil lines and the cantonments; and opposite to it is a printing-office, called the Agra Press. There is also a banking establishment, carrying on business under the name of the Agra Bank. The church is a handsome building, capable of containing about a thousand persons. There are two places of worship for Romanists, and

Daulat, "empire." There is some uncertainty as to what prime minister lies buried here. Jacquemont says that there is no inscription on the sarcophagus; but adds, that it was built by Arjumand Banoo, the favourite consort of Shahjehan, to receive the remains of her father Asaf Jah, or Asaf Khan. Sleeman³ states the mausoleum to be that of Khwaja Aeeas (correctly Gheias?), the father of Asaf Jah, and grandfather of Arjumand Bando. Of these conflicting authorities, that of Jacquemont is probably to be preferred, as his guide was a gentleman (Doctor Duncan) reputed to be well versed in Persian literature, and in the history of India. On the character of the building, opinions differ widely. Sleeman³ states that it is "an exceedingly beautiful building," and Heber,⁴ that "it is said to be very beautiful;" Jacquemont, that it is in the most execrable taste; and the latter impression is that also of another author.⁵

⁹ Jacquemont, iii. 476.

¹ Heber, i. 588.

² Bengal and Agra Guide, vol. i. pt. iii. 120.

³ ii. 41.

⁴ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 315.

⁵ ii. 41.

⁶ i. 500.

⁷ Bacon, ii. 883, 888.

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one for Baptists. Among the benevolent establishments of the place may be noticed the Orphan Institution, which originally supported 2,000 children, but now not above a tenth of that number. The Church Missionary Society has a branch here, but on a small scale. The Relief Society affords alms and medical aid to the indigent. The Kotwal, or office of the principal police establishment, is in the centre of the town.

Agra being the seat of the subordinate government of the Upper or North-West Provinces, has revenue and judicial establishments, corresponding with those at Calcutta, which control those branches of administration throughout the Lower Provinces. The local civil establishment for the district consists of the usual functionaries, European and native. The military lines are outside the city wall, a mile and a half south of the fort, and about the same distance from the right bank of the Jumna. The lines, barracks, and officers' quarters are dry and well ventilated. This station is within the Meerut military division, and is usually occupied by a considerable body of European and native infantry and artillery.

The climate of Agra is considered healthy from November till the end of March; the air being dry, from the sandy nature of the soil, and cool and bracing during the night, though rather hot at midday. During the hot winds which prevail in April, May, and the early part of June, the climate is distressing and prejudicial to the European constitution; producing apoplexy, dysentery, dyspepsia, fevers, acute and intermittent, and severe ophthalmia. The rainy season, from the latter part of June to the middle of September, is still more unhealthy; yet even then the average amount of disease is rather below than in excess of that of the generality of stations in the North-West Provinces. The only decidedly unhealthy locality in Agra or its neighbourhood is the fort; and this, in consequence of its position on the bank of the Jumna, where a slimy deposit takes place at the end of the rains, which, aided by the high walls, dense mass of buildings, and deep stagnant ditch, becomes a fertile source of disease during the hot and rainy months. The markets are supplied with poultry, butchers' meat, or such vegetables as are in request by Europeans. Peas, greens, asparagus, cauliflower, French-beans, and artichokes, succeed well in the cold season.

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Much cotton is sent in boats down the Jumna to the lower provinces from Agra, the produce either of the district, or of the neighbouring one of Muttra, or of the adjacent territories of Bhurtpore or Dholpore, and Gwalior. Salt is a still more important article of commerce, as none is prepared in the Doab; and being principally brought from Rajpootana, it passes in large quantities through Agra.

³ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. pt. iii. 127.

In 1839 the population was officially estimated at 65,250,³ exclusive of those within the military cantonments, who were conjectured to amount to 10,000 more. The results of a census taken in 1846⁴ are not greatly dissimilar; 66,003 being the number of inhabitants assigned to the city, and 10,567 to the cantonments. Two years afterwards the accuracy of this census was tested in a few instances, and an increase of about six per cent. was observable. Such an increase was believed to be rendered probable by change of circumstances and the operation of natural causes.

⁴ Memoir of Statistics of North-Western Provinces, 100, 101.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes.

Agra⁵ is N.W. from Calcutta 783 miles, N.W. from Allahabad 288, N.W. from Cawnpore 179, S.E. from Delhi, by Allyghur, 139. Elevation above the sea probably about 650 feet. Lat. 27° 10', long. 78° 5'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGRAHAUT,⁶ in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Cuttack to Ballasore, nine miles north of the former. Lat. 20° 31', long. 85° 59'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGROHA, in the British district of Hurrana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Sirsuh, twelve miles north of the former. Lat. 29° 18', long. 75° 44'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AGUR,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a large town on the route from Oojein to Kota, forty-one² miles north-east of former, 101 south of latter. It is situate in an open plain on the north-east of an extensive and fine tank. It has a rampart³ of stone, and within it a well-built fort, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. In 1820 it had a population⁴ of about 30,000, and an armed force consisting of 1,200 swordsmen and spearmen, 250 matchlockmen, and 200 cavalry. Elevation above the sea 1,598⁵ feet. Lat. 23° 41', long. 76° 2'.

² As. Res. vi. 65—Hunter, Nar. of Journey from Agra to Oojein.

³ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 17.

⁴ Malcolm, Central India, ii. 476.

⁵ Id. ii. 348.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

AGUSTMOONDI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village

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with Hindoo temple, on the route from Sireenuggur to the temple of Kedarnath, and twenty-five miles south of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Mundagnee, at an elevation of 2,561 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

AHAR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Moradabad, twenty-two miles east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHEERWARREE, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Sholapoor to Beejapoor, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHEERWAS.—See AIRWAS.

AHEREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-east from Nagpore 130 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHERWA,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpour, and seven miles south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 123.

AHIRO.—See UHROW.²

AHLADGANJ,¹ in the territory of Oude, a province named from one of its towns. It is bounded on the north-west by the district Bainswara; on the north by Salon; on the east by Partabgarh; on the south-east and south-west by the British district Allahabad. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$ — $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 8'$ — $81^{\circ} 47'$, is about twenty-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and eighteen in breadth. It contains the following subdivisions:—1. Ahladganj.² 2. Bihar.³ 3. Manikpur. 4. Rampur. Ahladganj, the town from which it is named, is situate two miles south-west of the route from Banda to Partabgarh, twenty-two miles south-west of the latter, $114^{\frac{1}{2}}$ east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Butler, Topography of Oudh, 98.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 79.

AHMADGANJ,¹ in the British district of Futtehpour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpour, and thirty-six miles south-east of the latter. The road in this

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

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part of the route is rather good, the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

AHMEDABAD, a British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay: it is bounded on the north by the Guicowar's dominions; on the east by the British district of Kaira, and the territory and gulf of Cambay; and on the south and west by Kattywar. It extends from lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$ to lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, and from long. $71^{\circ} 26'$ to long. $72^{\circ} 50'$; and is 148 miles in length from north to south, and sixty-two miles in breadth. It contains seven talooks or subdivisions, with an area of 4,356 square miles, and a population of 650,223.¹ The district is traversed from north to south by the river Sabur Muttee. The general appearance² of the country is almost that of a perfect level, the land appearing as if it had been abandoned by the sea at no very remote period, according to the reckoning of geologists. A tract running from the head of the Gulf of Cambay to the Bunn of Cutch is still subject to be covered with water. In the Gogo pergunnah, lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, there are some rocky hills; but from these, as far north as the town of Ahmednuggur, in Guzerat, lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, there is no hill larger than a sandhill, and no rock or stone to be met with, except on the verge of the two points taken. Beyond Ahmednuggur commences the hill country, whence was brought most of the stone employed in Mahomedan architecture, the fine remains of which still adorn the city and neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. The surface of the country being thus level, there are no ghauts or passes. The roads even in the fine weather are heavy, as the soil is such as to fall into deep sand when much trodden over. The want of material is the great drawback to the construction of roads in this collectorate. In the rains they are impassable for wheeled carriages; in many places they form the drains of the country, and in wet weather, should an inquiry be made as to the locality of the cart-road, a small river or lake would probably be pointed out. The climate during the hot season is dreadfully sultry.³

The state of the collectorate,⁴ as regards the circumstances of the people, is represented to be very superior to the general condition of the inhabitants of the Deccan. The villages for the most part consist of substantial houses of brick and tiles,

¹ Census of 1861.

² Bombay Revenue Com. 8 April, 1846.

³ Trans. Med and Phys. Soc Calcutta, 1. 38 — Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

⁴ Rev Consultations, ut supra.

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with only a small proportion of huts. In some of the larger villages there are houses with upper stories, and the appearance of the inhabitants indicates them to be in possession of every ordinary comfort. They are generally well clothed, not excepting even the lower classes. Their food is grain of various qualities, from rice to bajree, according to their means. A disposition to apply native energy and capital to the development of the resources of this district has recently manifested itself among the population of one of its towns. It being suggested that greater facility of communication between the town of Dhollera and the port of the same name would conduce to the prosperity of those places, a company of native speculators undertook to effect the object by means of a tramway⁵ The distance to be traversed is four miles. Sanguine expectations are entertained that the scheme will prove highly profitable to its projectors; and if this be the result, the investment of native capital in works of public utility may be looked for in other quarters of the presidency.

⁵ Bombay Public
Disp. 11 Sept.
1850.

The revision⁶ of the government land assessment is in progress, but this collectorate is not yet in a condition for the strict enforcement of a revenue system adapted to more settled districts. The country is inhabited by a race only recently reclaimed from lawless habit, who are yet to be confirmed in a course of peaceful industry, to which, however, it is stated, they are gradually becoming more devoted. At present the chief object sought is to induce permanency and regularity of cultivation by light rates of assessment, the utmost simplicity of system, and a total abstinence from all vexatious interference with existing immunities.

⁶ Bombay Rev.
Disp. 2 Aug. 1846.

In 1846 an English school was established in this collectorate, which, in 1851, contained ninety-nine pupils. The number of government vernacular schools, with the number of pupils attached to them, stood as follows, at the close of the two years 1850 and 1851:—1850—Schools, 8; pupils, 644. 1851—Schools, 9; pupils, 655.

⁷ Educational
Report.

AHMEDABAD,¹ in the presidency of Bombay, the principal place in the British collectorate of the same name, is situate on the east or left bank of the river Saburmuttee. An English observer says:² "From being formerly one of the largest capitals in the East, it is now only five miles and three-quarters in

¹ E I C Ms' Doc.
Tod, Travels in
Western India,
237.

² Forbes, Oriental
Mem. ii. 102.
Tieffenthaler,
Beschreibung von
Hindustan, i. 269.

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circumference, surrounded by a high wall, with irregular towers every fifty yards, in the usual style of Indian fortifications; there are twelve principal gates, and several smaller sally-ports." At the commencement of the seventeenth century, a very florid description of its glories was given by a native³ writer. "The houses of Ahmedabad are in general built of brick and mortar, and the roofs tiled. There are 300 different mohullas (wards), each mohulla having a wall surrounding it. The principal streets are sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast. It is hardly necessary to add that this is, on the whole, the handsomest city in Hindoostan, and perhaps in the world." Its condition in 1780 is thus described by a judicious military historian⁴ of our own country: "The walls of Ahmedabad are of immense extent, and, for so vast a city, were remarkably strong. Though this ancient capital was considered in a comparatively deserted condition, even at this period, it was supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants." Its present decayed state, however, affords indications of its former grandeur, when the mosques and palaces were numerous and magnificent, the streets regular and spacious, and many aqueducts, fountains, and seracs, or public lodging-houses, conducted to the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants and visitors. The noblest architectural relic is the Jumma Musjed, or great mosque, built by Ahmed Shah of Guzerat, the founder of the city. The mosque "stands⁵ in the middle of the city, adorned by two lofty minarets, elegant, proportioned and richly decorated; each minaret contains a circular flight of steps, leading to a gallery near the summit." "The domes⁶ of the Jumma Musjed are supported by lofty columns, regularly disposed, but too much crowded; the concave of these cupolas is richly ornamented with mosaic and fretwork. The portal corresponds with the rest of this stupendous fabric, and the pavement is of the finest marble. This mosque occupies the western side of a large square, in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountain for ablutions called the Wazzoo, preparatory to the namauz or prayer. Such reservoirs and fountains are made near most of the mosques, for the convenience of the congregation. The other sides of this spacious area are rendered useful and ornamented by a surrounding corridore of elegant columns, supporting a

³ Feriasta, iv. 14.

⁴ Duff, ii. 405.

⁵ Forbes, ut supra, ii. 198.

⁶ Id. ibid.

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roof of light domes, forming a cloister round three parts of the square. Its interior walls and cornices are ornamented with sentences from the Koran, emblazoned in a beautiful manner. An uncommon degree of solemnity characterizes this Jumma Musjed. Grandeur and simplicity unite, and fill the mind with reverential awe." Near this superb structure is the mausoleum of the founder and his sons, and adjoining is the cemetery of the less eminent members of his family. Another noble structure is the mosque of Sujaat Khaun, which, "though less magnificent,⁷ is more elegant than Sultan Ahmed's. The columns and arches are finely proportioned, and the whole structure of the purest white marble." Next worth notice "is the ivory mosque,⁸ which, though built of white marble, has obtained that distinction from being curiously lined with ivory, and inlaid with a profusion of gems, to imitate natural flowers, bordered by a silver foliage on mother-of-pearl." Near the city wall is a beautiful tank, or small lake, called Kokarea, a mile in circumference, lined with hewn stone, and a flight of steps all round. There are four entrances, through gateways, adorned with cupolas supported on pillars. In the middle of the lake is an island, in which are a summer palace and small pleasure-ground: Access to this retreat was gained by a bridge of forty-eight arches, now dilapidated. Two miles from the city, on the banks of the Saburnuttee, is the Shahbagh, or royal garden, a summer palace, built by Shahjehan, when he governed Guzerat as viceroy of his father Jehangir. It is an extensive structure, of complicated plan; and though now little more than a collection of ruins, plainly appears to have been constructed with great cost, and in an elegant taste. The gardens everywhere had abundance of the finest water, from fountains and aqueducts supplied by the Saburnuttee; and though they are much defaced, they still contain a great number of fine shrubs and trees, of great age and size.

Ahmedabad was formerly celebrated for its commerce and manufactures in cloths of gold and silver, fine silk and cotton fabrics, articles of gold, silver, steel, enamel, mother-of-pearl, lacquered ware, and fine wood-work. Excellent paper was also made here, and there were many artists in portrait-painting and miniatures. The trade in indigo, cotton, and opium was very great. But all this prosperity was swept away by the rapacity

⁷ Forbes, *ut supra*,
ii. 198.

⁸ *Id. ib.*

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of the Mahrattas; and the competition of British goods, so much lower in price than those of India, must effectually prevent the revival of the manufacturing industry of this place.

⁹ Ferishta, iv. 14.

¹ Elphinstone, Hist of India, ii. 237, 238.

² Duff, Hist of Mahrattas, ii. 66.

The city was founded⁹ in the year 1412, by Ahmed Shah, of Guzerat, on the site of the more ancient city of Yessavul. In 1572 it was, with the rest of Guzerat,¹ subjugated by Akbar. The decay of the realm of Delhi, and the rise of the Mahrattas, led to further changes. As early as 1737 the authority of the court of Delhi in Guzerat was no more than nominal,² and various leaders, Mussulman and Mahrattas, contended for the possession of Ahmedabad. In the year last named, it fell into the hands of two of these combatants, who, though of different creeds, had united their army for the promotion of their personal interests, and now exercised an equal share of authority, and divided the revenues between them. The Mahratta chief (Dammajee Guicowar) having subsequently been imprisoned by the Peishwa, the agent of his Mogul partner took advantage of his absence, to usurp the whole power of the city, permitting Dammajee's collector to realize his master's pecuniary claims. Dammajee, on obtaining his liberty, united his forces with those of Ragonath Rao (a name well known in the history of that period), who was engaged in an expedition for establishing the Peishwa's claims in Guzerat; and the combined armies gained possession of Ahmedabad in 1755. In 1780 it was stormed and captured by a British force under General Goddard. The British, however, did not then retain it. The place returned to the Mahrattas, with whom it remained until 1818, when, on the overthrow of the Peishwa, it reverted to the British government.

³ Bombay Rev. Disp. 20 April, 1844.

⁴ Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852

⁵ Friend of India Journal, Sept. 1852, p. 615.

On its present condition there is little to remark. The city walls,³ which have been already noticed, were thoroughly repaired in 1834, at a cost of 250,000 rupees. An ample supply of water is raised from the river, and distributed throughout the city by means of pipes.⁴ The population is said to amount to 130,000 inhabitants.⁵

One of the government English schools has been established in this town, which was opened on the 1st January, 1846, under a native instructor, who obtained high distinction at the examination of the Elphinstone Institution in 1845. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad had particularly distinguished themselves by

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their exertions to erect a schoolhouse; and having raised a sum of 4,397 rupees, which, with the addition of a small grant from the Board of Education, was sufficient for the purpose, the building was completed, under the superintendence of the government engineer. There are also two of the government vernacular schools in this town; and a school for the sons of the native officers and men of the Guzerat irregular horse. In 1848 a new church⁶ was constructed, at an expense of about 12,000 rupees. Ahmedabad is distant from Bombay, N., 290 miles; from Poona, N.W., 320; from Delhi S.W., 490; from Calcutta, W., 1,020. Lat. 23°, long. 72° 36'

⁶ Bombay Eccles. Disp. 12 July, 1848.

AHMED KHAN, in the British district of Kurrachee, in the province of Sinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, seventy miles north-east of the former. Lat. 25° 26', long. 67° 54'.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

AHMEDNUGGUR — A British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay. Including the sub-collectorate of Nassick, it is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the east by the Nizam's dominions, on the south-east by Sholapoor, on the south and south-west by Poona, and on the west by Tannah and by some of the petty states tributary to the Guicowar. It extends from lat. 18° 16' to 20° 30', and from long 73° 29' to 75° 37', and is 179 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 100 miles in breadth; it contains an area of 9,931 square miles,¹ and has a population of 995,585.²

¹ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851

² Bombay Census, Feb 1851.

The principal geographical feature of this tract is the chain of ghauts which runs along a considerable portion of its western boundary, throwing out numerous spurs or ridges from its eastern side. Between the ridges are table-lands of greater or less extent, descending in vast terraces³ of various degrees of elevation above the sea. Those terraces, have a general and gradual inclination towards the south-east, indicated by the courses of the rivers, which take that direction. The Godavery, which, after a course extending nearly across the peninsula, discharges a vast volume of water into the Bay of Bengal, rises on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghauts, about lat. 19° 58', long. 73° 30', and flows in a south-easterly direction for about 100 miles, near to the town of Phooltamba, from whence, still continuing in the same direction, it forms the boundary for about ninety miles between the British and the Nizam's

³ Sykes, Geology of Deccan.

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dominions. Numerous feeders of the river Krishna traverse the south-eastern part of the collectorate.

⁴ Bombay Rev.
Disp. 18 Feb.
1846, 1 July.

The revenue survey,⁴ undertaken with a view to the more correct assessment of the land, is advancing in this collectorate. The whole of the sub-collectorate has been assessed, and the survey introduced in some portions of the principal division.

The collectorate is intersected by the Bombay and Agra road, which enters the Ahmednuggur district at the Tull Ghaut, and quits it at the Chandore Ghaut. There is also a road connecting Poona, *vid* Seroor, with the town of Ahmednuggur, and continued thence for some distance towards Malligaum; another between Poona and Narrayengaum, which is to be carried on to Nassick. There are, besides various cross-roads, connecting different towns throughout the collectorate. }

With a view to the production of wool of superior character sheep-farms were established by the government in 1835, in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur; but after the lapse of eleven years, during which period the experiment had been in progress, it became obvious that it was attended with little advantage, and the farms were ordered to be abolished.⁵

Bombay Revenue
Disp. 30 May,
1846.

Except in the town of Yeola, celebrated for its silk fabric of which it exports annually to the value of about 50,000 rupees,⁶ the only manufacture consists of the coarse cloths of the country. The government schools throughout the collectorate consist of one English school, established at Ahmednuggur in 1845, which in 1851 contained fifty-two pupils; an "thirty" vernacular schools, *viz.*, twenty-eight Mahratta and two Hindostanee schools, containing 1,727 pupils.⁷

⁶ Bombay Revenue
Cons. 18 Aug.
1847.

⁷ Educational
Report, 1851-52,
p. 77.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The principal town of the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay. The town, or petta, is surrounded by a wall of no great height,¹ within it by an immense prickly-pear hedge, about twenty ft high. "No human being can pass it without cutting it down and this is a matter of the utmost difficulty, as it presents every side the strongest and most pointed thorns imaginable. Being full of sap, fire will not act upon it, and the assails while employed in clearing it, would be exposed to the ener matchlocks from behind, so that it is stronger than any abb or other barrier that can be conceived."² The fort is at

¹ Fitzclarence,
Journal of a
Route, 241.

² *Id.* *ib.*

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1,000 yards from the town, and is built entirely of stone it is of an oval ground-plan, about a mile in circumference, with a vast number of large round towers. Scindia, the Mahratta chief, during his occupation of the place, added several works constructed of brick and mortar; but they are not considered to add to the strength of the defences. The whole area of the fort is vaulted underneath, so as to give ample room for stores. The entrance is through an arched gateway, very strong, and so provided with internal defences, that assailants, after having forced the gate, would find themselves in a narrow inclosure, completely commanded by the fire from the surrounding walls. The ditch is very deep and broad, and when filled with water, gave rise to malaria, very fatal to the garrison; but having been drained, the place has become much more salubrious. The town contains an English church. In 1849 a commodious dhurmsalah,³ or place for the accommodation of travellers of all persuasions, capable of containing 250 persons, was erected by funds raised from the subscriptions of the native and European inhabitants. A good supply of water is obtained by means of aqueducts.⁴ An English school and three vernacular seminaries have been established in the town by the government.

³ Bombay Jud. Disp. 16 Oct. 1850.

⁴ Public Disp. 27 Nov. 1844.

Ahmednuggur was founded in 1494 by Ahmud Nizam Shah,⁵ originally an officer of the Bahmani state, who on the breaking up of that government, assumed the title and authority of a sovereign, and fixed his capital at this place, named after its founder. It was built on the site of a more ancient town, called Bugar. Ahmud Nizam Shah died in 1508, and was succeeded by his son Boorhan Nizam Shah. In his reign the state attained high prosperity, until he met with a great defeat⁶ in 1546, from Ibrahim Adil Shah, king of Beejapoor. Boorhan Nizam Shah died in 1553, and was succeeded by his son Husaan Nizam Shah. This prince in 1562 also suffered a very severe defeat from the king of Beejapoor,⁷ and lost several hundred elephants and 660 pieces of cannon; amongst them was the great gun now at Beejapoor, and considered to be one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. This king of Ahmednuggur was subsequently confederated with the kings of Beejapoor, Golkonda, and Beedur, against Rajah Ram of Byayanagar, who, in 1564, was defeated,⁸ made prisoner,

⁵ Ferishta, III. 201.

⁶ Id. III. 231

⁷ Id. III. 248.
Duff Hist. of Mahrattas, I. 119.

⁸ Ferishta, III. 246, 248.

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and put to death in cold blood at Talikot, in the present British district of Belgaum. The total number of men engaged on both sides in this battle must, according to Ferishta, have exceeded a million; but though that historian may not generally have been addicted to exaggeration, it is impossible to receive such statements as conformable to fact. Husain Nizam Shah died in 1565, and was succeeded by his son Murtaza Nizam Shah, nicknamed Divana, or the Insane, from the extravagance of his conduct. He was in 1588 cruelly murdered by his son Miran Husain Nizam Shah, who having reigned ten months was deposed and put to death. He was succeeded by his nephew Ismail Nizam Shah, who, after a reign of two years, was deposed by his own father, who succeeded by the title of Burhan Nizam Shah II. To this prince, who died in 1594, succeeded his son Ibrahim Nizam Shah, who, after a reign of four months, was killed in battle against the king of Beejapoor,⁹ and Ahmad, a reputed relative, was raised to the throne, but as it was soon after ascertained that he was not a lineal descendant, he was expelled the city,¹ and Bahadur Shah, the infant son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah, was placed on the throne under the influence of his great-aunt Chand Bibi² (widow of Ally Adil Shah, king of Beejapoor, and sister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, of Ahmednuggur), a woman of heroic spirit, who, when the city was besieged by Murad, the son of Akbar, in person defended the breach which had been made in the rampart, and giving the assailants a sanguinary repulse, compelled them to raise the siege. These events took place in 1595. In 1599, Prince Daniel Mirza, son of Akbar, at the head of that monarch's forces, besieged the city of Ahmednuggur, and after Chand Bibi had been murdered in a sedition, stormed the place,³ massacred most within it, and made prisoner the infant king, who was confined in the fort of Gwalior. Though the capital was thus taken, nominal kings of Ahmednuggur continued to hold feeble and precarious sway until 1636, when Shahjehan totally and finally uprooted the monarchy.⁴ In 1759⁵ the city was, for a sum of money, betrayed to the Peishwa by the commandant holding it for the government of Delhi. In 1797 it was ceded by the Peishwa to the Mahratta chief Dowlut Row Scindia.⁶ In 1803 it was invested by a British force under General Wellesley,⁷ and surrendered after a feeble resistance of two days. It was,

⁹ Ferishta, li. 291.

¹ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, li. 203.
 Ferishta, lii. 304.
² Id. li. 302.

³ Id. lii. 312.

⁴ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, li. 264.
⁵ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, li. 122.

⁶ Id. li. 147.

⁷ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, lii. 305, 306.

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however, shortly after given up to the Peishwa, but the fort was again occupied by the British in 1817, by virtue of the treaty of Poona⁸ On the fall of the Peishwa, Ahmednuggur became the seat of the local government of the collectorate of the same name: The city of Ahmednuggur in 1819 was reputed to have a population of above 20,000 persons,⁹ and its prosperity has been rapidly progressive since it has been under British rule. Distant from Bombay, E, 122 miles; from Poona, N.E., 71; Mhow, S.W., 250; Hyderabad, N W., 280; Nagpore, S W., 325; Calcutta, by Nagpore, S.W., 930; Delhi, by Mhow, 680 Lat. 19° 6', long. 74° 46'.

⁸ Treaties with Native Powers, lxviii.

⁹ Elphinstone, Report on Countries conquered from Peishwa, 143.

AHMEDNUGGUR,¹ in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Furruckabad, thirty-three miles south-east of the former; it has a population amounting to 6,740² Lat. 27° 44', long. 78° 38'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Statistics North-West Provinces, p. 64.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A Rajpoot district of the Myhee Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, politically connected with the presidency of Bombay. In the year 1790,¹ the then ruler of Edur severed this tract of territory from the remainder of his dominions, and bestowed it as a separate principality upon his second son Sugram Sing. The revenue of the petty state, including that of the feudal chieftains, was estimated in 1847² at 7,000*l.* per annum, of which the rajah's share amounted to 5,000*l.*

¹ Political Disp to Bombay, 21 Jan. 1846.

² Foreign Disp. from India, 6 Sept. 1848.

The British connection with this state commenced in the arrangement made with the Baroda government in 1820, under which the Guicowar stipulated to withdraw his troops from the Myhee Caunta, and the British government engaged to collect³ the Guicowar's dues free of expense to that prince. The amount of tribute from Ahmednuggur is 895*l.* per annum.

³ Political Disp to Bombay, dated 15 June, 1826.

In 1835, the death of the rajah gave rise to a case of suttee, performed at midnight, in defiance of the representations of the political commission; the British troops were fired upon, and their European officer, Lieutenant Lewis, wounded. The rite⁴ of suttee has been since formally abolished in the Myhee Caunta.

⁴ Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 18 Oct. 1837.

The rajah of Joudpore dying in the year 1841 without male issue, led to numerous intrigues in regard to the succession, which finally terminated in the election of Takht Sing, the

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raja of Ahmednuggur, to the throne of Marwar or Joudpore. His possessions in the Myhee Caunta were thereupon claimed by the ruler of Edur, the representative of the senior branch of the family, both as the feudal superior, and as the nearest collateral heir. The validity of the claim was recognised by the British government, and the possessions of Ahmednuggur are now merged in the state of Edur.⁵

⁵ Political Disp. to Bombay, dated 16 August, 1848.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The principal town of the district of the same name, in the Myhee Caunta division of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay.¹ It is situated on the banks of the stream named the Haut Muttee, in an extensive plain, and surrounded by the remains of a fine old stone wall. There is a fort within the area, but it has been allowed to fall to ruin. Population 9,000. Distant north from Baroda ninety-one miles. Lat. 23° 34', long. 73° 1'.

¹ Trans. Med. and Phys. Society of Bombay, 1 51—Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

AHMEDPOOR.—A town in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, situated on the right bank of the Chenaub, thirty-seven miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 34', long. 71° 48'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR.¹—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor. It is sometimes called Barra, or "the great," to distinguish it from Ahmedpoor Chuta, or "the little," in the same country. There is a large and lofty mosque, with four tall minarets; but the private houses are in general meanly built of mud.

² Narr. of Exp. into Afghanistan, 12.

Ahmedpoor has manufactures of matchlocks, gunpowder, cotton, and silk. The population is estimated by Hough² at 30,000. Lat. 29° 10', long. 71° 21'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR CHUTA, or "THE LITTLE."—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor. Before the annexation of Subzulcote to the Bhawalpoor territory in 1843, Ahmedpoor was the frontier town toward Sinde. Distant south-west from Bhawalpoor 129 miles. Lat. 28° 16', long. 70° 13'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHMOOD, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town twenty-one miles north of Broach, and thirty miles south-west of Baroda. Lat. 21° 59', long. 72° 53'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AHMUDGURH.—A town with a fort in the British district of Blooundshubur, lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces, sixty miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. 28° 14' long. 78° 11'.

AHO—AIR.

AHOO, or AHU.—A small river of Malwa, rising about lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$. It holds a sinuous course, but generally in a northerly direction; and forming a junction with the small river Amjar, at a short distance below the confluence, falls² into the Kali Sindh, on the left side, at Gagroun, in lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$. The Aho is crossed³ by means of a ford, on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, at Bulwara.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, II 736.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.

AHORAH.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore, a town twelve miles south-east of Chunar, twenty south of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. 83° .

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHTOOR, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Salem to Cudaloro, thirty miles east of the former. Lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AIKOTA,¹ in the territory of the native state of Cochin, a town at the northern extremity of the island of Vaipu, or Vipeen, bounded for the most part by the Backwater, as the British denominate the extensive shallow lake or estuary formed by numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghauts. It is described by Bartolomeo² as “a fortified town, with a very ancient harbour, where, according to tradition, St. Thomas once landed.” In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was held by the Dutch.³ On occasion of the war, in 1790, between Tippoo Sultan and the British, this place was garrisoned by the forces of the East-India Company. Distance from Cochin, north, fifteen miles; from Bangalore, south-west, 220. Lat. $10^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Voyage to the East Indies (translation), 137.

³ Winks, II. 33, 43.

AIRWAS,¹ or **AHEERWAS,** in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town with ruinous fort in Malwa, on the southern frontier, towards the Dhar territory, held² by a petty Goond rajah. It is situate in a rugged tract, amidst deep and scarcely penetrable jungle and forest; and from this circumstance, as well as from the expectation of success from the fellow-feeling of the rajah, it was sought as the last lurking-place³ of Chettoo, the notorious Pindaree chief, after he had been hunted from his other places of concealment by the indefatigable pursuit of the British in 1816; and here “he met⁴ a most appropriate

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Malcolm, Central India, I. 445.

³ Prinsep, Trans. in India, I. 146.

Malcolm, Central India, I. 444, 447.

⁴ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, IV. 579.

* Triacotay of Trigonometrical Survey; Jacotta of Hamilton.¹

¹ Gazetteer, II. 18.

AJE—AJM.

end, being slain in the jungles by a tiger." Airwas is distant north of Bómbay 350 miles. Lat. 22° 31', long. 76° 31'.

AJEE, a river in Kattywar, rising in lat. 22° 10', long. 70° 52', and flowing in a north-westerly direction, falls into the Gulf of Cutch: the total length of its course is about sixty miles.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AJEETMALL,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and twenty-five miles² south-east of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 26° 33', long. 79° 23'.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 89.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AJI,¹ * or HADJEE — A river rising in the British district Ramgurbh, about lat. 24° 32', long. 86° 10'. It takes a course south-east for twenty-five miles through that district, and for six miles through Mongheer, and subsequently passes into the British district Beerbhoom, through which it continues in a southerly direction for sixty miles, when it takes a course east, which it continues to hold along the southern boundary for ninety miles, until it falls into the Bhagruttee, on the right side, at Cutwa, in lat. 23° 39', long. 88° 9'. The upper part of its course lies through a tract rich in coal and iron.² It is navigable³ for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn; and advantage is taken of that favourable time to send down coal and iron to Calcutta. According to popular notion, "whatever⁴ man bathes in its waters thereby becomes unconquerable."

² *Jour. As. Soc. Beng.* 1848, p. 72b
—Humphrey on Coal field of Damoodah Valley.
³ *Id.* 735.

⁴ *As. Res.* xiv. 402—Wilford, on Ancient Geogr. of India.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AJMERE.¹†—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a city of great antiquity and celebrity. It is situate in a valley, or rather basin, which, though rocky, is very picturesque² and beautiful, and surrounded by hills. On the base and lower³ slope of one of the hills the town is built. It is surrounded by a wall of stone. There are five lofty and strong gateways in a beautiful style of architecture, all on the north and west sides. The town contains several mosques and temples, built in a massive style of architecture.

² Jacquemont, *Voyages*, vi. 389.
Irvine, *General and Medical Topography of Ajmere*, 45.

³ Heber, *Narr. of Journey*, ii. 31.

* Aji of Tassin; Adji of the generality of British writers.

† Spelt variously by European writers — Ajmer, Ajmere, Ajamer, Ajimer, Ajumere, Ajumar, and Azemere.

AJMERE.

The houses of the wealthy are very spacious and well built, and some of the streets are wide and handsome;⁴ but the generalty are narrow and greatly deficient in cleanliness, though in this respect the place has the advantage over the towns of native states; and on the whole the habitations of the poorer classes are more commodious than ordinary. The mountain, rising over the town on the north-east, to the height of about 1,000⁵ feet above the bottom of the valley, and in most parts inaccessible, is surmounted by the fort of Taragurh;⁶ the lofty thick battlement of which runs along the brow of the rock, and encircles the table-land on the summit. The inclosed space is of irregular outline,⁷ much longer than broad, and having a long very narrow salient angle to the south. The circumference, of the walls is two miles. The fort is approached by inclined planes of great length, at a considerable angle, roughly paved and parapetted, by which, when formerly in repair, guns and horses could be taken up. This ascent is well covered by the fort itself, and also by outworks and the hill to the west. The fort contains one large and one smaller tank, and commands another outside. During the time when the fort was held as a military post, the tank-water was preserved for emergencies, and all the usual supply for the garrison was brought by 'bhesties' (water-carriers) from below, up the long and toilsome ascent." For some years after Taragurh came into the possession of the East-India Company, it was held by a small body of their troops, but those have been withdrawn.

The fort was dismantled⁸ by order of Lord William Bentinck, but it is still a place of some strength, and capable of repair. Within the inclosure of the fort is a shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen, a reputed Mussulman saint,⁹ the view from which is very extensive. Another shrine of Kwaiah is situate at the foot of the hill, and within the limits of the town of Ajmere. It is formed of an assemblage of plain white marble buildings and paved courts, but there is nothing imposing in its appearance. Crowds of votaries of the Kwajah occupy the avenues and environs of the buildings, and are

* The dismantling of the fort and withdrawal of the guard appear to be detestful to the natives, who, according to Boileau,¹ proverbially say, with reference to these acts, "the nose of India is cut off."

⁴ Irvine, Topography of Ajmere, 96, 97.

⁵ Jacquemont, vi. 391.
Irvine, 59.

⁶ Heber, Narrat. of Journ li 31.

⁷ Irvine, 59.

⁸ Jacquemont, vi 391.
Irvine, ut supra, 60

⁹ Irvine, 60.

¹ Personal Narr. 151.

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¹ Jacquemont, vi. 200.

² Ferihta, II. 208.

³ Irvine, 62.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

⁵ Irvine, 61.

maintained by some small grants of land, and by the alms of pilgrims. The body of the Kwajah lies in an unadorned¹ tomb of white marble. No visitors are admitted unless they have previously laid aside their shoes or boots; and as Europeans generally decline that mark of deference, few of them have of late years entered the precinct. Among the pilgrims to the shrine are not a few Hindoos; Mussulmans, of course, are numerous; and among these, one of the most remarkable was the emperor² Akbar, who journeyed on foot from Agra,³ a distance of upwards of 200 miles.³ "The worship," says a recent observer,⁴ "seems a melee of Hindoo and Islamite rites; a great annual fair is held in October in the saint's honour, and a smaller one later in the season. Some attempt at show is kept up; and people flock to the fair from all quarters. Miracles are openly pretended; the most absurd impositions are practised, especially in the great tent erected for the occasion, in which a little rolling about and foaming at the mouth pass for the inspiration of the saint's spirit. Offerings are also tied in turbans or kummerbunds, and suspended to the trees by parties chiefly Hindoos, the other ends of the cloths being retained by the votaries who sleep under the trees; and it is a general belief, that on whatever account the offering is made, the wish will be granted. In many

¹ History of Hindostan during the Reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, pp. I. II.

* According to Gladwin,¹ "When the Emperor Akber entered the twenty-ninth year of his age, being very unhappy at not having a son, he went to the village of Sikry, about ten coss distance from Agra, to pay a visit to Sheikh Sileem, a celebrated dervish, and in his presence made a vow that if Heaven granted him that blessing, he would perform a pilgrimage on foot from Agra to the shrine of Khojah Moyeneddeen Chemty, in the city of Ajmeer. The dervish assured him that Heaven had listened to his prayers, and would bestow on him three sons. Akber rejoiced exceedingly at these tidings, and promised that his first-born should be committed to the care of Sheikh Sileem; and accordingly, when one of his begums was far advanced in her pregnancy, he sent her to the house of the Sheikh, at Sikry, where, on Wednesday, the 17 of Reby ul Awwal, A. H. 977, or 29th August, 1569, she was delivered of a prince, whom Akber named Sultan Sileem, and who was afterwards the emperor Jehangir. On this happy occasion public rejoicings were made throughout the empire. Akber bestowed magnificent presents upon his courtiers; distributed considerable sums in charity, and ordered all prisoners to be set at liberty. About five months after the birth of the prince, Akber prepared for fulfilling his vow." The Padshah took seventeen days to perform the journey.

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instances these wishes are very trifling, and the khadims easily manage to ascertain the object desired from some of the parties, and then contrive to slip, unseen, the article wished for into the cloth suspended to the tree, during the sleep of the party, who, on awaking, in foolish astonishment, soon spreads abroad the new miracle. All the numerous offerings of other parties are removed, their wishes not being obtained on account of their sins." The history of the saint, whose devotion has consecrated this spot, as given by the khadims, is somewhat remarkable, and it will account for the union of Hindoos with Mussulmans in venerating his memory. He was a faquir, who took up his abode under some trees situated where the durgah now is, and near to the site of an ancient shrine, sacred to Mahadeva, the "lingum" of which was hidden by leaves and rubbish. It was the practice of the saint daily to hang up his small "mussuq" of water on the branch of a tree overhanging the lingam, and on which water constantly dropped. These refreshing droppings, combined with the sanctity of the holy man, were so pleasing to the owner of the shrine, that at length Mahadeva spoke out of the stone in approbation of the virtue of the saint.

On a principal spur of Taragurh is another durgah, over the body of a claimant, for sanctity of less importance, but to whom, as to the greater saint, Hindoos and Mahometans unite in rendering honour.

Taragurh has been considered a suitable site for a sanatorium; but the temperature is subject to considerable variation; moreover, the surface is unequal, and retains much moisture, producing abundant vegetation during the periodical rains; and hence result noxious miasmatic exhalations.

The drainage-water from the lead-mines^s worked here is discharged into a large tank through a block of white marble, fashioned into the shape of a Nagor bull's head, which is accepted by the Hindoo citizens as a veritable cow's mouth. On the west side of this digee (tank), and extending along its whole length, a range of buildings has been erected, the lower story of which is laid open to the public as a dhurmsala for the accommodation of poor travellers, while the upper portion is reserved for the accommodation of private individuals. The east side of the tank is inclosed in a similar manner by a

^s Boffeau, Narr. 150.

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handsome structure, the lower part of which is occupied by shops forming one side of the new street leading to the city gate, and the upper story contains a separate set of rooms overhanging the gateway that gives access to the tank. Opposite to the line of shops is a similar row on the other side of the street, forming a handsome bazaar; a little beyond which is a munde or open square, for the unloading and temporary deposit of bulky articles of merchandise. The north and south ends of the digee are yet uninclosed, but a row of buildings is designed to cover the south side; and the north end being nearest the city, is purposely left open, and is provided with means of access for the townspeople who crowd its banks, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Gao-mookh, or cow's mouth, and seem fully to appreciate the boon conferred on them, as they were formerly very ill supplied with water. A considerable addition has been made to the town wall, for the purpose of including all these new buildings within the ramparts."

This appears to have been a very necessary precaution. The house of the superintendent, outside this defence, has been plundered in a night attack; and the residence of the political agent is only saved from similar attacks by the presence of a military guard.

Beyond the city walls are the remains of an antique Jain temple, on the lower part of Taragurh.

South of the town is an extensive piece of artificial water, called the Ana-Sagar, formed by damming up some torrents by means of a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana-Sagar is upwards of six miles. Until within the last few years, unless the periodical rains were heavy, the lake was not invariably filled. In 1846, measures for increasing the supply were completed, by turning into the lake the stream from the Ajerpall hills; and no inconvenience has been subsequently experienced from the scarcity of water.⁶ The river Looni,⁷ the name implying "salt," has its origin in this lake; its stream is not, however, salt at its egress. The bund, or dyke, was constructed by Ana Deva, sovereign of Ajmere, probably about⁸ the close of the eleventh century. Visola Deva, who reigned about a century earlier, excavated the Beesila Talao, another artificial lake,⁹

⁶ Dixon, *Mhalwara*, 202.

⁷ Irvine, 47.

⁸ Prinsep, *India Tables*, 1. 104.

⁹ Irvine, 47.

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situate a mile north-east of the former, and half a mile east of the city of Ajmere. The form is a regular oval, the bank of which, originally faced all round with stone, is two miles and a half in circumference. Beyond the city wall is the ruinous palace of Shah Jehan. Another, of Akbar, has been converted into an arsenal, the powder-magazine of which, amply stored,¹ must, in the event of explosion, produce the most awful consequences to the town.

¹ Jacquemont, vi 390
Irvine, 97.

In 1836,² a school was established, having an English and an Oriental department. The results as to the progress of the pupils were not satisfactory, and on the 1st January, 1843, it was abolished.³ In 1847, the home authorities sanctioned the establishment of a new one, in the hope of better success. A medical school was also established at this place, with a view not only of providing for the wants of Ajmere, but also of educating pupils to be placed in charge of hospitals and dispensaries in each of the states of Rajpootana, or in such of them as should be willing to bear the expense of the contemplated institutions.

² Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. i, pt. iii. 82.

³ Parl. Return, 1848.

Ajmere is the seat of a British political agency. The city, on account of the inclination of its site, has peculiar facilities for drainage, but the habits of the population defy the efforts for enforcing cleanliness made by the police, though active and vigilant. The jail, an old Mahomedan building, some hundred yards outside the town-wall, but in an airy and healthy situation, contains, it is said, on an average, 150⁴ prisoners, generally of the predatory tribes: they are employed on the public works, but the result of their labour is trifling. The climate of the town and its environs, though in the end of spring and the beginning of summer very hot, is in general healthy. Small-pox sometimes prevails to a wide and fatal extent, its desolating effects being increased by the inattention of the people to cleanliness, and their neglect of vaccination. The hospital is a small building near the magazine, and has a central ward thirty feet by twenty. In addition to the charge of this establishment, the duties of the medical officer are stated to be sometimes rather severe, "owing⁵ to the great distance apart of the officers' houses, and the number of European writers and warrant-officers with their families." The writer adds: "The total number under the medical charge is up-

⁴ Irvine, 112.

⁵ Irvine, 121.

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wards of 800." There is no recent return of the population of this town: in 1837 it was stated to be upwards of 23,000,⁶ and it is believed that the place has been progressively improving since it came under British rule, a course still in operation. Taragurh Fort, already mentioned, is a place of great antiquity, and, according to tradition, was founded by the Purihar Rajpoots, from whom it was wrested by Aja Pul.* Passing from legend to history, we find it recorded that the rajah of Ajmere confederated, in the year 1008, with those of Lahore, Oojein, Gwalior, Kalinjer, Kanowj, and Delhi, to repel the invasion of Mahmood of Ghuzni, by whom the allied army was utterly routed.⁷ At the time of the Mussulman invasion in 1191, under Muhammad Shahabuddin, monarch of Ghoor, Prithwi Rao, who held the combined rule of Ajmere and of Delhi, was the most powerful sovereign of India. He, at the head of a vast army,⁸ met the invader near Thanesur, and overthrew him with great slaughter, Muhammed himself escaping from the field with much difficulty, and severely wounded. The Mussulman, however, subsequently renewing the invasion, with the advantages of greater experience, and an army better disciplined, was met by Prithwi Rao at Tirour, near Thanesur, where ~~a~~ a desperate battle⁹ took place, in which the Hindoos were ~~defeated~~ routed with great loss, and their rajah being made prisoner, was, it is said, put to death.† The conqueror, following up his success, took the city of Ajmere, put numbers of the inhabitants to the sword, and enslaved the rest, assigning the devastated country to a relative of the overthrown rajah, under stipulation of a heavy tribute. Albar acquired Ajmere, in 1559, without a battle, or any resistance, and under his territorial, fiscal, and military arrangements, the city became the principal place of a very extensive province of the same name,

⁶ Irvine, 41.

⁷ Ferishta, l. 47. Bird, Preface to Translation to Hist of Gujerat, by Ali Mohamed Khan, 24, 25. Elphinstone, Hist. of India. l. 547, 548.

⁸ Ferishta, l. 172, 173. Bird, 71, 72. Elphinstone, l. 609.

⁹ Ferishta, l. 177. Bird, 76. Elphinstone, l. 610, 611.

¹ Elphinstone, II. 225.

¹ Annals of Rajasthan, II. 443.

* According to Tod,¹ his era must ever remain doubtful, unless we should master the characters said to belong to this race, and which are still extant, both on stone and on copper. "I obtained," he observes in a note, "at Ajmere and at Poshkier, several very valuable medals—Bactrian, Indo-Scythic, and Hindoo—having the ancient Pali on one side, and the effigy of a horse on the other."

† This has been made subject for doubt. It is stated without reservation by Ferishta.¹ Bird speaks of the event as doubtful,² although he admits the fact, as stated by Ferishta, to be agreeable to the usual course of Mohamedans.

¹ l. 177.

² Preface to Hist. of Guzerat, 80.

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which, according to the Ayeen Akbery,² included Mewar, or the present state of Oodeypore; Marwar, or the present state of Joudpore, and Haraoti, including the present states of Boondee and Kota. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, subsequent to the invasion of Ahmed Shah, Durani, Ajmere shared in the confusion of the general struggle, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. In 1809, Doulut Rao Sindia conferred³ its government on the brother of Bappoo Sindia, and it became the head-quarters of plundering⁴ operations in Jeypore and Joudpore. In 1817, at the commencement of the war, a British force was ordered⁵ to Ajmere, and the town and territory were afterwards formally ceded to the East-India Company.

Ajmere is distant from Nusserabad, N.W., 12 miles;⁶ from Neemuch, N., 140; from Mhow, N.W., 318; from Bombay, N., by Mhow and Neemuch, 677; from Cojein, 283; from Sangor, N.W., 365; from Agra, W., 229; from Delhi, S.W., by Nusserabad, 258; from Allahabad, N.W., by Calpee and Gwalior, 534; from Calcutta, N.W., by Allahabad, 1,039. Lat. 26° 29', long. 74° 43'.

AJMERE.—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot states of Kishenguh and Jeypore; on the south by the territory of Mewar; on the west and north-west by British Mairwar and Joudpore. It lies between lat. 25° 43'—26° 42', long. 74° 22'—75° 33'; is 80 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and 50 in breadth. The area is 2,020 square miles. The south-east part is in general sandy and rather level, yet not without inequalities in some places, forming irregular ranges of no great height or length. In the north, the north-west, and the west, are many hills and mountains, either connected with the great Aravulli range, or forming part of it. They are considered of primitive² formation, and are schistose in the greatest proportion, the strata lying obliquely, dipping from east to west. The summit, rising above the city of Ajmere, and having an estimated elevation of more than 1,000 feet³ above the valley at its base, or upwards of 3,000 feet above the sea,⁴ is probably the loftiest in that part of the range. The mountain of Taragurh contains lodes of carbonate of lead, worked from time immemorial by

² H. 97.

³ Broughton, Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 313

⁴ Prinsep, Transact. in India, 1. 50.

⁵ Id. ii. 34.

⁶ Garden, Tables of Routes.

⁷ Id. ib. passim.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Irvine, Topography of Ajmere, 58.

³ Irvine, 59
⁴ Transactions of Geological Society, 2nd series, t. 147—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

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⁵ India Revenue
Disp. 2 May, 1838.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. .
Beng. 1834, p. 53.

⁷ Id. 1835, p. 583.
Irvine ut supra,
169.

⁸ Id. ib.

⁹ Id. 169.

¹ Irvine, 42.

² Id. 43.
Tod, Annals of
Rajasthan, i. 783.

³ Irvine, 59.

⁴ Id. 65, 68
Heber, Narrat. of
Journ. ii. 29.

⁵ Irvine, 65.

the natives. The demand for the article⁵ is, however, so small, that little if any profit is derived from the working. There are also ores of manganese⁶ in the same mountain, and indications⁷ of copper, besides some lodes of ore of that metal *in situ*. Iron ore is abundant, and yields a metal of good quality.⁸ The soil in many places is much impregnated with mineral salts, especially carbonate⁹ of soda. From this cause, the water of the Kōree, the only river, cannot be used for drinking, or any alimentary purposes, except during the periodical rains, at which time only it becomes a wide stream. Rising in the territory of Mewar or Oodeypore, about lat. 25° 32', long. 73° 58', it takes a course generally east, flows along the southern boundary of the district for about thirty miles, and subsequently through it for the same distance, and joins the Banas on the eastern frontier. The other streams are more rain-torrents,¹ very full and impetuous in wet weather, but soon subsiding. The 'Loomi,'² which falls into the Gulf of Cutch, may be said to have its origin in an artificial lake or tank called the Ana-Sagar. The stream, under the name of the Sagar-Mutti, flows first to the Besla Talao, another artificial piece of water. Thence it flows on, till at Govindghur it is joined by the Sarasvati from Poshkur, a third artificial lake, and at this confluence takes the name of Loomi.² There are no natural lakes in Ajmere, but tanks or artificial bodies of water abound. The principal are those just named; the Ana-Sagar and the Besla Talao, at the city of Ajmere, and the lake of Poshkur, three or four miles to the north-west of it.

The general elevation of the plain of Ajmere has been estimated at 2,000³ feet above the sea; and hence, notwithstanding its low latitude, frosts occur in the nights of December, January, and February, and are sometimes very⁴ severe, injuring the crops, and even nipping the trees. The climate is arid, and the soil being sandy, and the rocks shivery and porous, any rain which falls speedily passes away. During the hot winds, which prevail towards the close of spring and in the beginning of summer, the thermometer sometimes rises in the shade to 110°.⁵ The periodical rains, which commence in the middle of June, and terminate about the close of September, are much lighter than in places farther to the east and south; and sometimes they almost entirely fail, giving rise often to

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great distress, occasionally amounting to famine. "The atmosphere⁶ during all the seasons is much agitated by strong breezes, rendering the hot weather bearable; the rains often very pleasant, and the cold season delightfully bracing." Hence the climate, in comparison⁷ with that of many parts of India, is decidedly healthy and agreeable. ⁶ Irvine, 67. ⁷ Id. 64, 112.

Among the diseases of this district, small-pox is one of the most fatal, and the attempts to counteract its ravages by vaccination have not been very successful; the failure being, it is stated, owing in a great degree to the⁸ untrustworthiness of the native agents. Scurvy sometimes appears as a severe epidemic. Guinea-worm is very common; both acute and chronic rheumatism are frequent, as are catarrhs and pulmonary complaints. Ophthalmia is both severe and common; dysentery and diarrhoea occur during the rains; common bilious cholera is not unfrequent, and spasmodic cholera occasionally appears. ⁸ Id. 116, 117.

The hilly parts of the country, well suited for the growth of timber, and once in a great degree covered with it, have been generally laid bare by the devastations of the Mahrattas.⁹ As in most other parts of India, there are annually two crops. The rubbee, or spring crop, which is sown about October, consists of wheat, barley, a little rice, and sugar-cane. The khurreef, or autumnal crops, are moth¹⁰ (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*); the staple crop, bajra¹¹ (*Holcus spicatus*); mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), maize, til (*Sesamum orientale*); tobacco, and cotton. Sheep are numerous, and hence wool is abundant and cheap: it is manufactured into blankets and felts,—the clothing of the lower order; but all who can afford them wear calicoes and chintzes of British manufacture. ⁹ Id. 68.

The indigenous races—Mhairs, Bheels, and Neenas—no longer form a large portion of the population. They have been succeeded by their conquerors the Rajpoots, of whom the principal are Chouhans, Rhatores, and Kachwahas. Next in importance are the Brahmins, many and influential. Jains are not numerous, but are generally capitalists. Jats are principally cultivators. Mussulmans are few in number. The entire population, as returned by a recent census (1848), amounts to 224,891; something more than 110 to the square mile. Of the above number, 118,533 are returned as Hindoo agricultural; 79,070 as Hindoo non-agricultural; 7,172 Maho-

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medans and others not being Hindoos, agricultural; and 20,116 non-agricultural. The superintendent reports that the population was taken by native officers, and that it "may" be considered as an approximation to the truth."

¹ Shakspear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 194.

² Revenue Disp. to India, dated 23 Oct. 1844, No. 7.

The villages are stated² to be partly khalsa, in which the revenue is collected by government officers without intermediate agency; partly istumwarra, or talookdarree, where the revenue is collected by parties standing between government and the cultivators; and the remainder are held in jaghire. The istumraraee portions, in addition to the revenue with which they are chargeable, were formerly subjected to the payment of an additional sum, levied under the denomination of foug khurch. Under the Mahomedan empire, the istumrardars of Ajmere held their lands on the tenure of military service; but on the Mahrattas gaining possession of the province in 1754, the obligation to maintain troops was commuted for a fixed money payment, at which the lands were assessed until 1810, when the Mahrattas first introduced the levy of foug khurch. The fixed tribute had always been willingly paid, while the foug khurch had always been regarded as an unauthorized exaction; and this, together with other Mahratta impositions, have been abolished.

³ Revenue Disp. to India, ut supra.

In the khalsa³ villages, from the time that Ajmere came into the possession of the British government in 1818, repeated attempts were made to introduce fixed village settlements for stipulated terms of years; but these attempts were followed by constant failure to realize the amount of assessment. Under these circumstances existing leases were, in 1844, ordered to be cancelled, and the assessment made by an annual division of the crop in certain specified proportions.⁴ The advantages anticipated from these arrangements were in every respect realized.⁵ The financial effects of these measures were, however, justly regarded as less important than the change which had taken place in the habits and character of the agricultural population. The interest for their welfare which the government had shown by changing the mode of collecting the revenue, and the reduction of the government share, together with the example set them by the construction and repair of public works, induced them to devote themselves industriously to the means of improving their lands. Between

⁴ Sketch of Mairwara, 204.

⁵ Revenue Disp. to India, dated 5 March, 1846.

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1841 and 1847, government had expended nearly 40,000*l.* in works of irrigation,⁶ an example of judicious liberality well calculated to stimulate private exertion. The plan of a division of the crop in certain proportions between the cultivator and the government was, however, notwithstanding its success, regarded as only temporary; and a return to the former mode of a fixed assessment is still contemplated.

⁶ Mairwar, *us supra*, 205.

The principal places of this district, Ajmere, Nasserabad cantonment, Poshkur, Kekri, Pesangun, Shahpora, and Sawur, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. A sketch of the history of Ajmere will be found in the account of the city of that name.

AJERA.—A town in the native state of Kolapore, under the administration and control of the presidency of Bombay; distant south from Kolapore forty miles. Lat. 16° 8', long. 74° 17'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AKAR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north from Konkeir forty miles. Lat. 20° 50', long. 81° 32'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AKAYA.—A village situate on the left bank of the Kuldhyne river, twenty miles west of the town of Arracan. Lat. 20° 49', long. 93° 7'.

AKBARPOOR, in the British district of Mundlaiser, within the territory of Indore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bombay to Indore, forty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 22° 8', long. 75° 33'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AKBARPOOR,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Etawa, and twenty-eight² miles west of the former, population 6,330.³ The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 22', long. 80°.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.
³ Statist of N.W. Prov. 120

AKBARPOOR, in the British district of Shahjahanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehghurh, and forty-two miles south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 48', long. 79° 43'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

AKBERPOOR,¹ in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village situate on the river Tons (eastern), thirty-five

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

* Town of Akbar.

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- miles south-east of Faizabad, 105 south-east of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 1,000, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, most of them weavers. Lat. 26° 28', long. 82° 35'.
- ² Topography of Oudh, 114.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKBURABAD**, in the native state of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the north-eastern route from the town of Rampoor to Nugina, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. 29° 5', long. 79° 4'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKBURABAD**, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Coel, twelve miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° 48', long. 78° 21'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKBURPOOR**,¹ in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village at the eastern base of a rocky range of hills of sandstone formation,² largely intermixed with quartz. Distance south from Delhi 56 miles. Lat. 27° 52', long. 77° 10'.
- ² Jacquemont, vi. 337
Transact. Geol. Soc. second series, 144—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKBURPOOR**,¹ in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and sixteen miles north-west of the former.² The road in this part of the route is rather heavy. Lat. 27° 39', long. 77° 37'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKDIRAH**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 141 miles south-west of the former.² The surrounding country is gravelly, and though occasionally diversified with a few small hills, is in general level. The road in this part of the route is firm and good. Lat. 25° 23', long. 73° 17'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 290.
- AKHIA**—A tribe inhabiting the mountainous country situated on the northern boundary of Assam, and the eastern boundary of Bhotan. The centre of the tract is about lat. 27° 10', long. 92° 40'.
- Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 217. **AKHUNDI**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the city of Joudpore, and fifty-two miles east of the former. It is situated six miles north of the right bank of the river Loni, in a low swampy country, liable to be laid under water by the inundation of that river during the rainy season, when the road becomes deep and difficult. Lat. 25° 59', long. 72° 14'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AKKAWARBUM**.—A town in the native state of Hyder-

AKH—AKO.

abad, or dominions of the Nizam. Distant east from Hyderabad 59 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

AKHERI—See EKAIRIEE.

AKLI, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and twenty-six miles north of the latter place. The road in this part of the route is good, being over a plain, though barren country. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $71^{\circ} 24'$. Boileau, Rajwara, 105, 216.

AKLONEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant south-east from Agra fifty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKLOOJ, in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Neera river, 70 miles east of Sattara. Lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKNUR,¹ in the Northern Punjab (territory of Gholab Singh), is situate on the banks of the Chenaub, here a very large river. At the beginning of August, when largest, it was found by Broome and Cunningham to have seven channels, the broadest* 920 yards wide, some of the others breast-deep, and all having very rapid streams. The Chenaub is navigable downwards from a point a short distance above Aknur to the sea.² The town, though mostly in ruins, has a very fine and picturesque appearance when viewed from without, the remains of the old palace being strikingly contrasted with the buildings of the new fort. Here is a ferry over the river. Aknur is situated at the base of the lowest or most southern range of the Himalaya, where it first rises above the plain of the Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$. ¹ Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal, 1841, 113.
Von Hügel, 1. 184.
² Vigne, Kashmir, 1. 217.

AKOAT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate in one of the recently-sequestered provinces of the kingdom. Distant west from Ellich-poor thirty-two miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKOLAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north from Jaulnah twenty miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKORAH, in the British district of Peshawur, one of the divisions of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Kabool river, a tributary to the Indus, and on the route E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Vigne states the breadth of the river at Aknur, in the beginning of July, at 100 yards (1, 221).

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from Attock to Peshawur, twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. 34° , long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AKOREE,¹ in the British territory of Jaloun, a small town on the route from Calpee to Jhansi, thirty-five miles² south-west of the former. It has water and supplies in abundance. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AKOUNAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant north from Oude fifty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. 82° .

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AKOWLAH,¹ in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town in one of the recently ceded districts, on the route from Nagpore to Aurungabad, 112 miles south-west of former, 122 north-east of latter. It is a considerable² place,* with high and handsome walls, and the numerous ruins contiguous to it indicate that it must have formerly been much more considerable. Distance from Hyderabad, north-west, 250 miles; from Bombay, north-east, 800. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

² Fitzclarence, Journ. of Route, 150.

AKRA.—A town in the Daman division of the Punjab: it is situated on the left bank of the small river Gombela, a tributary of the Indus, fifty-seven miles north from Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. $32^{\circ} 36'$, long. $70^{\circ} 33'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. General Letter from Bombay, 17 Oct. 1840. Right on Akrahee District.

AKRAUNEE PERGUNNAH.—A tract of British territory under the presidency of Bombay, situate between the two branches of the Satpura mountains, bounded on the north by the Nerbudda, on the east by the Burwani state and Torun Mal; on the south, by the Soottempore and Kookurmoonda pergunnahs; and on the west by the state of Raj Peepla. It extends from lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$ to lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$, and from long. $73^{\circ} 48'$ to long. $74^{\circ} 30'$. It is about fifty miles in length from east to west, and about twenty at its greatest breadth. The general elevation of the surface ranges from 1,600 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and consists of a succession of inferior ridges running east and west, parallel to the two superior and inclosing branches of the Vindhya and Satpooora ranges, which are clothed to their summits with thick jungle. The climate during the hot season is accordingly temperate, but severe in winter, when ice is found in the nullahs and wells. During the monsoon the fall of rain is excessive, the sun is seldom visible, and the earth is enveloped in mist.

The scenery is picturesque, and the face of the country

* Blaker, however, styles it "a small place."

¹ Memoir of Operations of British Army in India, 137.

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much diversified; the valleys and open country being partitioned into regular fields, while plantations of mango and mawa-trees surround the numerous villages, and date and brab-palms thickly dot the landscape, bounded by the irregular line of mountain-land.

The district is copiously supplied with streams. The principal of these is the Oodey, a considerable stream, which, after a north-easterly course of about sixty miles, falls into the Nerbudda near Bhoosa. The Jhurkua rises near Torun Mal, and, pursuing a winding course through the hills, falls into the same river at Bhadul; as does also the Hutnee, which separates Candeish from the Burwani state. The streams which, running in the opposite direction, discharge themselves into the Taptee, are the Ulkhurree, the Ghogala, and some others of less importance.

The soil consists of a rich decomposed ironstone, and produces abundant crops of grain. Cultivation appears to be well understood and judiciously practised. The land is kept clean and well manured, and a due rotation of crops is observed. The surplus agricultural produce is purchased by Brinjarries from Candeish and Rajpeela, who supply the inhabitants in return with salt, groceries, and other articles. The district contains large herds of cattle and a few buffaloes. There are neither sheep nor pigs, but goats are abundant.

The population, which is exclusively agricultural, is stated to amount to 4,467 persons; and the number of villages is about 120. The general condition of the people is thriving and prosperous. They consist of various aboriginal tribes of the Tamulian race. Their religion and manners are obviously derived from a period antecedent to the introduction of the Brahmical faith, and both are of the most simple and primitive nature; they have neither priests nor temples, nor do they worship idols. They acknowledge no distinction of caste, and their worship is directed exclusively to the propitiation of the superior powers by sacrifices and offerings. The objects of their worship, however, appear to be not very well defined, and the people are extremely superstitious. They are devoted believers in witchcraft, the practitioners of which black art they formerly sought to dispossess of their power by cutting off their noses,—a remedy believed to be effectual.

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The total amount of revenue paid to government by the inhabitants of the Akraanee pergunnah amounts to 2,611 rupees per annum.

There are five passes leading from Candeish and the Nerbudda into the Akraanee pergunnah. The most frequented is the Norwagaum pass, leading from Strada, which is an easy track for bullocks. The Chandreli Ghaut, leading from Kookurmoonda and Tulloda, is steep and difficult. The Dodebawa Ghaut, situate between the former two, is passable only on foot. The Soorpan pass, leading from the Katee state, is difficult, but, notwithstanding, is much frequented by Brinjaries. The Oodepore road, leading to the Nerbudda by the Kurrai-pani Ghaut, is said also to be difficult, and to be little used.

¹ Duff, Hist. of Mahratta, III. 404, 405.

AKULKOTE,¹ within the political jurisdiction of the government of Bombay, a town, with annexed territory, in the southern Mahratta country, held in jaghire from the East-India Company by a petty chief styled rajah, who was formerly tributary to the rajah of Sattara. This prince is bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry to the British government. A proposal made by the latter to commute the obligation for a pecuniary payment has been met by a refusal on the part of the rajah.² Distant from Bombay, S.E., 250 miles. Lat. 17° 30', long. 76° 16'.

² Bombay Pol. Disp. 18 Feb. 1852.

Journal As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 680, &c.—Account of Arracan by Lieut. Phayre, Sen Asst. Commissioner.

AKYAB, or ARRACAN, PEOPLE.—A district of Arracan, bounded on the north by Chittagong, on the west by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Yoomadoug mountains, and on the south by the island of Ramree and numerous creeks and estuaries. It lies between lat. 20°—21° 33', long. 92° 12'—94°. Its area is about 6,000 miles, and it is the largest of the three provinces of Arracan. It is in general flat, but along the sea-shore some low ridges of hills run parallel with the sea, and to the north and east its boundary is formed by high ranges, over which are several passes to Chittagong and Ava. The valley, which constitutes the principal part of the province, is intersected by numerous streams and tide nullahs, besides the larger rivers Myoo, Coladyne, and Lemyoo, which run through it, and in the rainy season completely inundate the neighbouring country, and insulate the villages in their vicinity. These rivers take their rise in th

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mountains north of Arracan, and, running in a southerly direction, have a course of about 200 miles, emptying themselves into the sea about lat. 20° 5'. In the latter part of their course they are connected by various streams, by means of which the principal communication in the province is carried on. The district is divided into circles, each of which is said to contain from five to twenty villages. This disparity in number is occasioned by the superiority of one circle over another, either in its situation, taken in a commercial or physical sense, or in the fertility of the soil. Over each of these divisions an officer is placed, whose official duties consist in collecting the revenue, in preserving order throughout his circle, and in settling disputes. The interior of the province is very low, and from this cause, as well as from its clayey soil, and its being during the wet season constantly under water, it is always excessively damp and marshy; the climate in consequence is very unhealthy. The soil is, however, peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of rice, which is carried to a greater extent here than in any other district in Arracan. The numerous streams and nullahs which intersect the valley are by artificial means turned to the purposes of irrigation. The population of the district amounts, it is stated, to about 177,585.

AKYAB.—The chief town of the district of the same name, as well as the whole province of Arracan. It was formerly called Tset-twe, and is still known by that name among the Mugh inhabitants. The designation of Akyab was derived, Lieutenant Phayre supposes, from a pagoda situate near this spot, which was called Akhyab-dau-kun (royal jawbone hillock), from a jawbone of Gautama's being buried there.¹ It is situate on the eastern side of the island of Akyab, which is at the south-western extremity of the district, and at the mouth of the Coladyne or Kuladyne river. The island is separated from the mainland by the Roozeekeea creek, which connects the river Kuladyne with Tekmyoo. It is of late years only that this town has been at all flourishing, for previously to the Burmese war it was a paltry village, consisting only of a few ill-constructed bamboo huts.² It is now the most important town in the province, certainly in a commercial point of view, though, as a military station, it is superseded

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 609.
—Lieut. Phayre, Account of Arracan.

² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 602.

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by Khyouk Phyou. The houses are well built and more substantial than the generality of Mugh residences, and the streets, which are broad and regular, are built at right angles to one another.³ Further improvements are in progress.⁴ There is a plentiful supply of all kinds of grain in the shops; and articles for clothing, cutlery, glass, are imported from Bēngal, and exposed for sale. Its situation is extremely well suited for a commercial town, and it is to this circumstance, probably, that its present prosperity is owing. Being placed at the entrance of the chief river of the province, which has an uninterrupted inland navigation, and near a fertile country, where much grain is produced, and having a good harbour, it possesses every facility for carrying on an export and import trade, which it in consequence possesses to a considerable extent. Lighthouses and other works, projected for the benefit of navigation and commerce, have been erected in the vicinity of the town.⁵ The climate of this town is considered as healthy as Khyouk Phyou or Sandoway. The population⁶ amounts to about 5,000 souls. Lat. 20° 10', long. 92° 54'.

ALADIN ISLANDS.—A cluster of islands to the south-west of the Tenasserim provinces, about thirty-four miles distant from the mainland of Siam. Lat. 9° 40', long. 98° 8'.

ALAKANANDA.—See **ALAKANDA**.

ALAMBARAI,¹ **ALLEMBADDY,** or **ALLUMKADDY,** in the British district Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Cauvery. In the history of Mysore it is mentioned² as a place of importance in 1624; and in the ill-planned British campaign of 1768 it was occupied by a small British garrison,³ which was dispossessed by the troops of Hyder Ali. Distance from Seringapatam, east sixty-five miles; from Madras, south-west, 185. Lat. 12° 9' long. 77° 49'.

ALAMPOOR,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a decayed town on the old route from Agra to Mow,² 141 miles south-west of former, 27½ north-east of latter. In consequence of the distractions and devastations in this part of India during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century, most of the inhabitants deserted this town, and took refuge in the neighbouring stronghold of Naushahur or Mahupur. Water is obtainable here from numerous wells; but

³ Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 87.
 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 693.
 E. I. C. Ma. Doc. 4 Beng. Public Disp. 8 Jan. 1850.

⁵ Bengal Marine Disp. 26 June, 1844.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 698.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Wilkes, Historical Sketches, l. 46.

³ Id. II. 108.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 9.

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supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25° 57', long. 76° 25'.

ALAPOOR, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and thirty-eight miles¹ south of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 16', long. 77° 7'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

ALATPOOR, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and eighteen miles west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer; at other times it is tolerably good: the country is level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 10', long. 78° 50'.

EIC Ms Doc
Garden, Tables of
Routes, 16.

ALAYGYAN PASS.—A pass over the Youmadoung mountains, leading from Sandoway, in the British district of Arracan, to the town of Prome, in the British territory of Pegu. The crown of the pass is about eleven miles north-east from Sandoway. Lat. 15° 31', long. 91° 30'.

ALBAK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north-west from Rajahmundry 110 miles. Lat. 18° 10', long. 80° 47'.

EIC Ms Doc.

ALDEMAU,¹ in the native state of Oude,² a district denominated from the village of that name. It is bounded on the north-west by the district Pahanmat; on the north-east by the river Ghogra, separating it from the British district Goruckpoor, on the south-east by the British district Azimgurh; and on the west by Sultanpoor. It lies between lat. 26°—26° 40', long. 82° 15'—83° 0'.

¹ EIC. Ms. Doc.
² Butler, Topography of Oudh, 97.

ALDEMAU,¹ in the territory of Oude, an ancient village whence is denominated the district of the same name. It is situate four miles from the right bank of the river Ghogra. Close to it is a small mud fort,² mounted with two cannon, the station of the local officer of police. There are many shops for cloth and other merchandise kept by Hindoo traders. Butler estimates the population at 400, of whom 300 are Mussulmans. Distant fifty miles S.E. from Faizabad; 120 E. from Lucknow; thirty-five N.W. from Azimgurh. Lat. 26° 27', long. 82° 55'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Butler, Topography of Oudh, 114.

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Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.
Barr, Cābul and Punjab, 5.

ALEEPOOR, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal. It is situate on the Delhi Canal, from which it is supplied with water. There is a police-station here. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather, and supplies for troops may be obtained in abundance on due notice. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

ALEPPI.—See **AULAPOLAY**.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ALI BAUG, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the sea-coast, nineteen miles south of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$.

¹ Beloochis, 358.

ALI BUNDER, in Sinde, a small town on the Gonnee, one of the offsets of the Indus to the east. Here is a dam made in 1799 by Futteh Ali, one of the amceers of Sinde. This, according to Pottinger,¹ was "the only work of public utility ever made by one of the reigning family," being intended to retain the water of the river for the purposes of irrigation, and to exclude the salt water, which, sent upwards by the tide, rendered sterile the surrounding country. This barrier had the natural consequence of causing in the channel of the Gonnee a deposit of alluvial matter, which is gradually filling it; so that, though formerly navigable throughout the year, this branch of the Indus had in 1809 become so shallow, that boats could ply only during four months of the inundation between Ali Bunder and Hyderabad. The channel below Ali Bunder has also become nearly obliterated,² though formerly by far the greatest estuary of the Indus. The contiguous part of Cutch also suffered the most disastrous consequences from the water being cut off; the district of Sayra, formerly remarkable for fertility, ceasing to yield a blade of vegetation, and becoming part of the Runn, or Great Salt Desert, on which it bordered. Ali Bunder is in lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $69^{\circ} 11'$.

³ Burnes' Bokh. Hi. 289, 311, 312.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ALIGANJ,¹ or **SEWAN ALIGANJ**, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore, fifty-four miles N.W. of former, seventy-four S.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. It is stated² that the population are principally Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $84^{\circ} 24'$.

² Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. II. part I. p. 253.

³ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ALIGANJ,¹ in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude,

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a village twelve miles north-west of the cantonment of Sultanpore, seventy south-east of Lucknow. Butter² estimates its population at only 100, all Hindoos; yet adds, "there is a bazaar of sixty shops, and a market, attended by between 300 and 400 shopkeepers." Lat. 26° 24', long. 82°.

² Topography of Oudh, 115

ALIGUNJ.—A town in the native state of Oude, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant north from Lucknow ninety-one miles. Lat. 28° 9', long. 80° 40'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALIPOORA,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 766² miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, forty-two miles south-east of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 12', long. 82° 14'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 102.

ALIPORA.—See ALLYPOORA.

ALIPORE.—A town in British district of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, presidency of Bengal, on the route from Fort William to Fulta, by Tolly's Nallah, four miles south-east of Fort William, twenty-one² north-west of Fulta. Heber³ describes it as a large village, in the vicinity of which are several houses belonging to Europeans, and considered remarkably healthy and dry. In this town is situate the great jail of Alipore, built in 1810, at a cost of 10,000⁴, exclusive of the labour of the prisoners employed upon the work. Convicts sentenced to long periods of imprisonment in Bengal are usually confined in this jail. The number of prisoners⁵ in 1848 amounted to 991. Lat. 22° 30', long. 88° 27'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 174.

³ Narrat of Journ. I. 26.

⁴ Report on Prison Discipline, 62.

⁵ Bengal Judicial Letter, 5 Feb. 1851.

ALIWAL.—A village near the left bank of the Sutlej, and within a short distance of the town of Loodianah. It is within the tract of country subject to the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej territories. Here, on the 28th January, 1846, Sir Harry Smith attacked, defeated, and drove back a large body of Sikhs, which had crossed the Sutlej from Phulour, on its right bank, and threatened Loodianah. The movements of the officer commanding in this action were marked by the most consummate tact and judgment, and the object of them was completely accomplished. Lat. 30° 57', long 75° 36'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALLAHABAD.¹—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Oude;

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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on the east by the British districts Jounpore and Mirzapore; on the south-west by the territory of Rewah and the British district of Banda; and on the west by the British district of Futtehpore. It lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ — $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$ — $82^{\circ} 26'$; is eighty-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty in breadth. The area is 2,801 square miles. Four of the subdivisions called pergunnahs, amounting to about a third of the district, are comprised within the Doab, extending upwards from its south-eastern angle, marked by the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. The general slope of the surface is to the south-east, as evidenced by the descent of the Ganges and of the smallest streams in the same direction. There is, besides, a declivity from the south-west to the north-east, indicated by the descent in that direction of the Jumna and Tons, discharging themselves into the Ganges, the bed of which is the channel of drainage for the whole district. The Ganges first touches on the district at its north-eastern angle, near Maukpoor, in lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$; and flowing in a south-easterly direction, forms for twenty-seven miles the boundary towards the territory of Oude. In lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$, it enters the district, through which it continues to flow in a south-easterly direction thirty miles farther, to the confluence with the Jumna, or celebrated Triveni,* at the town of Allahabad. In this part of its course it is represented to have "a low bed, four miles in average width, within the limits of which it changes its course annually, as the lapse of four or five years shifting from the one to the other limit." The continual shifting of the channel and frequent appearance of sand banks much interfere with the navigation of the river in this part of its course, during the season of low water. "Above its confluence with the Jumna," says Captain Smith, an officer directed to report on the subject, "the Ganges is a stream of shoals and rapids, which in a measure disappear when it has received an additional supply of water from the Jumna. Of the difficulty of passing up the Ganges in the first six miles above the fort of Allahabad, the causes, I fear, are such as will not warrant my holding out strong expectation of their removal. The principal obstruction is felt at the junction

* Butler, Topography of Oudh, 11.

* Prinsep, Steam Navigation in Brit. India, 94.

* For an explanation of the origin of this term, see article on the town Allahabad.

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the two rivers, where the large body of sand and earthy matter brought down by the current, particularly of the Ganges, is deposited near the eddies and slack water—¹ is again suspended by the stream, as the rivers, rising and falling as they are constantly doing in different levels, alternately disturb each other, and are again deposited in new situations; thus forming at the entrance of the Ganges, from the united rivers, a shallow and continually shifting bar." The channel of the river expands above the confluence, and in the dry season the shrunken stream, then probably not amounting to a sixtieth⁴ part of its volume during the period of the monsoons, cuts a channel in what was the bed of the river in its swollen state; but so vast is the increase at that time, that, notwithstanding the width of the channel at Allahabad, the water-mark⁵ has been known to rise twenty feet in a week, and forty-five feet six inches⁶ in the course of the monsoon. Yet, so little uniform is the depth even then, that Lord Valentia,⁷ who dropped down the river by boat in the beginning of September, and in the height⁸ of the monsoon, found the river so shallow above Allahabad, that it was necessary in many places to have the boat pushed by main strength across the shoals; and, notwithstanding the accession of the water of the Jumna, the united stream so shoals in the dry season, that a few miles below Allahabad it has not more than two⁹ feet of water. Continuing for thirty-two miles its circuitous course, in a direction generally south-easterly, the river then forms for ten miles the boundary between this district and that of Mirzapore, into which it passes in lat 25° 10', long. 82° 21'. The Jumna, touching on the district close to its western point, in lat 25° 28', long. 81° 16', and holding a very circuitous route of sixty-five miles in a direction generally easterly, falls into the Ganges at the right side, close below the fort of Allahabad, as already intimated, in lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 58'. Its banks¹ are lofty and precipitous, and ridges of rock in many places advance into the stream, combining with its general shallowness and strong current to render navigation tedious, difficult, and dangerous; though of late years, by damming the stream in some places, and blasting or hewing away the rock in others, some progress has been made in diminishing those evils. Those rocks are common, as well on the left side, or that of the Doab; as the right, or that of

⁴ Prinsep, Append. K. xxxvi.

⁵ Id. 92.

⁶ Id. 90.

⁷ Travels, i. 209.

⁸ Prinsep, 92.

⁹ Id. 94.

¹ Id. 96.

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² Roberts, *Scenes of Hindostan*, i. 256

³ Bacon, *First Impressions*, ii. 418, 419.

⁴ Captain Smith, quoted in *Prinsep*, ut supra, 94.

⁵ *Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*, May, 1841, p. 18.

⁶ Roberts, *Scenes in Hindostan*, i. 265.

⁷ Tennant, *Indian Recreations*, ii. 275.

¹ *As. Res.* xv. Append iii. p. x.
² Ut supra, 98.

³ *Garden, Tables of Routes*, 161, 169.

Bundelcund;² and, consisting of sandstone,³ are quarried for building purposes. In one⁴ place, in the middle of the river, is a towering rock, of striking appearance, crowned with a singular stone-built cupola, in good repair. About twenty miles below the confluence of the Jumna, and on the same side, the Tons falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 8', after a circuitous course of about forty miles in a generally north-easterly direction, through a part of the district resembling in ruggedness of character the adjoining territory of Rewah, from which this stream flows. The elevation above the sea of the average water-mark at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, is about 340* feet. The plain of the Doab is estimated to be in this part about sixty feet higher,⁴ or 400 feet above the sea; and probably no part of the district within the rivers has an elevation of 500 feet. The part stretching along the left bank of the Ganges has doubtless a less elevation, in consequence of the general slope of the surface to the south-east. The country to the right of the same river, and extending towards the rugged region of Rewah, must have some more elevated spots, though it does not appear that their height has been determined. The district is well furnished with the means of irrigation, in addition to those offered by water-courses and tanks; there are 61,637⁵ wells, of which 9,205 are pukka, or lined with brick.

The climate of this district is considered more moist than that of the adjacent tracts; rains are more frequent, and the hot winds thereby mitigated. The vegetation⁶ likewise is more luxuriant. The country is overspread with a vigorous growth of timber, and yields an abundant return to the cultivator or even the choicest products of the European garden.

Native husbandry at the end of the last century was found in a very rude state; the plough being so ill constructed that the ground was turned up by it fifteen⁷ times before the seed was deposited.

* According to James Prinsep,¹ the elevation of Benares above Calcut is 246 feet, or about 270 above the sea. According to G. A. Prinsep,² the average slope of the channel of the Ganges, from Allahabad to Benares, six inches per mile; and as the distance³ is 139 miles by the river-course its elevation at Allahabad is in round numbers seventy feet above Benar and 340 above the sea.

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In place of harrowing, a large log was drawn by oxen over the ground. In the course of ploughing, the roots of weeds were carefully removed by hand; but after the crop made its appearance, no farther attention was given to weeding. The irrigation of the land was more laborious than even the ploughing and harrowing; four oxen and three men could scarcely water an acre in three days. In many instances the water was conveyed from the tanks or wells in leather bags, each carried by four men. The wages of the labourer were at this time two and a half rupees, or five shillings a month; blacksmiths and carpenters were paid in kind and by contract, receiving annually a certain weight of grain. Oxen trod out the grain; and it is said that the native codes, in imitation of the Mosaic law, expressly prohibited their being muzzled whilst at this work. In general the farms did not exceed ten acres in extent, and often were not more than half that amount. The ryot or tenant was usually almost without capital, and is represented as living with his family in apathetic indigence. The habits of the cultivator are thus described by the writer referred to "A small^e piece of cloth around his middle, generally with one coarse blanket and a sort of turban consisting of a cotton clout, make the whole of his wardrobe. His food is the cheapest grain and vegetables, a little ghee (butter), with a pinch of salt between his finger and thumb" Such appears to have been the state of the province at the latter end of the last century. The conclusion of the present, it may confidently be expected, will present a striking contrast. The British residents in the district are now making zealous and successful efforts for the improvement of agriculture. The best kinds of maize, cotton, and flax, have been introduced⁹. Some dye-stuffs, besides indigo, are cultivated to considerable extent, especially kussum, or kusumtha (carthamus tinctorius), or safflower, for yielding a bright orange or deep red colour.⁸ The most important articles of traffic probably are salt and cotton.

⁸ Tennant, ii. 280.

⁹ Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, May, 1841, p. 32.

¹ Hamilton states that "the breed of sheep is small, even for India; and the fleece consists of a coarse black hair, altogether unsuitable for cloth, but which answers very well for the manufacture of shepherds' rugs." He also mentions² that considerable manufactures in cotton were carried

² Ib. 297.

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¹ Spry, *Modern India*, i. 139
² Royle, *Bot. of Himal* 89
 Report from Sel. Committee of House of Commons, vol. 1840, Append. p. 609—
 Lord Auckland on Cultivation of Cotton in East Indies
³ Roberts, i. 284.
⁴ Statistics of the N.W. Prov. 1848, Shakespeare, 168.

The Jumna is the principal channel¹ of the brisk transit business in cotton, which is largely produced² on both its sides in Bundelcund and the Doab— Indigo³ and sugar also furnish considerable demands for the means of transport.

The population⁴ amounts to 710,263; a total returned as made up of Hindoo agricultural, 436,839; Hindoo non-agricultural, 177,684; Mahomedans and others not being Hindoos, agricultural, 48,723; non-agricultural, 47,017. It thus appears that the Hindoo population outnumbered that of all other persuasions in the proportion of more than six to one, and that the number engaged in agricultural pursuits more than doubles the remainder. A comparison with the area shows that the average number of persons to each square mile rather exceeds 253. The towns and villages, classified according to population, are as follow:—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	3,302
Ditto more than 1,000, and less than 5,000.....	92
Ditto more than 5,000	4*

⁵ Statistics of the N.W. Provs. 186.

⁶ Garden, *Routes*, 170.

The principal routes are—1. The great trunk road⁶ from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces, proceeding through Benares, and thence north-westerly along the left bank of the Ganges to Allahabad, having previously crossed the river close to it. From Allahabad it proceeds still in a north-westerly direction nearly parallel to the Ganges, and at a short distance from its right bank crosses the north-western frontier of the district of Allahabad to Futtehpore. 2. A route from Mirzapore, passing along the right bank of the Ganges nearly parallel to that last described, and joining it by crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. 3. A route from east to west, leading from Allahabad cantonment to that of Bauda by the Rajapoo ferry over the Jumna. 4. A route from Allahabad to Rewah by a line through the Kutra Pass. 5. A route from south to north, from Allahabad cantonment to Lucknow. 6. A route from south to north, from Allahabad cantonment to Pertal

on in this district; but, probably, the overpowering cheapness of British fabrics has put an end to the production of any but the rudest kinds.

* The four towns mentioned as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants are—Allahabad, Shahzadpore, Bhugeswar, Adampora.

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gurb. 7. A route from south-west to north-east, from Allahabad cantonment to Jounpore.

The earlier history of this province is involved in the obscurity which hangs over the history of India generally until a comparatively recent period. In 1194⁷ it was subjugated by the Patans under Molamed Shabab-ud-deen, of Ghor, and wrested from that race by Baber about 1529. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi it became a field of contention, on which the emperor, the vazier of Oude, the English, and the Mahrattas, acted in conspicuous parts. In the arrangements of the English with the emperor, a portion of this province was assigned for the support of the latter; but on that prince throwing himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, the territory was regarded as having escheated, and was thereupon transferred to the vazier, from whom, under a treaty of 1801, it passed with other districts to the East-India Company.

⁷ Ferishta, i. 178. Bird, ut supra, 82.

The principal places, Allahabad, Bhugaisur, Shahzadapore, Adampore, are mentioned in their order in the alphabetical arrangement.

ALLAHABAD,¹ the principal place of the district of the same name, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Doab, on the tongue² of land formed by the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges. The former flows in a direction from south-west to north-east along the south face of the place, and is crossed at the ferry,³ three-quarters of a mile broad; the stream even in the season of low water occupying nearly the whole of that space. The bed of the latter is a silt and a

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Hodges, Travels in India, 98. Id. Select Views in India, vol. 1. No. 20.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

* In Richardson's Dictionary, edited by Williams, we read, "Allahabad, the city of Allahabad." In Gladwin's translation of the Ayeen⁴ Akbery, "Allahabass, vul Allahabad." The name was given by Akbar. Allahab appears to have been a corruption, yet one of early date, as Tavernier, who travelled in that quarter in 1675, calls the town Allahab.⁵ It is the Allahabad of Tieffenthaler.⁶ Its name is however now fixed as Allahabad, being thus denominated in official documents and by Prinsep⁷ and Wilson.⁸ In the treaty of 1785, with the nawab of Oude, it is however styled Allahabad, in the Seir Mutaghhera,⁹ Allahabad, and it is the Allahabad of Tassin. Heber¹⁰ observes, "I find all the people here, particularly the Mussulmans, pronounce Allahabad 'Allahabass.'" Bacon¹¹ observes that it "is called by the natives Allahabads."

¹ p. 161.

² ii. App. 27.

³ Voyages, iii. 98.

⁴ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 159.

⁵ Tables, 40; also Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 34.

⁶ As. Res. xvii. 580.

⁷ iii. 194.

⁸ i. 322.

⁹ First Impressions, i. 316.

¹¹ Travels, i. 210.

† But according to Lord Valentia,¹ "the Jumna is here nearly 1,400 yards wide, and the Ganges a mile."

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⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.
⁵ Forster, Journal from Bengal to England, I. 79.
 Skinner, Excursions in India, II. 256.

Roberts, Scenes in India, I. 268.

⁶ Heber, I. 333.

⁷ Valentia, I. 212.

⁸ Bengal Military Disp. 9 Nov. 1852.

⁹ Travels in India, II. 118.

¹ Valentia, I. 210.

² Ul supra, I. 322.

³ Von Orlich, II. 119.

⁴ Treffenthaler, I. 162.

⁵ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II. 332.

half wide,⁴ and the stream in the dry season occupies about a sixth of that space.⁵ The waters of the Jumna are pellucid, and of a blue⁶ colour, for the greater part of the year, but in the height of the rainy season become turbid,⁶ as those of the Ganges are at all times. The latter is much the more considerable river, but derives no visible⁷ increase from the addition which it here receives. The fort on the east and south rises⁸ directly from the banks of the confluent rivers, which render it nearly impregnable in that direction. It is about 2,500 yards in circuit, is built of red stone, and, according to Von Orlich,⁹ is now "a bastion¹ quinquangle; the ancient walls with semicircular bastions face the two streams; the land side is quite regular, and consists of two bastions, and a half-bastion with three ravélias," and stands higher¹ than any ground in face of it. Heber² observes, "It has been a very noble castle, but has suffered in its external appearance as much as it has probably gained in strength by the modernization which it has undergone from its present masters, its lofty towers being pruned down into bastions and cavaliers, and its high stone ramparts topped with turf parapets, and obscured by a green sloping glacis. It is still, however, a striking place; and its principal gate, armoured by a dome with a wide hall beneath, surrounded by arcades and galleries and ornamented with rude but glowing paintings, is the noblest entrance I ever saw to a place of arms." The exterior has been modernized in the Italian style, but the interior retains its antique and striking character. An ancient and spacious palace overlooking the Jumna, has been fitted up for the residence of the superior officers, and the rest of the Europeans of the garrison are lodged in well-constructed barracks. The arsenal, situate in the fort, is one of the largest in India; it contains arms³ for 30,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. Altogether it is a place of great strength, probably impregnable to native powers, and requiring for its reduction a regular siege according to European tactics. It said to have cost 1,750,000l.⁴ Among the finest structures of Allahabad, is that called the Serai of Khusrû, the ill-fated son of Jehangir. It is a fine quadrangle surrounded by embattled wall, along the inside of which are a series of lodges for the gratuitous reception of travellers. Adjoining it

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garden or pleasure-ground, containing some fine old mango-trees, and three mausoleums,⁶ in a rich, magnificent, yet solemn style of architecture. Heber states that they were raised over two princes and a princess of the imperial family, but does not specify their names. In the middle of the fort stands an antique stone column,⁷ popularly styled *Gada*, or Club of Bhim Sen, a hero who figures in the romantic legends of Hindostan. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler⁸ as standing in his time; was pulled down⁹ during some alterations made in the fort in 1798, and has lately been replaced. The length¹ is forty-two feet seven inches, the shape nearly cylindrical, yet slightly tapering, the lower diameter being three feet two and a quarter inches; the upper, two feet two inches. It bears two Sanskrit inscriptions of considerable length, and obviously of remote antiquity; but notwithstanding the endeavours of Prinsep,² Troyer, and Mill, no certain conclusion can be drawn as to their date.

The present town of Allahabad is situate principally west of the fort, and extending along the Jumna. Its position is advantageous, but it is, nevertheless, an ill-built, poverty-stricken place.³ Heber observes,⁴ "The city of Allahabad is small, with very poor houses and narrow irregular streets, and confined to the banks of the Jumna." * The Jamma Masjid, or great mosque,⁵ is a solid, stately building, but without much ornament. It is advantageously situate on the banks of the Jumna, and on one side adjoins the city, on the other an

⁶ Roberts, i 268.
Heber, i 338.

⁷ As Res. vii 176
— Colebrooke on
Inscriptions on
Pillar at Delhi
⁸ i 160.
⁹ Journ As. Soc.
Beng 1834, p 106
—Burr, Descript.
of Pillar at Alla-
habad
¹ Von Orlich,
ii. 118.

² Journ As Soc.
Beng 1834, pp.
114, 118, 257.

³ Roberts, i 268.
⁴ i 334.

⁵ Id. i 338.

* No tolerable description, however, has been given by any traveller of Allahabad, which contains numerous noble monuments, though it would require well informed and laborious antiquarian researches to point out with certainty the objects for which they were designed. Darnell gives views of the following structures, probably nowhere surpassed for costly, elaborate, and tasteful workmanship. — His notices, however, of the objects for which they were intended, are probably drawn from popular report, and cannot be implicitly depended on:—I. Mausoleum of the Ranees, wife of the emperor Jehangire, near Allahabad. II. The Chales Satoon, in the fort of Allahabad, on the river Jumna. III. Part of the palace in the fort of Allahabad. IV. Mausoleum of Sultan Chusero, near Allahabad. V. Mausoleum of Sultan Purvaz, near Allahabad. Heber,¹ generally allowed to be a good judge on such subjects, observes, in speaking of the tombs in the garden adjoining the serai of Sultan Khusrroo, "All these are very solemn and striking, rich but not florid or gaudy, and completely giving the lie to the notion common in England, which regards all Eastern architecture as in bad taste and barbarous."

¹ i 334.

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esplanade before the glacis of the fort. After the conquest of the province by the East-India Company, it was fitted up as a residence of the general of the station; subsequently, to the purposes of an assembly-room; and ultimately restored to its former destination. The Mussulmans, however, regarding it as polluted, displayed a contemptuous indifference⁶ on the subject. Below the fort is a subterraneous temple, entered by a long passage sloping downwards. Its shape is square,⁷ and the roof supported by pillars; in the middle is a linga or phallic emblem, and at one end a dead forked tree, continually watered with great care by the attendant priests, who maintain that it still retains its sap and vitality,⁸ but Tieffenthaler⁹ describes it as leafless in his time, a century ago. The place is a close, loathsomè den, rendered more hideous by obscene and monstrous figures of Mahadeva, Ganesh, and other objects of worship; and is damp from water trickling from its rocky walls. This insignificant moisture is alleged by the superstitious to be the outlet of the river Sarasvatî,¹ which is lost in the sands near Thannesur, in Sirhind, upwards of 400 miles to the north-west. Wilson² observes: "The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna [Ganges and Jumna] at Prayaga is called Triveni by the Pauranics, because three rivers are supposed to meet there; but the third is by no means obvious to the sight. It is the famous Sarasvatî, which comes out of the hills to the west of the Yamuna, passes close to Thanesser, loses itself in the great sandy desert, and reappears at Prayag, humbly oozing from one of the towers of the fort, as if ashamed of herself. Indeed she may blush at her own imprudence; for she is the goddess of learning and knowledge, and was then coming down the country with a book in her hand when she entered the sandy desert, and was unexpectedly assailed by numerous demons with frightful countenances, making a dreadful noise. Ashamed of her own want of forethought, she sank into the ground, and reappeared at Prayaga or Allahabad." Close to the wall of the fort, outside this revered cavern, is the actual confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, visited by great numbers of pilgrims of both sexes, anxious to bathe³ in the purifying waters.* Formerly it was

⁶ Hober, l. 353.
Roberts, l. 269.

⁷ Valentia, f. 211.

⁸ Skinner, Excursions in India, li 255.

⁹ l. 161.

¹ Ward, Hindoo Mythology, li 132.

² As. Res. xiv. 895, 896.

³ Forster, Journ. from Bengal to England, l. 79.

⁴ Descript. of Hindostan, l. 300.

* Hamilton thus describes what takes place on such occasions:—"When a pilgrim arrives here, he first sits down on the brink of the river and has

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not uncommon for devotees of either sex to cause earthen vessels to be fastened round their waists or to their feet, and having proceeded in a boat to the middle of the stream, then precipitate themselves, to rise no more, supposing that by this self-immolation they secured eternal bliss.⁴ At present the meetings here appear to have abated somewhat of their more gloomy and murderous character. According to the description of Skinner,⁵ who visited the place on the 14th of December, 1826, "it was a religious fair, and took place on the very spot of the confluence of the two streams. There did not seem to me to be anything sold; bathing and praying were the great occupations. A great number of platforms, about eight or ten feet square, with long legs to them, stood in the water; they had canopies above them, and were as booths in English fairs, for in them people frequently sat as if to rest themselves after having waded through the river to reach them. The Brahmns, however, seemed to be the peculiar masters of each, for they never moved from their seats; but occupying the centre, with their rosaries in their hands, remained at their posts to administer to the spiritual wants of those who visited them. It was a very pretty scene; the women had their holiday clothes on; and ~~the~~ ^{the} in rosy scarfs among the crowd." The military cantonment is on the north-west side of the fort, in a delightful situation, having some picturesque⁶ variety of surface, and being finely wooded.

⁴ Tennant, *Indian Recreations*, ii. 260.

⁵ *Excursions*, ii. 253.

⁶ Roberts, i. 257.

This town is the seat of the civil establishment for the district of Allahabad, which consists of the usual functionaries, European and native. If the returns respecting the population are to be depended on, this town, though much fallen from its former splendour, is of late years in some measure recovering its prosperity. Hamilton⁷ states, that in 1803 it was computed to have a population of 20,000, exclusive of the garrison. In 1832,⁸ a return which was considered, "in the absence of a more minute census, worthy of being placed on record among the statements of a similar nature," gives the total population, exclusive of Europeans, at 38,281; the

⁷ *Description of Hindostan*, i. 300.

⁸ *Journ As Soc. Bengal*, Jan. 1832, pp. 85, 86.

his head and body shaved, so as that each hair may fall into the water; the sacred writings promising him one million of years' residence in heaven for every hair thus deposited. After shaving he bathes, and the same day or the next performs the obsequies of his deceased ancestors."

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Hindoos being 25,096, the Mussulmans 13,135; and the number of houses at 6,165. In 1831,⁹ a census from the same authority, and considered more accurate than that last given, states the total population, exclusive of Europeans, at 64,785; of whom 44,110 were Hindoos, and 20,660 Mussulmans. The number of houses was 13,966. This last, however, besides the quarters returned in the census of 1832, bears on Daraganj, a suburb on the left side of the Ganges, and containing 9,103 persons, of whom 7,395 were Hindoos, and 1,708 Mussulmans; and Kaidganj,¹⁰ having 10,661 persons, of whom 8,288 Hindoos, and 2,373 Mussulmans; and 2,663 houses: but after deducting the population of those two quarters, that of the proper town remains 45,021; showing an increase of 6,780 between the periods of the two returns. The census of 1848 affords no definite information on the subject, inasmuch as no town within the district is returned as having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In regard, however, to Allahabad, this is explained by a note, stating that the place comprises¹¹ portions of nine villages which were separately counted. There is reason to conclude that the prosperity of the place is on the advance, in part, probably, from the growing importance of the North-West Provinces, and partly from the introduction of steam-navigation¹² on the Upper Ganges. "The numerous villas and bungalows of the civil and military officers, surrounded by beautiful gardens, gave a grand appearance to the place; for there are probably few other spots in India which have such handsome and richly fitted-up buildings of this kind. Roads planted with avenues wind between them, and lead to the fort, the city, and several places of the principal circumjacent localities." In 1839 a grant from government of 5,000 rupees was sanctioned to aid in the erection of a church, the remaining funds to be supplied by private subscription. The direct communication with Calcutta by the river during the rainy season is through the Bhagruttee channel, and the distance 805³ miles; in the season of low water, from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, it is by the eastern or Sunderbund passage, 985 miles.⁴

The average time allowed for the upward passage, in th

⁹ Journ As Soc. Bengal, May, 1834, p. 244.

¹¹ Shakespear, Mem. Stat. N W. Prov. 180.

¹² Von Orlich, II 119

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

⁴ Id. 168.

¹ Von Orlich, II. 124.

^{*} Jail-market; from Kaid, "jail," and Ganj, "market;" the great district jail¹ being in this quarter.

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conveyance of troops* and stores and other government purposes, without the aid of steam, was three months;† the allowance of time by steam for this passage is twenty-five days;‡ for the downward, fifteen days in the dry season, and the Sunderbund, and six days during the rains.

Some have on very slender grounds maintained this place to be the Palibothra* of Greek and Roman geographers, but the best authorities consider that city† identical with Patna. Probably the first authentic mention of it is by Baber, who styles it Pagh.‡ The fort was built by Akber,§ who changed the name of the city to Allahabad. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it was seized in 1753 by Saifder Jang,¶ the vizier of Oude. It had three years previously (1750) been sacked¹ by the Patans of Furruckabad. In 1765 it was taken² by the British, and assigned as the residence of Shah Alum, the tutular emperor of Delhi, who was, however, so infatuated as to leave³ this place of refuge in 1771. In consequence it was resumed by the donors, and transferred to the nawaub of Oude by the treaty of 1773.⁴ In 1801 it was ceded⁵ by the nawaub to the East-India Company. So completely was it ruined, either by violence or gradual decay, that Hodges, who visited it in 1782,⁶ describes it as consisting merely of thatched huts, with scarcely a vestige of any considerable house remaining. Its desolation, as well as the great number of fakirs, or mendicants under religious garb, who resort to it, caused it to be called⁷ Fakirabad §. Elevation above the sea about 340 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta by land 496⁸ miles; in the same direction from Benares, 775; S E. from Lucknow, 128, in similar direction from Cawnpore, 124; from Calpee, 153; from Agra and Etawa, 288, or by grand trunk road, 302; from Delhi, 391. Lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 55'.

* According to Wilford,¹ “the true name of this famous place [Palibothra] is Patalipura, which means the town of Patali, a form of Devi worshipped there.”

† The learning on this subject will be found in Rennell,² Jones,³ and Wilford.⁴ Schlegel⁵ has discussed it, and Ritter⁶ may be consulted.

‡ Who reigned⁷ from 1556—1605. Lumsden, without specifying his authority, states⁸ that it was founded in 1531.

§ From Fakir, “pauper or religious mendicant,” and Abad, “dwelling.”

¹ Indische Bibliothek, 1837, 304-308.

² Erdkunde, v. 463, 481, 483, 493, 508.

³ Journ. from India to Britain, 19.

⁴ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, li. 216, 276.

⁵ Journ. from India to Britain, 19.

⁶ *Prinsep on Steam Navigation in British India*, 45.

⁷ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. i. part ii. 97, 48.

⁸ *Memours*, 406, 407.

⁹ *Ayren Akbery*, ii. 34.

¹⁰ *Elphinstone*, at supra, li. 636.

¹¹ *Sair Mutaghera*, iii. 90.

¹² *Thornton, Hist. of British India*, i. 476.

¹³ *Franklin, Life of Shah-Aulum*, 26.

¹⁴ *Scott's Hist. of Successors of Aurungzebe*, ii. 947.

¹⁵ *Treaties with the Country Powers*, 73.

¹⁶ *Treaties*, at supra, 102.

¹⁷ *Travels*, 90.

¹⁸ *Heber, Journ. in India*, i. 331.

¹⁹ *Garden, Tables of Routes*, 170.

²⁰ *As. Res.* v. 283, on the Chronology of the Hindoos, a 9 is 81.

²¹ *Mem. of a Map of Hindustan*, 49, 50, 53.

²² *As. Res.* vi. 320; iv. 10, 11.

²³ *As. Res.* v. 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 280, 281, 283, 284;

lx. 35, 36, 37, 46, 48, 61, 62; x. 123; xiv. 378, 380,

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E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **ALLAPOOR**, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Shahabad to Budaon, ten miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **ALLATORI**, in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Seringapatam, eight miles west of the former. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **ALLEGUNJE**, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Ronkee, forty miles north of Purneah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

ALLEE MOHUN, ALLEERAJPOOR, or RAJPOOR ALL.—A small district in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the governor-general's resident at Indore. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$ and $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$ and $74^{\circ} 44'$, and extends¹ from north to south about thirty-four miles; its extreme breadth from east to west, being about thirty-two. Its area is 708 square miles.² The number of villages amount to 157. The principal crops consist of bayra (*Holcus spicatus*), jowar (*Holcus sorghum*), Indian corn, rice, oil-plants, dal of all kinds, a little wheat and barley, but very little gram. There is an export of teak-timber, and the imports are chiefly from the port of Surat.

The political connection between the British government and Allee Mohun commenced by the interpretation of the former, for the purpose of rendering less humiliating the nature of the rajah's dependency on the neighbouring state of Dhar. Allee Mohun was an ancient tributary of the rulers of Dhar, and the tribute had been commuted by a cession of certain customs-duties which were collected by the officers of the Dhar state. The authority thus exercised in Allee Mohun by the servants of a foreign government was not only attended with considerable inconvenience, but was calculated to lessen the dignity of the rajah in the estimation of his own subjects and, at his request, an arrangement³ was made in 1821, under which the Dhar state transferred to the British government its right to the Allee Mohun tribute, in consideration of an equivalent, and the rajah of Allee Mohun agreed to collect the duties, and to pay to the British government an annual sum

¹ Pol. Disp. to India, dated 4 Aug 1841.

² Parl. Return, April, 1861.

³ Treaties with Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, 1 623.

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which amounts to 12,000 rupees. The rajah is a Hindoo. The population was estimated by Malcolm at 69,384⁴. The revenue appears to have fluctuated within thirty years, according to the management. The latest account gives it at 35,000 rupees,⁵ or 3,500*l*. The military establishment consists but of thirty horsemen and 100 sebundies.⁶ The ordnance is of very moderate extent, comprising only a single swivel.

⁴ Parl. Return, April, 1851.

⁵ Foreign Letter from India, 6 Sept. 1848.

⁶ *Ibid*.

ALLEE MOHUN—A town in Malwa, the chief place of the petty district of the same name, but not the place of residence of the present rajah, who has fixed his abode at Rajpoor.² Lat. 22° 12', long. 74° 24'.

¹ Malcolm, Mem. of Central India, ii. 477.

² Pol. Disp to India, 4 Aug 1841.

ALLEH, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kokree river, fifty miles north of Poonah. Lat. 19° 11', long. 74° 5'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ALLEHGUNJ,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, eleven miles N.E. of Furruckabad. Allehgunj contains 5,383² inhabitants. Lat. 27° 33', long. 79° 45'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Statistics N.W. Prov. 105.

ALLENBADDY.—See **ALAMBARAL**.

ALLIGAUM.—A town situate on the left bank of the river Bheema, in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay. Soon after the acquisition of the Deccan by the British, it was observed that the horses of the south of India were rapidly declining in respect to the qualities constituting the perfection of the animal. In the hope of restoring the former character of the Deccan breed, a government stud was established in this place in 1827; but though some good specimens were occasionally turned out, the majority proved greatly inferior to the horses imported from the Persian Gulf and the Cape. The establishment was nevertheless maintained for a series of years. Additional experience, however, resulted only in continued disappointment, and at length, in 1842, all hope of ultimate success being then abandoned, the stud was ordered to be abolished.¹ Distant E. from Poonah thirty-two miles. Lat. 18° 35', long. 74° 23'.

¹ Bombay Military Disp. 28 Sept. 1848.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ALLIGAUM, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the northern frontier, towards the British district Saugor and Nerbudda, on the northern declivity of the range of

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mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance from Ellichpoor, south-west, 71 miles; Aurungabad, north-east, 100. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-west from Nagpore 50 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLIYARKA TANDA, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Oomerkota. It is situate at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad eastward, and from Cutch to Upper Scinde and the Panjaub. It has some manufactures, principally in cotton and dyeing. Population 5,000. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $69^{\circ} 48'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant south-east from Nagpore 170 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLOOE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 29 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLOWALLEEA.—A title belonging to certain Seik chiefs, whose possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated by the British government in 1818, in consequence of the non-performance of their feudatory obligations during the Lahore war.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLUMPOOR, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 30 miles north-west of Midnapoor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

ALLYGUNJ.—See ULLEGUNJE.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ALLYGURH.—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district Bolundshuhur; on the east by the British districts of Budaon and Mynpooree; on the south by the British districts of Mynpooree and Muttra; and on the west by the British districts Muttra and Goorgaon. It lies between lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$ — $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$ — $78^{\circ} 47'$, and embraces an area of 2,149 square miles. Like the rest of the Doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, this district is generally level; but there is a prolonged elevation of surface in the centre, between the two great rivers. The crest of this elevation slopes to the south-east, as indicated by the respective

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amounts of altitude on the course of the Ganges Canal, which is laid down along the ridge with a view to diffusing more effectually the benefits of irrigation on each side of it. Thus, at Chandaos, in lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, on the northern frontier, the elevation is 779 feet;² at Hurdoogunj, twenty-one miles farther to the south-east, in lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, it is decreased to 735; at Koorali, still farther in that direction, it falls to 648. The chief rivers are the Ganges, which touches on the north-eastern frontier, and the Jumna, on the north-western, both being navigable.³ The Kalee Nuddy (east), which holds a very tortuous course, generally in a south-easterly direction, through the district, is not navigable higher than Khasgung, in the adjacent district of Budaon. It has been suggested, however, that this river might be rendered more extensively available for navigation⁴ by connecting it with the Ganges Canal.

² Cautley on Ganges Canal, Append. ii. 4.

³ Cautley, ut supra, sec. ii. 18.

⁴ Cautley, 19.

The climate of Allyghur is liable to much variation in the course of twenty-four hours; the thermometer being in winter, during the night, as low as the freezing-point, and in the course of the succeeding day rising to above 100° of Fahrenheit.*

The soil must be fertile, and in general well cultivated, as the land-assessment is proportionably greater⁵ than in most of the North-Western Provinces.† The country about Hurrass⁶ is a fine tract, and the immediate vicinity of the fort of Allyghur is especially fertile, in consequence of being saturated⁶ with water †. The staple alimentary crops are wheat, barley, millet, and pulse: rice is little cultivated. The chief commercial crops are indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar.

⁵ Statistics of N. W. Prov. 169
⁶ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 102, 401.

The population, according to the census of 1848, amounts to 739,356, of which number 615,612 are returned as Hindoos, and engaged in agriculture; 336,150 Hindoos following other

* According to Tennant,¹ "from the heat 130° down to 30° is here the range of the thermometer in the same day, which is probably greater than in any other part of the world; but this, perhaps, is an exaggerated statement, the loose expression of distressed feelings.

¹ Indian Researches, ii. 377.

† Hamilton,¹ in one work, states that "the soil of Allyghur is fertile and very productive under proper cultivation;" in another,² that, "the northern portion of this district, extending from Allyghur to the vicinity of Delhi, is one of the most desolate tracts in the Doab. Scarcely a tree is to be seen, but low dark jungle abounds." Thorn,³ however, describes that part of the country as fine; and Garden,⁴ in his remarks on the routes there, generally mentions it to be partially cultivated.

¹ Descript. of Hindoostan, i. 402.
² Gazetteer, i. 30.

³ 110.

⁴ 232.

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employments; 21,880 Mahomedans and others, agriculturists; and 65,684 non-agricultural. From this statement it will appear that the Hindoos vastly outnumber all other classes; but it is a noticeable fact, as being contrary to ordinary experience, that the majority of the Hindoos are non-agricultural. The following classification of the towns and villages of the district is obtained from the official statement prepared in 1848:—Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 1,782; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 106; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 4;* ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 3;† total, 1,895.

The principal places will be found described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

At the commencement of the present century this territory was the principal seat of the short-lived power of the French adventurer Perron. Perron's force being either dispersed or destroyed in the campaign of 1803 (principally by the events of the siege of Allyghur and the battle of Delhi), its leader surrendered to the British. In 1804 the district suffered from the devastating incursion of Holkar, the Mahratta chief, who was, however, severely chastised, suffering the loss of his host of cavalry, which was surprised and cut to pieces by the British, under General Lake, at Turukabad. An incursion, made in the next year by Ameer Khan the Jhuan, had nearly a similar result; that freebooter's loss nearly all his followers, and himself escaping with difficulty across the Jumna. The widely-spread dangers which threatened the British power in India at the commencement of the Pindarree and Mahratta war, in 1817, encouraged, among others, the chief of Hatrass, in this district, to revolt; but a vigorous bombardment of a few hours so shattered the place, that after a great number of its defenders were destroyed, a part of the survivors took to flight, and the rest surrendered the fortress, which was immediately dismantled. A complete pacification of the district speedily ensued.

ALLYGURH.—A fort in the British district of the same name, situate near the route from Agra to Delhi, and fifty-five miles² north of the former place. The vicinity is interspersed

* Hurdoogunj, 5,942; Sasnee, 5,524; Futtee Oomdah Begam, 7,195 Ahmednuggur, 6,740.

† Atrowlee, 12,722; Coel, 36,181; Hatrass, 22,903.

† Mem of Ameer Khan, 208. Thorn, Mem. in India, 447.

§ Prinsep, Transacts in India during Administration of Marquis of Hastings, 1. 419.

1 E I C. Ms. Doc.

2 Gardien, Tables of Routes, 4.

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with marshes and shallow pieces of water, which become so much swollen during the rains as to have rendered the place inaccessible,³ and consequently secure from attack, at that season. The outline of the works at the time of the capture by the British was a polygon, of probably ten sides, having at each* angle a bastion, with a renny or fausse-braye, well provided with cannon. Outside this line of defence was a ditch, above 100 feet wide, thirty feet deep from the top of the excavation, and having ten feet of water. Across this ditch was no passage but by a narrow causeway, defended by a traverse, mounted with three six-pounders. Perron, the French adventurer, who held the fort with a Mahratta force, made demonstrations, at the head of about 20,000 men, of an intention to give battle under its walls; but after a brief and weak resistance, fled to Agra. At daylight on the 4th September, 1803, the British storming party took the traverse before its guns could be discharged, and hurrying forward a twelve-pounder, blew in the first gate, being exposed during this operation to a destructive fire; and here the assailants suffered their chief loss. The inner gates were subsequently blown in; and entrance having been finally made by forcing the wicket of another, the ramparts were mounted; and the place taken possession of after a vigorous defence of an hour, during which fifty-nine of the assailants were killed (including six officers), and 206 wounded. Above 2,000 of the garrison fell, and many more, who had swum the ditch, were destroyed by the British cavalry, in attempting to fly across the country. A medal,⁴ commemorative of the storming of the fort, was struck in London in the year 1851, and presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in its capture. It was the principal depot of the French party in the Doab, and the captors obtained possession of large supplies of powder and shot, as well as of a quantity of small arms, accoutrements, regimentals made after the French fashion, some tumbrils loaded with Spanish dollars, 182 iron wall-pieces, and ninety-nine cannon, howitzers, and mortars. After the capture, the fort was insulated, by cutting away the

³ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 102.

⁴ India Military Dep. 3 March, 1851.

* Hamilton states, "the fort is of a square form, with round bastions;" but in the plan annexed to the official document,³ describing the storm, the outline is as stated in the text.

¹ Gazetteer, 1 80.
² Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta Wars in 1803, p. 889.

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causeway and replacing it by a drawbridge; the entrance was strengthened by a ravelin, the ramparts lowered,⁵ a glacis and covered way added, and the interior cleared of numerous buildings which it was thought might interfere with the defence.

⁵ Prinsep, Transacts. in India, 1. 418.

The civil and fiscal establishments, as well as the military cantonment and bazaar,⁶ are located towards Coel, a short distance south of the fort.

⁶ Gardon, Tables of Routes, 4.

In 1844⁷ a proposal for converting the fort of Allyghur into a jail for 1,400 prisoners was sanctioned; but in 1847,⁸ in consequence of the alleged unhealthiness of the fort, arising as well from its construction as its position, it was determined to abandon the undertaking.

⁷ India Judicial Disp. 31 July, 1844

⁸ Id. 19 Jan. 1848.

Elevation above the sea 740 feet.* Distance S.E. from Delhi, eighty-four miles; N.W. from Calcutta, 803. Lat. 27° 56', long. 78° 8'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALLYPOOR,¹ in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpoor, and six miles north-west of the latter.² The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 57', long. 80° 50'.

² Gardon, Tables of Routes, 81.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALLYPOORA,¹ or ALIPOORA, in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession, named after its principal place. It lies between lat. 25° 8'—25° 21', long. 79° 14'—79° 44'. It is bounded on the north by the British district Humberpoor; on the east and south by the lapsed state of Jentpore; and on the west by the native state of Jhansee; and is estimated² "to comprise an area of eighty-five square miles, and to contain twenty-eight villages, with a population of 9,000 souls" The revenue of the jaghire is estimated at 45,000 rupees (4,500*l.*), and the jaghiredar, or dewan as he is called, is stated to maintain a small force of seventy-five infantry. The grant was made in 1808 to the chief found by the British authorities in possession, and whose descendant now holds the jaghire.

² D'Cruz, Political Relations, 64.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALLYPOORA, or ALIPOORA, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal possession of that name situate on the route from Gwalior to Chutterpore, 100 miles

¹ Cauley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. II. 4.

* The elevation of Coel, about two miles lower down the slope of the country, is 734.¹

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S.E. of the former, 24 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 25° 10', long. 79° 24'.

ALLYPOOB PUTTEE, in the British district of Mysore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Coel, 76 miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° 20', long. 79° 13'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALMACOOR, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Kurnool to Guntoor, 88 miles east of the former. Lat. 15° 52', long. 78° 40'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALMELEH, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town situate five miles from the right bank of the river Beemah, forty-four miles south-east of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 5', long. 76° 16'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALMORA,^{1*} the principal place of the British district of Kumaon, within the territories subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the crest of a ridge which runs from east to west, and consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile long, forming two bazaars, divided from each other by Fort Almora, and by the site of the ancient palace of the rajahs of Kumaon, now occupied by a jail. Detached houses, chiefly inhabited by Europeans and Brahmins, are scattered along each face of the mountain below the town. The houses have each a ground story of stone, and that part in the trading quarter of the town is occupied by a shop. The upper stories, of which there are sometimes two, are constructed of timber, and are covered with a sloping roof of heavy grey slate, on which small stacks of hay are sometimes piled for winter consumption. The stone-built story is generally whitewashed, and tricked out with grotesque paintings. The main street, secured by a gate at each end, has a natural pavement of slate-rock, and is kept in very neat order. At the western extremity, and immediately adjoining the town, are the lines of the regular troops, and in the rear of them the fortification called Fort Moira. The defence on the north-eastern side is a small martello tower, called St. Mark's. There are several Hindoo temples, but none meriting particular notice. The Cutcherry, or public office of the district, is at Almora, but the houses of the civil

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Survey.

Heber, Narrative of a Journey, i. 494

Asiatic Res. xvi 146—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

* According to Traill, "Almora is said to have been so named from the abundance of wild sorrel (Almon) which grows in its vicinity." ¹ As. Res. xvi. 308.

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officers are at Hawelbagh, five miles north of it, and there the provincial battalion is stationed. This town, which had been fast decaying under the Goorka sway, has much improved since it has become a British station.

At Sittolee, close to Almora, was fought the battle which decided the fate of the war between the British and the Goorkhas. In advancing to the attack, the British had to cross by ford, the river Kosila, flowing at the bottom of a deep ravine. Having accomplished the passage, the heights and town of Almora were successively carried in the most rapid and brilliant manner, and the result was the conclusion of a convention,² by which the whole of the district of Kumaon was ceded to the British. Elevation above the sea, of Fort Moira, 5,520 feet;³ of the town, 5,337. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Bareilly, 910 miles. Lat. 29° 35', long. 79° 42'.

² Prinsep, *Trama*, in India, i. 156.

³ As. Res. xiii. 306.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALOT.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewas, distant north from Oojein thirty-two miles. Lat. 23° 44', long. 75° 34'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Boileau, *Rajwara*, 187.

ALSIR, in the *lip-poot* state of Bikaner, a small town situate about two miles north of the route from Ruttungurh to the town of Bikaner, and sixty-five miles east of the latter. Lat. 27° 56', long. 74° 24'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALUKNUNDA.¹—A river in the territory of British Gurhwal, formed by the junction of two considerable streams; the Doulee, flowing from the north-east; the Vishnoo or Bishenganga, from the north-west. The confluence² of those rivers is at Vishnooprag, in lat. 30° 33', long. 79° 38', where at the end of May, when the mountain-streams are fullest, Raper found the Doulee to have a breadth of about thirty-five or forty yards, with a rapid current, and the Vishnoo a breadth of twenty-five or thirty yards, also with a rapid current. The elevation of the confluence above the sea is 4,743 feet. The Aluknunda, or united stream, flows south-westward for thirty-four miles to Kurnprag, where it on the left side receives the Pindur, a considerable river flowing from the east. From that confluence it flows westward sixteen miles to Roodurprag where on the right side it receives the Mundagnee, another considerable river, having a direction from north to south, and coming from the celebrated fane of Kedarnath. It thence

² As. Res. xi 518
—Raper, *Survey* of the Ganges.

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takes a direction south-westward for thirty miles, passing by Sireenuggur, the capital of Gurhwal, to Deoprag, where on the right side it is joined by the Bhageerettee; the stream from this confluence downwards being called the Ganges.³ The Bhageerettee rushes with great force and rapidity down a steep declivity, roaring and foaming over large rocks scattered over its bed. Its breadth is 112 feet, and it rises forty feet during the melting of the snow. The Aluknunda, flowing with a smooth unruffled surface, gently winds round the point of confluence. It is 142 feet in breadth,* and rises forty-six feet at the same period. The breadth of the united stream is 240 feet. The Aluknunda abounds⁴ with fine fish, some of which, of the rohu (*Cyprinus denticulatus*) species, are four or five feet in length; another kind, called soher, a beautiful and finely-flavoured fish, attains the length of six or seven feet. Gold⁵ in small quantities has been obtained by searching the sands of this river; but the remuneration resulting has been so scanty that the search is nearly discontinued.

³ As. Res. xl. 480—Raper, Survey of the Ganges.

⁴ Raper, ut supra, 401, 404

⁵ Moorcroft, Travels in Himalayan Provinces, i. 7.

ALUMKHAN, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, distant north-west from Mooltan, forty-eight miles. Lat. 30° 25', long 70° 49'.

ALUMPARVA, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of Coromandel, thirty miles south of the town of Chingleput. Lat. 12° 17', long 80° 6'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

ALUMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situated on the left bank of the Toongabudra, distant east from Kurnool seven miles. Lat. 15° 52', long. 78° 11'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

ALUNG.—A town in the Guicowar's possessions, in the peninsula of Kattywar, under the political management of the presidency of Bombay, distant south from Gogo, twenty miles. Lat 21° 23', long. 72° 9'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

ALUNIAWAS, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer,

Boileau, Rajwara, 140, 210.

* Hardwicke¹ represents the width of the Aluknunda at Sireenuggur, fifteen miles higher up the stream, to be about eighty yards, and its depth from ten to twenty feet.

¹ As. Res. vi. 335 —Journey to Sireenagar.

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and twenty-two miles west of the latter. It has 600 houses, the inhabitants of which are of notoriously bad character. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALVAR TINNEVELLY, in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Chindinthoora, nineteen miles south-east of Tinnevely. Lat. $8^{\circ} 36'$, long. 78° .

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALWUR, or MACHERY.¹—A Rajpoot state under the control of the governor-general's agent for the states of Rajpootana. Tijarra included, it may be described as bounded on the north by the British district of Goorgaon and the native district of Kot Quasin; on the east by Goorgaon and the territory of Bhurtpore; on the south by the territory of Jeypore; on the west by the same territory and that of Jhujhur; and lies between lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$ — $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$ — $77^{\circ} 14'$. It is about eighty miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth. Its area is stated to be 3,573 square miles.² The valley into which falls the principal drainage of this tract may, on the following grounds, be taken to have an elevation of at least 900 feet above the sea. As the Saubie Nullah, which discharges the redundant water during the rains, flows across the northern frontier, and there joins the Hansuti Nullah, its contents are ultimately conveyed to the Jumna³ at Delhi. The length of course, from the northern frontier to the point of discharge into the Jumna at Delhi, is about a hundred miles; and if the fall of the channel be assumed at a foot per mile, which is a fair average estimate, the total decrease of elevation in that distance will be about 100 feet; and, consequently, at the northern frontier it will be higher to this extent than the Jumna at Delhi, where that river has been ascertained to be about 820 feet above the sea. More southerly is a torrent,* the Dadur Nuddee, which,

² Trig Survey Report.

³ Journ As Soc Beng 1838, pp. 109, 110—
Colvin on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi territory.

¹ Description of Hindostan, i. 395.

* In "Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta War in 1803," p. 40, in the plan of the battle of Laswaree, it is called the "Mahnus Ny." Hamilton calls it Laswari river, from its flowing by the village of that name, the scene of the complete defeat of the Mahrattas by General Lake. The last-named authority thus describes it:—"The Laswaree river has its source in the Macherri country, about four miles west of Niras poor; from whence it proceeds through Acherpoor ghaut, by Mahoor and Bambolea, to Laswaree. Near Malpoor an embankment has been con-

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commencing near the western frontier, holds a course eastwards, crossing the eastern frontier into the territory of Bhurtpore. The surface of the country is generally rugged, rocky, and hilly, with summits attaining a greater or less degree of elevation.

Alwur fort is 1,200⁴ feet above the more depressed tracts, or more than 2,000* above the level of the sea. The hills for the most part form continuous ranges, inclosing valleys, or rather plains, of small extent, from which in many places insulated peaks and clusters of peaks rise abruptly, each suggesting by its sharp outline the notion of a tooth. These peaks are ranged in lines stretching from north-east to south-west, and appear to be fragments of the vertical strata, which, in places less broken, form the continuous ridges inclosing the valleys. In some places, instead of the precipitous peak,

⁴ Jacquemont, vi. 345.
Trans. of the Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 1825, p. 146—
Fraser's Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

structed across the bed of the river, and the current is conducted by numerous watercourses to the interior of the raja's country. The former direction of the Laswaree stream was by Neano and Ketwaree, through the Ploundah Pass, to Koh, where it was lost; but it now seldom passes Deeg, and could never, except during uncommonly heavy rains, have reached Bhurtpore. In November, 1806, the stream of Laswaree was only one foot deep, and the raja being desirous of monopolizing the whole, without allowing any to proceed to the Bhurtpoor country, a dispute ensued, which could only be settled by the interference of the British government." This dispute, it may be added, was long protracted, having been finally adjusted only in 1838.² The stream is now called the Roorparail. In the map accompanying Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, and engraved by Walker, it is represented as terminating in a jhil or small lake, near Deeg. Deeg is described by Thora³ as nearly surrounded by marshes and lakes, and almost inaccessible to an enemy most part of the year, and in the official account⁴ of the battle of Deeg a jhil and a swamp are mentioned, in which numbers of the routed Mahrattas perished. Jacquemont,⁵ who crossed the stream near Dadur, also describes it as a little river which descends gently to the Lake of Deeg (*une petite rivière qui descend lentement au lac du Digtas*).

² Pol. Disp. to India, dated 6 Feb. 1839.

³ Mem. of War in India, 413

⁴ Part III. of Appendix to the Notes (printed at Fort William, 15 Dec. 1803) relative to the late transactions in the Mahratta empire, Appendix D. 220.
⁵ vi. 346.

¹ Ut supra, 146.

² vi 344, 345, 413.

* Fraser¹ says, "The fort of Alwur is situated on the loftiest of these hills, and may be 1,200 feet above the plain; the highest of the rest do not rise above 1,000 feet; but in general they are lower." Jacquemont,² without actual measurements, assigns them an elevation scarcely exceeding 300 feet. "Je ne les ai pas mesurées, mais cependant j'estime qu'ils s'élevaient d'une centaine de mètres au dessus de la plaine." But as this traveller was near-sighted, estimates made by him, on such grounds, can be little depended on.

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⁵ Jacquemont, vi. 416. rounded hills, nearly segments of spheres, rise isolated⁵ from the plain, or from the surface of the valley. Each of these eminences is usually surmounted by a small fort. The formation of these hills⁶ is generally quartz, mica and other slate, arranged in nearly vertical strata, and in some places overlaid with argillaceous rock or sandstone.

The formation at the fort of Alwur is represented by Jacquemont as granitoid. The plains and valleys are much cut up by watercourses; and water is generally obtained near the surface by digging. The soil, though sandy, is capable of high cultivation. The vicinity of Rajpoor, near the southern frontier in particular, is described by Jacquemont⁷ as remarkable for fertility and high culture. "The plain is richly cultivated, and well shaded with several varieties of trees, that mark the situation of the wells around which they, for the most part, grow. The barrenness of the mountain-slopes makes the verdure of the plain appear the more delightful, and prevents any feeling of satiety or monotony, which might result from the view of an immense plain admirably cultivated to the verge of the horizon." Hamilton,⁸ following Rennell,⁹ describes the territory of Alwur as woody; but, with the exception of the cultivated trees observed by Jacquemont as flourishing about the wells and villages, neither that writer nor Fraser mentions woods in their accounts of this territory; nor are they noticed in the remarks made by Garden¹ on the state of the country lying along the routes which he describes. Indeed, as the plains and valleys are represented to be cultivated, and the hills² "little covered with herbage of any sort," if woods exist in this tract, they ought probably to be looked for in the parts hitherto unexplored.

⁵ Description of Hindostan, l. 304;
⁶ Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, etc.

¹ Tables of Routes, 142, 146, 289.

² Fraser, *ut supra*, 146.

³ Farishta, l. 256.

From native record,³ indeed, it appears that the country was wooded previously, to 1265, in which year Ghoias-ood-deen Bulbun, the Turk sovereign of Delhi, overran it, and having put 100,000 Mewattia to the sword, caused his army to cut down the woods for a circumference of 100 miles. It is stated that the tract thus cleared proved excellent arable land, and became well cultivated.

Our knowledge respecting the zoology of the country appears to be confined to the scanty information afforded by th

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Rao Raja⁴ to Von Orlich, that, should he visit it, he would meet with tigers, wild swine, and antelope.

⁴ Travels in India, ii. 12.

The inhabitants, under the name of Mewattis, are described by Rennell⁵ as "most savage and brutal," and he adds, "Mewat is so famous a nursery for thieves and robbers, that parties of Mewatti are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan for the purpose of distressing the countries which are made the seat of warfare." As late as 1807, the Mewattis gave much trouble to the neighbourin^g British districts, and so infested⁶ the vicinity of the military cantonment near Rewari, that none could venture from the lines without an escort. They even attacked the town of Rewari, though only three miles from the cantonments held by three battalions. Of late, however, probably from the increased influence of British supremacy, their character appears to be considerably improved, and to be far less turbulent and sanguinary than that of the greater part of the population of Ireland. Fraser, who about the year 1820 traversed the country through almost its whole length, and Jacquemont, who took nearly the same route in 1832, received no molestation, though the latter appears to have been rather discountenanced by the rajah, in accordance with his then usual conduct towards Europeans.⁷ The marked displeasure which the Governor-General and other British authorities have shown to the Rao Raja, in consequence of this ostentatiously-displayed aversion to the natives of Europe, appears to have produced an amendment in his conduct, as, in 1813 he acted with great politeness to Von Orlich,⁸ and cordially invited him to visit Alwur.

⁵ Memoir of Map of Hindoostan, cxx.

⁶ Hamilton, Description of Hindoostan, i. 396.

⁷ Jacquemont, vi. 365.

⁸ Travels in India, ii. 12.

The population of the Alwur state is computed at 250,000.⁹ The annual revenue of the Rao Raja is estimated by Colonel Sutherland at 180,000^l; but he has been constrained by the British government, with reference to an engagement concluded in 1826, to grant an annual allowance,¹ and certain districts in Tijarra, to an illegitimate son of his uncle and predecessor. The grant, however, is understood to have lapsed, on the failure of direct heirs on the part of the chief of Tijarra. Jacquemont,² who saw a muster of the troops or followers of the Rao Raja, computed their number at 80,000: of these not more than a fourth had arms, such as they were, the best

⁹ Statistical Papers, Native States.

¹ Treaties with Native Powers, i. 708
Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 208.

² vi. 348.

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of them being muskets rejected from the British service as damaged. The men, generally natives of Oude, were ill paid, and in all respects badly treated. Never had he seen more wretched troops; and he adds, that a few hundred horsemen of Runjeet Singh would find no difficulty in putting them all to the sword. It is ascertained, however, from official documents that the entire force of the rajah amounts to about 4,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, irrespective of Sebundies employed for the purposes of police and the collection of the revenue. Of these there are about 8,000. The rajah is also stated to possess about 360 cannon (50 of them, however, unserviceable), and 500 camel-wards. He is bound to assist the East-India Company with his entire force in the event of war.

The principal places, Alwur, the capital and the residence of the Rao Raja; Macherry, the former capital; Tijarra, and others, are noticed in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal military routes are, from Delhi, by Rewari, through Alwur and Rajgurh to Nusseerabad, another route in the same direction, but passing farther east through Ferozpoor and Ramgurh; another, from north-east to south-west, from Muttra to Nusseerabad, by Rajgurh; another, from east to west, from Muttra to Alwur,⁵ and subsequently taking a south-westerly direction into the territory of Jeypore. There are several cross-routes of less importance.

The Mewattis played a prominent and important part in the time of the early Mahomedan kings of India, making predatory inroads even to the gates of their capital, until the fearful chastisement inflicted, as already mentioned, by Gheiasood-deen Bulbun in 1265. Early in the fifteenth century they ventured again to brave the power of the sovereigns of Delhi, but, in 1429, they were subdued by Mobarik Shah. About 1720, the rajah of Amber, or Jeypore, taking advantage of the distracted state of the empire of Delhi, wrested from it several possessions,⁶ including Mewat, or the country of the Mewattis, of which the present state of Alwur, or Macherry, is part. Pertaub Singh, who held Macherry as a jaghire from the ruler of Jeypore, assisted Nujuf Khan, the ostensible commander-in-chief of the emperor of Delhi, to expel the Jauts from Agra⁷ in 1774, and on that event received an imperial sunnud, or

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.
⁴ Id. ib.

⁶ Id. 265.

⁷ Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, l. 400.

⁸ Rennell, Mem. of a Map of Hindoostan, cxi.

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grant, constituting him Rao Raja of Macherry, to be held directly from the crown,⁸ and independently of Jeypore. The Rao Raja soon after wrested⁹ the fort of Alwur, and some other places, from the rajah of Bhurtpore. Towards the close of the last century, nearly the whole territory was overrun by the Mahrattas, who conferred some parts of it on the well-known adventurer George Thomas,¹ and employed him in enforcing their power over the rest. On the 1st November, 1803, this territory was the scene of a signal triumph of the British arms. General Lake, in pursuit of a division of Scindia's army, came up with it near the village of Laswarree. It consisted of seventeen regular battalions of infantry, mustering nine thousand strong, and between four and five thousand cavalry, with seventy-two pieces of artillery. This was attacked by the British general under great disadvantages; but after one of the most obstinately-contested and sanguinary actions on record, he succeeded in gaining a complete and brilliant victory.² Two thousand of the enemy were taken prisoners, and by far the greater part of the remainder destroyed on the field of battle, the victors capturing the guns of the Mahrattas, and forty-four stand of colours, together with all the enemy's baggage, ammunition, and treasure. On the conclusion of peace, in 1803, Tijarra³ and some other districts were made over by the British government to the Rao Raja of Macherry, in consideration of services performed during the war, and a treaty concluded between him and the East-India Company, providing—1st. Permanent friendship between the contracting parties. 2nd. That the friends or enemies of one party should be considered also those of the other. 3rd. That the East-India Company should not interfere in the government of the Rao Raja. 4th. That in case of invasion of the country lately acquired by the East-India Company, the Rao Raja should assist to repel it with his whole power, and all his forces. 5th. In case disputes should arise between the Rao Raja and any other power, that they, in the first instance, should be referred to the East-India Company, which, in case redress should be denied to the Rao Raja by the party offending, was bound to enforce it, the expense of such a measure being borne by the Rao Raja. 6th. That the army of the Rao Raja, auxiliary to the forces of the East-India Company, should

⁸ Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii 374.

⁹ Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to East-India affairs (financial and political state of India, 1798—1805), ordered to be printed, 30 June, 1806, p. 16.

¹ Franklin, Mem. of Thomas, 26, 27, 30, 35.

² Papers presented to the House of Commons from the East-India Company, relative to the Mahratta War, 233.

Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 212.

³ Sutherland, Relation between the British Government and Native States, 97.

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be bound to act according to the advice of the English commander. 7. That the Rao Raja should not admit or entertain in his service any Europeans without the consent of the Company's government. In the war with the Mahratta leader Holkar, the predatory attacks of the Mewattis caused some inconvenience and loss to the army of Lord Lake. In spite of every precaution, they constantly succeeded in making booty⁴ of numbers of camels and horses, and murdering such men as ventured from the camps singly or in small parties. Still, notwithstanding the lawlessness of these people, the conduct of their rajah was considered so satisfactory to the British government, that, in 1805, it granted to him an additional territory out of that resumed⁵ from the rajah of Bhurtpore, in consequence of his treachery during the war with Holkar. In many instances, however, the Rao Rajas, though deeply indebted to the generosity of the British authorities, have shown little cordiality towards their benefactors, and occasionally energetic measures have been necessary to coerce or chastise them. The Rao Raja having, in 1803, made an embankment across the Mahnas Ny, or stream running by Laswarree, and thus prevented the water from flowing into the Bhurtpore territory where it served extensive purposes of irrigation, the British government interfered,⁶ but the dispute, as already mentioned was, not finally settled till after the lapse of many years. In 1812, the Rao Raja commenced hostilities against the state of Jeypore, and seized two forts, with the territory belonging to them, though such aggression was in direct contravention of his treaty with the East-India Company; nor did he, when required, make restitution, until a British force advanced within a day's march of the capital, when he reluctantly yielded.⁷ In 1826, Lord Combermere marched against Alwur, in consequence of the refusal of that state to give up certain persons charged with an attempt to assassinate Ahmed Buksh Khan, the nawab of Ferozpoore, but the Rao Raja, by ultimate, though somewhat tardy compliance,⁸ averted the danger with which he was threatened. In 1831, discovery was made of a negotiation by which the Rao Raja preposterously sought to become anew the vassal of the weak state of Jeypore, and soon after his refusal to redress some wrongs done to the

⁴ Thorn, Mem. 328, 329.

⁵ Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to East-India affairs, ordered to be printed, 19 June, 1806, p. 105.

⁶ Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, i. 397.

⁷ Sutherland, ut supra, 93. Prinsep, Trans. in India under the Marquis of Hastings, i. 18.

⁸ Sutherland, Pol. Relations, 99.

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nawab of Ferozpoore, was punished by the infliction of a fine by the British government.

The improved conduct of the Rao Raja towards Europeans has been adverted to, and other instances of similar character are not wanting. An experiment, of great interest, not only to Alwur itself, but to the states of Rajpootana generally, and even to the British government, was commenced in this principality a few years since, and is still in progress. The Rao Raja becoming dissatisfied with the administration of the old and hereditary servants of the state, and the condition of his finances, and from his proximity to the Delhi territories, seeing and hearing much which led him to conclude that affairs were there managed in a manner much more conducive to the interests both of the government and the people, called to his assistance some of the revenue and judicial officers from the British service, the principal of whom had filled the office of sheristadar under different commissioners at Delhi, and subsequently became the head native officer under the sessions judge. This person was appointed dewan of Alwur, and others brought up in the same departments with himself were selected to perform, under his control, the duties of most, if not all, the civil offices of the government. By the exertions of this minister many important reforms are stated to have been effected. The farming system has been abolished; the practice has been introduced of supporting the military establishments by cash payments instead of assignment of lands. A vigilant examination of accounts, and superintendence of the collecting officers, has been adopted; and by these means the revenue, which previously fell short of the expenditure to the extent of two lacs per annum, has been increased to three and a half beyond former collections. Revenue and police duties have been separated, and the administration of justice has been divided into civil and criminal departments.

Sircar Alwur, or Alwur, is mentioned in the Ayeen¹ Akbery as furnishing 6,514 cavalry, 42,000 infantry, and a revenue of 995,805 rupees

ALWUR.—The capital of the Rajpoot state of that name, situate at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate, and estimated by Fraser² to rise 1,200 feet above the adjacent

² Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 March, 1848, p. 4.

¹ ii. 46, Appendix.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Franklin, Mem. of Thomas, 38.

² Transacts of Geo Soc 2nd ser. 1825, p. 146.—Journey from Delhi to Bombay.

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country. It is an ill-built town, of no great size, and is surrounded by a wretched mud wall,² with gates defended by bastions. Within the inclosure are temples, erected by the Hindoo inhabitants, but in a style imitated from Mahomedan structures. The palace of Rao Raja, which is surrounded by a small garden, is of cubical shape, having its wall pierced with a great number of small windows, and covered with rude and gaudy paintings, representing the fights of elephants, processions of the chief and his court, and scenes drawn from Hindoo mythology. On the summit of the mountain is a fort, built in a very ornamental style, and serving as a retreat for the Rao Raja in the sultry season, and as a place of refuge in time of danger. The wall of the town extending up the steep side of the mountain, incloses also the fort. At the foot of the mountain a very deep tank was excavated by the late Rao Raja, and near it he built a pavilion of white marble, of great size, and in a very elegant and highly finished style. Troops may obtain supplies and water in abundance here. Distance S.W. from Delhi, by Ferozpoore 110 miles,⁴ by Rewari 108; N.W. from Calcutta, via Muttra, Agra, Etawah, and Allahabad, 400 miles. Lat. 27° 34', long. 76° 40'.

² Jacquemont, vi. 244.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ALYUNNOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Goondar, twenty-two miles west of Rangoon. Lat. 9° 17', long. 78° 32'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMAIN, or AMYNE, is the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town near the left bank of the river Sindh; forty miles E. of Gwalior fort, sixty-five W. of Galpee. Lat. 26° 20', long. 78° 52'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 284.

AMAIT, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Joudpore, 90 miles N.W. of former, 102 S.E. of latter. It is situate in a fine valley, nearly surrounded by hills; is walled, and has a good bazaar. Lat. 25° 15', long. 73° 58'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMALLAPOORUAI, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town in the delta of the Godavery river, twenty-four miles S.W. of Connga. Lat. 16° 34', long. 82° 4'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMANIGANJ,¹ in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, seventy miles² south-east of the former, forty

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

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north-west of the latter. About 500 people frequent the market held here, and much cotton is purchased from traders, who bring it on bullocks or carts. Water is abundant, and supplies may be had. The road in this part of the route is good. Butter³ states the population at 300, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 24', long. 81° 36'.

³ Topography of Oudh, 115.

AMARAH,¹ in the territory of Oude, district of Bainswarra, a village near the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Cawnpore to Pertabgurb, thirty-nine miles² south-east of the former. Lat. 26° 4', long. 80° 56'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 129

AMARAKANTAK,¹ * in the British district of Ramgurb, territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a famous Hindoo shrine on a jungly table-land, crowning a mountain of considerable elevation. According to the account received by Blunt from some intelligent Brahmins who had visited the temple, it is situate in the midst of the table-land,² and is a building about forty feet high, containing a great number of images, mostly representing Bhavani or Parvati, considered by the Brahmins as the consort of Siva, and worshipped here with unusual fervour. Close to the temple is a basin, inclosed with masonry, and about eight yards long and six wide, whence flows water, considered by the natives the head of the Nerbudda; and according to an improbable statement, the head-water of the Son issues from the same basin, in an opposite direction. According to the more probable account of Tieffenthaler, the Son rises half a mile from the basin. This place is one of considerable resort for Hindoo pilgrims, though the surrounding country is in general a wild and nearly pathless jungle, regarded by the natives as the "abode only of wild beasts, demons, and savage Goonds." The spot, formerly the subject of conflicting claims, was adjudged within the British territory, A. D. 1826, by

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As. Res. vii. 101 — Blunt, Narr. of Journey from Chunargurb to Yernagoodum.

³ As. Res. vii. 96 — Blunt, Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurb to Yernagoodum.

* Amerakantak of Wilson, 'from Amara, "immortal," and Kantak, "thorn," or, perhaps, "point." The shrine and river-head are situate on a bosky hill top. Omerkantak of Malcolm, Omerkuntue of Hamilton.

¹ Sanscrit Dict. 858.

² Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 298.

³ Central India, I. 6.

⁴ Gazetteer, II. 398.

⁵ Modern India, II. 146.

† Spry¹ says, "a small cistern, presided over by a fakcer, on the top of this mountain, is common to both these rivers [Nerbudda and Son]. Bamboo pipes, pointing east and west, give direction to the primitive waters of these two great streams."

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the treaty of Nagpore. Though only 120 miles south-east of the British station of Jubbulpore, it has been so imperfectly explored, that no tolerable approximation has been made to ascertain its elevation above the sea. According to one estimate,⁴ it is 5,000; according to another, more probable, 3,500 feet.⁵ The height, however, is sufficient to render the climate much cooler than in the country about Jubbulpore, which has an average elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea. At Amarakantak the temperature seldom exceeds 95°⁶ at the hottest time of the year. Lat. 22° 40', long. 81° 50'.

AMARAPOORA.—See UMMERAPOORA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMARPATAN.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelund, distant south-west from Rewah twenty-four miles. Lat. 24° 18', long. 81° 3'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMARPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant south-east from Khatmandoo 113 miles. Lat. 26° 47', long. 86° 47'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMBA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indore ninety-six miles. Lat. 21° 25', long. 75° 16'.

AMBA.—A river rising on the western declivity of the Western Ghats, about lat. 13° 40', long. 73° 23', and flowing first south-westerly for twenty miles, and then north-westerly thirty, falls into the Indian Ocean about lat. 13° 50', long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMBA BHOWANNEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar, distant south-west from Oodeypoor sixty-one miles. Lat. 24° 23', long. 72° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMBAGUR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north-east from Nagpore thirty-nine miles. Lat. 21° 29', long. 79° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AMBAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 167 miles. Lat. 18° 44', long. 76° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 221. AMBAITA, or UMBUHTUL, in the British district of Subaranpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Subaranpoor, and fifteen miles south-west of the last-mentioned place. It is situate in a level and cultivated country, well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is in general very

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good, but much under water during the rainy season. Distance N. from Calcutta 995 miles. Lat. 29° 51', long. 77° 24'.

AMBALA.—See UMBALLA.

AMBEANHULLY, in the district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a village near the Darmany Ghaut, on the road from Dharwar to the port of Coompta, where a toll has been established for the purpose of keeping the road over the ghaut in good repair. Lat. 14° 31', long. 74° 37'.

India Public
Disp 15 Dec.
1847.

AMBER,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a decayed city four miles north-east of the city of Jeypoor. It is situated on the margin of a small lake,² in a valley or rather basin, on all sides surrounded by hills; and its temples, houses, and streets are scattered among numerous ravines, furrowing the slopes of the surrounding hills and opening on the lake. Those streets, intricate and gloomy by site and the shade of numerous trees, are now nearly uninhabited, except by ghastly Hindoo ascetics, with their hair in elf-knots, and their faces covered with chalk, sitting, naked and hideous, amidst tombs and ruined houses.³ On the slope of the hill, rising west from the margin of the lake, is situated the vast and gorgeous palace of Amber. Its style is massive and solid, resembling those primeval ruins to be seen in Kashmir.⁴ Three great gateways of elaborate architecture, arranged in succession, the above another, give access to a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by buildings, once the stables of the court of lodgings of soldiery; and thence is an ascent through a richly-ornamented gateway into the interior courts of the palace, which contain one very noble hall of audience,⁵ a pretty little garden with fountains, and a long succession of passages, cloisters, alcoves, and small and intricate apartments, many of them extremely beautiful, and enjoying from their windows, balconies, and terraces, one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived.* There is a profusion of columns, each a single piece, generally of white marble, and the inlaid carvings and

¹ E I C. Ms. Do.

² Heber, ii. 12.

³ Heber, ii. 13.

⁴ Jacquemont,
Voyages, vi. 376.

⁵ Heber, ii. 13.

* Amber of Tassin; Ambur of Briggs's Index; Amber of Tod, and erroneously Umeer of Heber.¹ Tod² observes, respecting the etymology of the name, "Amber or Amb-Keewur, a title of Siva, whose symbol is in the centre of a conch or tank in the middle of the old town. The water covers half the lingam, and a prophecy prevails, that when it is entirely submerged, the state of Amber will perish."

¹ Annals of
Rajasthan, ii. 345.

² Narrat. of
Journey, ii. 11.

³ M. 488.

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ornaments are wonderfully numerous, varied, and beautifully executed; the splendid and romantic effect being much heightened by the endless recurrence of tasteful gilding and stained-glass windows. Both Jacquemont and Heber observe that they had never viewed a scene so striking, picturesque, and beautiful. Higher up on the slope of the hill, and in general gloomy in the exterior, but crowned with four elegant kiosks is the zenana; and higher up still, and communicating with the palace by a succession of towers and gateways, is a huge gloomy castle, with high towers, machicolated battlements and many loopholes, and rendered more striking by one tall minaret rising above the whole cluster. Besides the purposes of defence, it serves as a treasury and a state prison. Here is a small temple where a goat is daily offered up to Kali, being substituted for the human being sacrificed here every morning (according to local tradition) during the darkest and more unmitigated sway of paganism. Amber was the capital of the state of Amber previously to the foundation of the city of Jeypoor by Jai Singh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBERWARRA**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant north from Nagpore eighty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBGAON**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 100 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. 80° .
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBGAON**.—A town in the native state of Berar, distant E. from Nagpore eighty-five miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBOH**.—A town in Keunjur, a native state on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant south-west from Balasore fifty-six miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $86^{\circ} 14'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBOOR**, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras, seventy-nine miles E. of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMBOOR DROOG**, in the British district of North Arcot presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras, seventy-five miles E. of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

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AMBORA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant E. from Nagpore thirty-one miles. Lat $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$. E I C Ms Doc.

AMBOYNA.—An island in the Eastern Archipelago, lying to the south-west of the large island of Ceram. It was captured by the British in 1796, and again in 1810, under the vigorous administration of Lord Munro,¹ but finally restored to the Dutch after the peace of Paris, in 1814. The town is in South lat. $3^{\circ} 35'$, long 128° . ¹ Thornton, Hist. of India, iv 175.

AMEE¹—A river rising in the British district of Goruckpore lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, in lat $27^{\circ} 8'$, long $82^{\circ} 38'$, and taking a south-easterly course, for the first thirty-six miles of which it flows “a small marshy channel, which in the rainy season overflows its banks to a considerable extent.” At that point, and about lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. 83° , on the right side, it is joined by the Burar or Budh, of nearly equal size, and Buchanan² states, “below the junction the channel is about sixty yards wide, while in the beginning of January the water extended from side to side, and was so deep as to require any elephant to swim. The water was, however, nearly stagnant.” Above the junction he describes it as a small river, fed entirely from springs in the plains of this district, but containing a copious supply of water for agricultural purposes. Continuing a south-easterly course, it expands, about seventy miles from its source, into a small lake, and sends off a lateral stream, which, rejoining the lake, forms a triangular island, containing the town of Maguhar, in lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$. Close to this it is crossed by the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Lucknow, and is there so considerable, that the passage must be made³ by ferry or by temporary bridge. It continues its south-easterly course; and at Onaula, twenty-five miles below this place, “the channel⁴ of the Ami may be thirty or forty yards wide, and in March is filled with water from side to side. It is deep, but nearly stagnant.” At that place it is crossed by the route from Azimgurh to the cantonment of Goruckpore, the passage being made by bridge.⁵ A few miles below this place, it falls into the Rapti, on the right side, in lat $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$. Throughout its course it receives numerous small streams, right and left; and by lateral channels communicates with ² Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii 312, 313.

¹ E I C Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii 312, 313.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 187
Buchanan, 313.

⁵ Buchanan, 314.

⁶ Garden, 57.

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several of the watercourses and small lakes which abound in this level alluvial tract.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMEENGUBH**, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kuladgee to Moodgul, thirty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$ long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMERGONG**, in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, a town twenty-eight miles east from Bulloah. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $91^{\circ} 21'$.

AMEER KHAN'S POSSESSIONS.—See **TUNK**.

AMERCOTE.—See **OOMERKOT**.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMETHI**,¹ in the district of Paritabgarh, territory of Oude, a town with a small fort, the residence² of the local magistrate of police, and usually the station of a commandant of a company, with an artillery train, consisting of ten heavy guns and four thirteen-inch mortars, with a good supply of shells. Butter estimates the population at 10,000, all cultivators, and one-fourth Mussulmans * Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Pemberton's Map. **AMHERST**, or **JUGGOO ISLAND**, situate off the southern extremity of the island of Ramree. Its greatest length is about six miles; its width about half as much. At the eastern part of the island there is a harbour, and to the north-west cantonments bearing the name of Hays's Cantonments.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **AMHERST**¹—A town situate at the entrance of the Saluen or Martaban river, in a district of the same name, within the province of Tenasserim, and so called in honour to the governor-general during whose administration it was founded. The site was fixed upon by commissioners employed to choose the most eligible spot in the province for a commercial town. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag and naming the future town took place on the 6th April, 1826.² On the following day the ground was measured, plans drawn out, and operations commenced; these movements being accompanied by a proclamation to the native inhabitants, which, after declaring that those who chose to take up their abode in the new town should receive the protection and support of the British government, concluded in these terms. "Whoever desires to come to the new town, or the villages beyond the Saluen river, under the

² Wilson, Burmese war, Appendix, 50.

* It appears to be the Amecote of the surveyor-general's map.

AMI.

English government, may come from all parts and live happy, and those who do not wish to remain may go where they please without hindrance." The town is protected by a battery built on a promontory commanding the entrance of the harbour. Its situation for a commercial town is eligible, being accessible by ships of any burden, and means of inland communication being afforded by rivers in its vicinity.¹ The harbour, however, though large, is somewhat difficult of access,² and during the south-west monsoon dangerous.³ The surrounding country is dry and elevated, and exposed to the influence of the north-west and south-west monsoons, which renders it remarkably healthy, and suited to European constitutions. There are large forests of good teak in the upper course of the rivers, and this place is the emporium of the trade for timber from these parts. The next principal trade carried on consists in grain produced in the highly fertile island of Belu. Shortly after its settlement the number of houses amounted to 230, and the population 1,200 souls.⁴ It is about 100 miles S E. of Rangoon, and 30 south of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4', long. 97° 40'.

¹ Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 479.
² Horsburgh, E. I. Directory, II. 26.

³ Crawford, 357.

AMILEA,¹ in the British district of Shahjehanpur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, fifty-two miles south-east of the former.² The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and highly cultivated. Lat. 25° 3', long. 80° 10'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 68.

AMILEA,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and twenty-eight miles south-east of the former.² The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 33', long. 79° 24'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

AMIL GOT.—A village in Sindh, near a ferry over the Indus, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and about twenty miles east of the latter place. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in a fine plain. Water for any considerable number of persons must be brought from the river, as the village has only a small well. At this ferry the army of Shah Shoojah, amounting to 6,000 men, passed in January, 1839. The passage occupied seven days. Lat. 27° 53', long. 68° 56'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Havelock, War in Afg. I. 116. Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 15.

AMI—AMJ.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AMINAGUR, in the British district of Pooralia, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Coosy, fifty miles north-west of Midnapoor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$; long. $86^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AMJAR.¹—A small river of Malwa, rises in the Mokundara range, about twelve miles west of the Mokundara pass, and in lat $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$. It holds a course first north-east for twenty-five miles, and then south-easterly for about fifteen miles, and flowing by the south-western entrance of the Mokundara pass, falls into the Aou² about ten miles above its confluence with the Kali Sindh, at Gagroun. It is crossed by the route from Neemuch to Kotah,³ close to the south-western entrance to the Mokundara pass.

² Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii 736.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 266.

¹ Foreign Letter from Gov of India, dated 6 Sept 1846.

² Pol Dispatch to India, dated 4 Aug. 1841.

³ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

⁴ India Pol Disp. 4 Aug. 1841.

AMJIHERRA.—A petty Rajpoot state* in Malwa, under the superintendence of the political resident at Indore¹ It is bounded on the north-east, the east, and south-east, by Dhar; on the south by Dhar and the district of Baug; on the south-west by Ahee Rajpoot; and on the north-west by Jabooah. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$ — $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$ — $75^{\circ} 15'$, and extends from north-east to south-west about forty-two miles, and from south-east to north-west about thirty-three.² The area is 584 square miles.³ In addition to opium, which is extensively cultivated, the staple crops are Indian corn, cotton, gram, sugar-cane, jowar (Holcus sorghum), and bajra (Holcus spicatus). The territory is divided into five talookas or small districts, which contain, inclusive of those of the feudatory chiefs, 115 villages, inhabited by the various classes of cultivators common in Malwa.

When British supremacy was first established in Malwa,⁴ this petty state was labouring beneath a twofold oppression. The pay of the Arab soldiers and other foreign mercenaries had been suffered to fall in arrear, and the rajah consequently found it impossible either to control or to discharge them; while Scindia, under pretence of satisfying his demand for tribute, held military occupation of the country, and inflicted severe exactions upon the inhabitants. From this state of thralldom the state was rescued through the intervention of the British government. By its aid the bands of mercenaries were paid off and dismissed, and the guarantee of the paramount power for the punctual payment of Scindia's tribute (35,000 rupees

* The chief is of a high Bhattore family.

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per annum) was made conditional on the removal of the troops of that chief. Under these auspices the revenues of the state increased from 40,000 rupees in 1819, to 100,000 rupees in 1829, and have subsequently continued at that amount. The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,000 infantry; and the fund for the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel corps is aided by a contribution from this state to the extent of 4,000 rupees per annum. The population was estimated many years since at 57,232,⁵ and is perhaps now larger; but the administration of the country is not reported in favourable terms⁶

⁵ Malcolm, Central India, ii. 229
⁶ India Pol. Disp. 18 Sept. 1850.

AMJHERRA, in Malwa, the principal place of the native state of the same name, is situate in an extensive valley inclosed by low hills on all sides except the north, towards which the valley stretches out in open expanse. The small river which runs by the town becomes dry in the hot season, but a fine tank lies to the eastward, where also there is an encamping-ground. According to Malcolm,¹ the town contained in 1820, 500 houses, with good bazaars well supplied. Elevation above the sea 1,890 feet.² Distant S.W. from Oojein sixty miles, W. from Dhar twelve miles. Lat. 22° 32', long. 75° 10'.

¹ Central India, i. 478.

² Malcolm, Central India, ii. 348.

AMLA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, distant north from Dhar thirty miles. Lat. 23°, long. 75° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, or Mewar, distant N. E. from Oodeypoor sixty miles. Lat. 23° 20', long. 74° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMMANAIKOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Madura, fifteen miles south of the former. Lat. 10° 22', long. 77° 59'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMMANIMA CHUT, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Seringapatam to Dindigul, fifty-one miles south of the former. Lat. 11° 44', long. 77° 3'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMNEIR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.W. from Nagpore forty-seven miles. Lat. 21° 23', long. 78° 29'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMOOD,¹ in the British district of Humberpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.

route by Keitah from Jubbulpore to Calpee, thirty-five miles² south-east of the latter. Water is abundant; but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 25° 43', long. 79° 45'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMORHA,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to the city of Lucknow, sixty-eight miles² west of the former, ninety-eight miles east of the latter. The Kanurekha,³ a small feeder of the Koyane, flows close to the town, and though of small width, has depth and volume of water, requiring to be crossed by ferry.⁴ Buchanan states the number of dwellings at 100; and consequently, six persons being allowed to each, the population may be estimated at 600. Provisions and wood are plentiful. The road, in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and bad. Distant N.W. from Benares 108 miles; N.E. from Allahabad ninety-five miles. Lat. 26° 43', long. 82° 27'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.

³ Buchanan, Sur of Eastern India, li. 304.

Garden, *supra*.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part 1. p. 319.

AMPATA,¹ or OMPTA, in the British district Hooghly, under the presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Damooda. As the river is navigable at all times for considerable craft, from the great channel of the Hooghly, as far up as this place, it is a town of some importance, being the great depôt for the coal² brought down by boats in the rainy season from the fields of Burdwan and Bancoora. Distance from Calcutta, W., twenty-two miles; from Burdwan, S., forty-five. Lat. 22° 35', long. 88° 4'.

² Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 725.—Homfray on Coal-field of the Damoodah Valley.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMRABAD.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Hyderabad eighty-one miles. Lat. 16° 23', long. 78° 55'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMRAPOOR, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chittel Droog to Chittoor, forty miles east of the former. Lat. 14° 8', long. 77° 2'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AMREE.—A village in Sindé, on the route from Kotree, near Hyderabad, to Schwan, and twenty-four miles south-east of this latter place. Amree is situate on the right bank of the Indus; it is a small and apparently a poor village, but there is much cultivation near it. There is a small hill, about fifty feet high, on its north side, from which a great extent of cultivation is discernible in the dry bed of an offset of the Indus, running

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a considerable distance to the north-west. The road here is in general good, though occasionally rendered rather difficult by deep sands and sand-hills. Lat $26^{\circ} 7'$, long $68^{\circ} 2'$.

AMREELI,¹ or UMREYLEE.—A town in the territory of the Guccowar, within the peninsula of Kattywar, situated on the river Thobee, a tributary of the Setroomjee, which, seventy miles lower down, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. “The town² of Umreylee has rather a striking appearance on approaching it, presenting a solid circumvallation, with round towers of good dimensions, enclosing about 2,000 houses, with a small stream (the Thobee) winding round the northern face. Here the provincial governor resides, it being the chief town of five districts, styled khas or personal demesne, and consequently in a rather flourishing condition, which has been greatly improved since the general protection extended by the British government to the tributary vassals of the peninsula.” The town, with the talook or subdivision annexed to it, contains a population of 32,000,³ residing in ninety-nine villages and towns; and pays an annual tribute of 1,760 rupees to the Guccowar, and a mortuabce of 4,006 rupees to the pawaub of Soona-gurh. Twenty-one other talooks have become consolidated with Amreeli, and the tribute of all the villages in them is carried ultimately to the account of Amreeli. Distances from Ahmedabad, S.W., 132 miles; Baroda, S.W., 139 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

AMRITSIR,¹ a walled city of the Punjāb, is situated nearly half-way between the rivers Beas and Ravee. It owes its importance to a *Tulao* or reservoir, which Ram Das, the fourth *Guru*, or spiritual guide of the Sikhs, caused to be made here in 1581, and named Amrita Saras, or “fount of immortality.” It thenceforward became a place of pilgrimage, and bore the names Amritsir and Raudaspoor. Nearly two centuries after, Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, alarmed and enraged at the progress of the Sikhs, blew up the shrine with gunpowder, filled up the holy *Tulao*, and causing kine to be slaughtered upon the site, thus desecrated the spot, which was drenched with their gore. On his return to Kabool, the Sikhs repaired the shrine and reservoir, and commenced the struggle which terminated in the overthrow of Mahomedan sway in Hindostan. The *Tulao* is a square of 150 paces, con-

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, 1 267
—Macmurdo on Kattywar.
² Tod, Travels in Western India, 305.

³ Jacob, Report on Kattcewar, 48, 49.

¹ Burnes' Bokhara, III 176
Malcolm on the Sikhs, 29
Wolf, Jour. in Afg. and Panjāub, 351-353.

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taining a great body of water, pure as crystal, notwithstanding the multitudes that bathe in it, and supplied apparently by natural springs. In the middle, on a small island, is a temple of Hari or Vishnu; and on the bank a diminutive structure, where the founder, Ram Das, is said to have spent his life in a sitting posture. The temple on the island is richly adorned with gold and other costly embellishments, and in it sits the sovereign *Guru* of the Sikhs, to receive the presents and homage of his followers.² There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests, attached to the temple, who have erected for themselves good lodges from the contributions of the visitors.

Amritsir is a very populous and extensive place. The streets are narrow, but the houses in general are tolerably lofty and built of burnt brick. The apartments, however, are small; but on the whole Amritsir may claim some little architectural superiority over the towns of Hindostan. It has considerable manufactures of coarse cloths, inferior silks, and shawls,³ made in imitation of the Kashmir fabric, in which great quantities of goats' wool from Bokhara are consumed. There is besides a very extensive transit-trade, as well as considerable monetary transactions with Hindostan and Central Asia, the prosperity of the place having, in these respects, resulted from the decay of Shikarpoor and Mooltan. Rock-salt is brought on the backs of camels from a mine near Mundi,⁴ about 120 miles to the eastward of Lahore, a large and solid lump, resembling a block of unwrought marble, being slung on each side of the animal.

Runjeet Singh constructed a canal from the Ravee, a distance of thirty-four miles; but it is a mean and inexpensive work. Provision is made for an ample supply of water to the town from the Bares Doab Canal, now in course of construction.⁵ The most striking object at Amritsir is the huge fortress Govindghur, built by Runjeet Singh in 1809, ostensibly to protect the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assemblage. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained, at the time of Hügel's visit,⁶ the treasure of Runjeet Singh. Measures have been taken by the British for adding to its security. This city was selected for

² Asiatic Ann.
Reg. II. 480.
Leech on Multan,
79.

³ Mooscr. Punjab
Bokhara, I. 110.

⁴ Id. ib 189.
Vigne, Kashmir,
I. 101.

India Rev. Disp.
25 April, 1851.

⁶ II. 899.

⁷ Beng. Mil. Disp.
15 Aug. 1849, and
25 April, 1851.

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the establishment of the first mission of the Church of England to the Punjab; and in 1852 subscriptions for a new church had been collected to the amount of 6,000 rupees.⁶ Population 80,000 or 90,000.⁷ Lat. 31° 40', long. 74° 45'.

⁶ Friend of India July, 1852, p. 422.
⁷ Calcutta Rev. ii 501.

AMROWLI, or **UMBOWLEE**,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futteghur, and twenty-six miles² north-west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages; the country is level, and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 23', long. 79° 18'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

AMULNAIR, in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Ahmednuggur to Darroor, forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. 18° 56', long. 73° 21'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AMULNEIR, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Bora, twenty-one miles north-east of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 3', long. 75° 1'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AMURGURH.—A fortress in the north of the Punjab, situate in the dominions of Gholap Singh, two or three miles to the right of the route from Lahore to Kashmir. It formerly belonged to Dyhan Singh, a powerful vassal of the Mahara of the Sikhs. The jealous aversion of its proprietor prevented any European from closely surveying it, but Vigne,¹ who at a distance examined it by means of a telescope, states it to be built on the precipitous bank of a ravine to the westward of it. The outline is rectangular, and though built of stone and of very solid masonry, it must fall before a regular attack, being commanded from other eminences at no great distance. Lat. 32° 57', long. 74° 18'.

¹ Kashmir, I. 245.

AMURNATH.—A cave amidst the mountains bounding Kashmir on the north-east. It is a natural opening in a rock of gypsum, and is, according to Vigne,¹ about thirty yards high and twenty deep; but Moorcroft² states it to be 100 yards wide, thirty high, and 500 deep. It is believed by the Hindoos to be the residence of the deity Siva, and is hence visited by great crowds of both sexes and all ages. A great number of doves inhabit the cave, and these, being frightened

¹ Kashmir, ii. 10.

² Punj. Bokh. ii. 200.

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by the shouts and tumultuous supplications of the pilgrims, fly out, and are considered thus to be evidence of a favourable answer to the prayers offered; the deity being supposed to come forth in the shape of one of these birds. Amongst other fables, it is asserted that those who enter the cave can hear the barking of the dogs in Thibet. It is mentioned by Hugel³ under the name of Oumrath. Lat 31° 15', long. 75° 49'.

³ F Von Hugel, Kashmir, II, 190.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AMWA.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Purnah, distant N.W. from Rewah thirty-one miles. Lat. 24° 3', long 81° 6'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ANAGAON —A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or Tommons of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad ninety-eight miles. Lat 18° 21', long. 77° 30'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ANAJEE,* in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, situate on the north bank of a large artificial lake on the route from Chittel Droog to Saranoor, twenty-eight miles N.W. of the former, sixty-three S.E. of the latter. Lat. 14° 28', long 76° 7'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ANAKAPILLI, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Vizagapatam, forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 17° 40', long 83° 5'.

ANANDPOOR, in the hill state of Kuhloor, a small town situate in the narrow peninsula or tongue of land formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej, and about five miles from either side. It is built at the base of the peak of Nina Devi,

¹ Kashmir, &c.

to attain an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the town, or more than 4,000 feet above the sea. That traveller describes it as containing "several large brick buildings with flat roofs and windowless walls, that gave it a sombre but rather imposing aspect." Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,107 miles. Lat. 31° 17', long 76° 36'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 220.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ANANTAWARAM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Rajahmundry forty-seven miles. Lat. 17° 21', long. 81° 16'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

ANCHITTY, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town seven miles E. from Seringapatam, and fifty-nine miles N.W. of Salem. Lat. 12° 22', long. 77° 47'.

¹ Annexed to vol. I. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.

² Buchanan's Map.

AND—ANG.

ANDAMANS.—See NICOBARS.

ANDARY, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, presidency of Bengal, a town thirty-nine miles S.W. from Jubbulpoor, 116 miles N. of Nagpore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANDOOREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or the territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.W. from Nagpore fifty-nine miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANDREW BAY, on the coast of Arracan, fourteen miles south of the entrance of the Sandoway river. The centre of the bay is about lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.

ANDRYTEE,¹ in Bussahir, a feeder of the river Pabur, has its rise on the southern declivity of the Shival pass, in lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$. It is a powerful and rapid mountain torrent, which holds a southerly course for about fifteen miles to its junction with the Pabur at Chergaon, in lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$. It appears to be mentioned by Hodgson, under the name of Indravati.² E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Sur.
Lloyd and Gerard,
Tours in Hima-
laya, li. 11.
Journ. As. Soc.
Beng. 1837, p. 913.
Hutton, Journ. of
a Trip to the
Burenda Pass
² As Res. xiv 130—
Hodgson, Survey
of Ganges and
Jumna, also same
vol. 328^a.

ANDUR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Goruckpore, fifty-eight miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 22'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANEAMSAGUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad sixty-five miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANEE, or URNEE,¹ in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty miles north-east of the latter.² The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANGADDYPOORAM, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town fifty miles W. from Combatoor, and thirty-eight miles S.E. of Calcut. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ANGEY KYOUNG, off the coast of Arracan, a long and narrow island running parallel with Penekeong island,³ in Hunter's Bay. It is about twenty miles in length, and three in breadth,¹ and is described as "mountainous, woody, rugged, without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation."² Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$ — $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
¹ Ma. Map.
² Horsburgh's
Directory, ii. 8.

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- I C Ms. Doc. ANGHARAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 121 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.
- ANGOOOL.—One of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, known as the Cuttack Mehals, which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804. Angool, the principal place, is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $84^{\circ} 53'$.
- ANG-TONG, in the territory of Siam, a town situated on the left bank of the river Me-nam, fifty-three miles N. of the town of Siam, 248 miles S.E. from Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 35'$, long. $101^{\circ} 20'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ANGTSSO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 129 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.
- ANHUT.—See AMHERST ISLAND.
- ANIAH, in the British district of Bolundshubur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi, and twenty-one miles north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, scantily cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.
- Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.
- E I C Ms. Doc. ANIGEREE, in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Dharwar to Bellary, twenty-nine miles east of the former. Lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.
- E I C Ms. Doc. ANIKUL, in territory of Mysore, a town on the S.E. frontier, situated on the eastern verge of the tract of woody hills extending from Savendy Droog to the Cavery.¹ It was formerly a place of strength and importance, where Hyder Ali found refuge when driven from Seringapatam by insurrection. Distance from Seringapatam, N.E., seventy-five miles; Bangalore, S.E., twenty; Madras, W., 178. Lat. $12^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.
- E I C Ms. Doc. ANJAR, in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, a town, the chief place of a district of the same name. As a friendly return for the assistance rendered to the rajah of Cutch in recovering certain alienated possessions, the town and district of Anjar were ceded by him, in 1816, to the East-India Company. In 1822 the arrangement was modified by a new treaty, under

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which the cession was restored, on condition of an annual money payment. The condition, however, not being satisfactorily fulfilled, the subject was reconsidered, and in 1832 the claim both as to arrears and prospective payments was relinquished. Lat. 23° 6', long. 70° 3'.

ANJE-DIVA, or ANJADEEPA.—An island distant about two miles from the coast of North Canara. "It is about a mile in length,¹ and possessed by the Portuguese. It appears on the outside barren and rocky, but of a pleasant aspect on the opposite side, next the main, where it is fortified by a wall and some towers. In case of necessity, a ship may find shelter under this island from the S.W. monsoon." Distant S E. from Goa fifty-one miles. Lat. 14° 45', long. 74° 10'.

¹ Horsburgh's Directory, i. 507.

ANJENGAUM, or UNJENGAUM, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-western frontier, towards the British districts of Saugor and Nerbudda. It is situated at the southern base of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptée on the south. Distance from Nagpore, S W., ninety miles; Elliehpore, S E., forty-two; Hyderabad, N., 231; Bombay, N E., 350. Lat 21° 40', long. 77° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Treaties with Native Princes of India, xvii.

ANJENGO,¹ in the territory of Travancore, a town on the seacoast, situated on a narrow strip of land² running from north-west to south-east, having on the south-west the Indian Ocean, and on the north-east an extensive shallow estuary or back-water. It consists of two rows of houses, arranged parallel to each other; the Portuguese church and English burying-ground being at the north-western extremity; the fort at the south-eastern. There is no shelter for shipping, which must anchor at sea, "in eleven or twelve fathoms mud,³ off shore a mile and a half or two miles;" and the intercourse with the shore is, in consequence of the extreme violence of the surf, very difficult and dangerous, even in the fine season, when it is practicable, only in country boats, and is totally impracticable during the monsoon, which is here excessively boisterous, and dangerous to shipping; so that the coast is not frequented during the south-west monsoon. Most of the inhabitants of Anjengo profess to be Christians;⁴ they are of the Romish Church, either descended from the Portuguese, or converted natives of Malabar. With few exceptions, they are poor, subsisting by fishing

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 213 Bartholomeo, Voyage to the East India, 108.

³ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 515.

⁴ Forbes, i. 214.

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or manufacturing cordage from coir or cocoa-nut fibre. The East-India Company had here formerly a factory* of some importance, but latterly discontinued. The district of Anjengo, in which the town is situate, is now, however, under the British government.² Distance from Cannanore, S.E., 240 miles; from Madras, S.W., 390. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

ANKOLA.—See UNKOLA.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANKREE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 129 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNADARAKOOPAD, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town thirteen miles N.W. from Rajahmundry, forty-five miles N.E. of Ellore. Lat. $17^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNANTAGHERY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Guntoor sixty miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNANTAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNAYARAM, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town twenty-five miles N.W. from Vizagapatam, and thirty-nine miles S.W. of Nizianagrum. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. 83° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNAWUTTY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 180 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANNUTRAM, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 20 miles² south-east of the former. This road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country level and cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

Bolleau, Rajwara, 187. ANOPGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a town near the north-west frontier, towards Bahawalpoor. It is situate in a country of great sterility; in lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

¹ Gazetteer, l. 54. * Established, according to Hamilton, in 1684, and stated by the same authority to have been withdrawn in 1813.

ANO—ANT.

ANOOPSHUHUR,^{1*} in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 73 miles² south-east of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, the channel of which is here about a mile wide, only one-fifth of that space being occupied by the stream in the dry season, when it is limpid, and still so deep as to be unfordable, and crossed either by ferry or bridge of boats. The right bank,³ on which the town is situate, is about thirty feet above the channel, the left bank low, and, in consequence, the country on that side is extensively flooded in high inundations. At the time of Tennant's visit, in 1798, it was surrounded by a mud wall between twenty and thirty feet thick, and at the northern extremity was a large antique residence of the zemindar or proprietor of that part of the country; on the south a large fort built of brick, and so strong as to be impregnable to a native force. The town has a bazaar, and though of no great extent, is populous, but ill-built, the houses being either of mud or ill-cemented brick. Population 8,947.⁴ Lat. 28° 20', long. 78° 21'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.

³ Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 373.

⁴ Statistics of N. W. Provinces, 59.

ANTOWRAH,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgugh to that of Seeta-poor, 38 miles north-east of the former, 44 west of the latter.² It has a bazaar; water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country, which is level, and partially cultivated, though in many places overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 27° 40', long. 80° 6'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

ANTREE,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a small town on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 18 miles² S. E. of former, 184 N. W. of latter. It is situate at the southern entrance of a rocky ravine, so narrow that only one wheeled carriage can pass at once along the road, which is very narrow, rocky, and bad. Salt is manufactured here³ by washing the saline earth in the vicinity, and by the heat of the sun evaporating the brine thus obtained. Tieffenthaler⁴ describes it, about eighty years ago, as a town once tolerably handsome, but much decayed, and having at its west side a fort with four very strong towers. Here, at the close of December, 1843, the

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 23. Mundy, Sketches, ii. 101.

³ Steeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 253.

⁴ Beschreibung von Hindustan.

* "Matchless town."

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- ³ Further papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 165. Mahratta force was posted⁵ to oppose the British advancing from Bundelcund under the command of General Grey. The British commander marched westward to turn their position, and the Mahrattas marching by a parallel route, gave battle at Punnar, and were totally defeated. Lat. 26° 3', long. 78° 16'.
- E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANUNDPOR.—A town in the native state of Jutt, one of the Sattara jaghires, distant S.E. from Sattara 89 miles. Lat. 16° 54', long. 75° 9'.
- E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANUNDPOR, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 15 miles N.E. from Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 35', long. 87° 30'.
- ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ANWULKHERA, or UMURKHERA, in the British district of Agra, in the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly by Khasganje, and 15 miles² north-east of the former. It has a small bazaar, and different water may be had from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country cut up with ravines, and very partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 19', long. 78° 12'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 4. AONGIHA, in the Burman empire, a town situate on the left bank of the river Khyendwen, and 90 miles N.W. of Ava. Lat. 22° 39', long. 94° 58'.
- ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AONLAGANJ, or AOUNLAH, in the British district of Bareilly, a town on the route from Allypore to Bareilly, 80 miles² N.E. of former, 21 S.W. of latter. It has a large bazaar, and water is abundant. Population³ 7,649. Lat. 28° 16', long. 79° 13'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.
³ Statistics of N.W. Prov. 90.
- E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AOUGASEE.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 30 miles north-east of the town of Banda. Lat. 25° 40', long. 80° 50'.
- ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. AOENG, or AOON, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and 22 miles² north-west of the latter. Water is obtained from wells, but supplies are scarce. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 9' long. 80° 38'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 168. AOUNLAH.—See AONLAGANJ.

API—ARA.

API.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora eighty-two miles. Lat. 30° , long. 81° . E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

APPAROWPETT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 132 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

APPOOWA.—A village in Arracan, situate on the right bank of the Coladyne river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $93^{\circ} 1'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

APTA, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Callanee to Nagotna, twenty-two miles north of the latter. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARABUL,¹ in Kashmir, a beautiful cataract on the Veshau, one of the principal tributaries of the Behut or Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
*Vigne, Kashmir, 1, 297.

ARACHI, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town twenty-eight miles N.W. from Trichinopoly, and forty-one miles S.E. of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARAIL, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Jumna, and opposite the city of Allahabad, from which it is distant about a mile. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARAUN.—A river of Hyderabad, rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$, near the town of Passim, and flowing easterly for fifty miles, and south-east for sixty miles, falls into the Payne Gunga river on the left or north side, in lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

ARAVACOOORCHY, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Salem, thirty miles N. of the former. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARAVULLI,¹ in Western India, a range of mountains extending in a direction N.E. from the vicinity of Champanere, about lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. 74° , where, though low and not strongly marked, it joins the W. extremity of the Vindhya. It extends along the S.W. frontier of the territory of Banswarra, Dongurpoor, and the S.W. and N.W. of Mewar or Odeypore, dividing it from the lower region of Marwar or Joudpoor; and, E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, 10-15.
² Elphinstone, Hist of India, 1, 2.

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proceeding into the districts of Mairwarra and Ajmere, becomes confounded with the low rocky ranges of Shekhawati and Delhi. Its N.E. extremity may, perhaps, be assumed in lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. 75° . On the N.W. side, or towards Marwar, it is very bold and precipitous, less so on the S.E.; but according to Tod,³ there is no pass over it practicable for wheeled carriages from Edur, near its S.E. extremity, to Ajmere, a distance of 220 miles. Consequently, it would be necessary for the artillery of an invading army to turn the extremities of this long range. The breadth between Komulmar and Ajmere varies from six to fifteen miles, and its deep and nearly impenetrable valleys and gorges have in all ages been the haunts of Bheels, Minas, Mairs, and other predatory tribes. The formation of the rocks is generally primitive, being granite, quartz, primitive slate, gneiss, Syenite, in many parts abounding in metals and other valuable minerals, among which may be enumerated tin,⁴ silver, copper, antimony, iron. The most elevated summit is Mount Aboo, 5,000 feet⁵ above the sea.

ARAWUD, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town forty-eight miles S.W. from Boorhaunpoor, sixty-one miles N.E. of Dhoolia. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

ARCOT¹ (Southern Division).—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British districts northern division of Arcot and Chingleput; on the east by Pondicherry and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the British districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and on the west by the British district of Salem. It lies between lat. $11^{\circ} 11'$ — $12^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$ — $80^{\circ} 4'$. The area, according to official authority,² is 1,600 square miles. The general surface³ of the country forms part of the great slope from the Eastern Ghats to the coast of the Bay of Bengal. In its eastern part, or towards the sea, it is low and level, but in the interior, towards the ghats, rises into hills, not forming continuous ranges, but in general isolated. The principal river is the Southern⁴ Penna or Panar, rising in the territory of Mysore,⁴ from the eastern declivity of the rock on which Nundy Droog is situate, which taking a direction south-east

* Dakshana Pinnakani of Buchanan, in map prefixed to vol. i. of *Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*.

³ Annals of Rajasthan, i. 11.

⁴ Tod, ut supra, 12
⁵ Trans of Roy As Soc. i. 159—
 Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription. Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 161
 — Burnes' Account of the Jain Temples on Mount Abu. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Madras Census Table, 1850-51.
³ Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Arcot, 57.

⁴ Dalrymple, Oriental Repository, ii. 335—
 Mackenzie, Source of the Pennar River.

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through the British district of Salem, enters this district on the western frontier, in lat. $12^{\circ} 8'$, long $78^{\circ} 47'$, continues to flow through it in the same direction for about eighty-five miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal a little north of Cuddalore. It is devoid of water during the dry season, and such also is the condition of most of the other streams of this district, which fall either into the Penna or into the Bay of Bengal. The Coleroon, however, which forms the southern boundary towards Tanjore, is abundantly supplied with water during the greater part of the year. The Cauvery, which during the rains brings a vast body of water from Mysore and the ghauts, separates at the western extremity of the island of Seringham into two great streams; the one taking a direction south-eastward, retains the original name of the Cauvery; the other, flowing north-eastward, and becoming the principal stream, is denominated the Coleroon. Pursuing its course in a north-eastern direction, the Coleroon falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Devicottah. From Devicottah, at the mouth of the Coleroon, the seacoast extends in a northern direction for forty-five miles to lat. 12° , long $79^{\circ} 55'$; thence, in a north-easterly direction twenty-two miles, to lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long $80^{\circ} 4'$; the total length of the seacoast of this district being sixty-seven miles.

⁵ Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iv. 310.

Porto Novo, nine miles north of Devicottah, is at the mouth of the Vellaur, a river rising towards the base of the Eastern Ghauts, and having a considerable length of course, with an anicut⁶ or dam thrown across it in this district, by means of which its waters are rendered available for the purposes of irrigation. It is at all times too shallow at its mouth to admit of any but coasting craft; but ships may anchor two miles off shore in six fathoms, with good holding-ground of mud, and protected from southerly winds by the Coleroon shoal lying in that direction. The seacoast is sandy, with small hills, which, viewed from a distance, appear to be islands. About fifteen miles beyond Porto Novo, in the same direction, is Cuddalore, at the mouth of the Southern Penna, which, notwithstanding it has a great length of course, is at its mouth of inconsiderable dimensions, and admits only small craft, vessels of any considerable burthen being obliged to anchor a mile and half off shore, with six, seven, or eight fathoms water. Off this

⁶ Madras Rev. Disp. 22 Aug 1849.

⁷ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 600.

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⁶ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 690.

place is a bank with shoal soundings, not exceeding five or six fathoms. From Cuddalore to Pondicherry, "the coast⁸ may be approached with safety to eight or nine fathoms, the soundings decreasing regularly to seven fathoms about a mile or a mile and a half off shore. From forty-two to forty-five fathoms, about six leagues from land, the bank has a sharp declivity to no soundings."

⁹ Madras Journ. of Lit. and Sci. iv. 311.

The number of tanks, or artificial pieces of water, in this district is very considerable, especially in the vicinity of the two great streams, the Coleroon and the Penna. Besides the vast Veranum, or Vizam tank,⁹ there is a channel of considerable dimensions fed by the Coleroon, which serves also as a canal for the conveyance of ore to the iron-foundry of Porto Novo, and communicates with the Vellour river near that place. There are also two tanks of great magnitude in the north of the district, fed by channels from the river Palar, and upwards of 3,000 tanks of smaller size.

¹ Report, ut supra, 58.

The soil near the coast is sandy,¹ and generally barren; further inland it is mixed with a black mould, and in many places is red and gravelly. A great proportion of the land is waste, and covered with a stunted jungle, so that not more than an eighth of the area is under cultivation; but the practice of clearing the land is annually extending, and the parts under cultivation are skilfully managed, being rendered very productive in rice and most other grains suited to a hot climate and well-irrigated soil. Cotton is also grown.²

² Report of Proceedings of the East-India Company in regard to the Culture of Cotton, 404.

The climate is exempt from sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and storms are less frequent here than in most other places on the Coromandel coast. In the vicinity of the shore the temperature is comparatively moderate during the prevalence of the sea-breezes; but when they give place to the land-winds during spring the heat becomes very distressing, and is accompanied by great aridity, against which neither glass nor wood is proof,³ the former breaking suddenly from the expansive power of the heat, and the latter from the same cause warping, cracking, and splitting. The thermometer sometimes reaches 115° in the shade, and according to some reports it occasionally rises as high as 130°.

³ Heyne, Tracts on India, 11, 12 Madras Journ. of Lit. and Sci. ii. 33—Wright on the Land-winds of Coromandel.

The mineral wealth of this district is small, with the exception of a rich mine of iron ore in the south-eastern part, fu

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nishing metal of excellent quality, which is reduced at Porto Novo by a company of European capitalists.⁴ No satisfactory information is accessible as to either the botany or zoology of the district, nor indeed as to any branch of natural history.

According to the census taken in 1851, the population amounted to 1,006,005. Assuming the area at 7,600 square miles, and the population as above stated, the result will show a relative density of 132 to the square mile. The proportion of Mussulmans and others is stated to be about one twenty-fifth part of the whole; the remainder of the population being Hindoos.

The principal routes are—1. From north-east to south-west, from Madras to Trichinopoly. 2. From north to south, from Madras, through Pondicherry, to Cuddalore. 3. From east to west, from Cuddalore to the town of Salem. 4. From south-east to north-west, from Pondicherry to Arcot.

Cuddalore is the seat of the civil establishment of the district; Trinomalee, and the French settlement of Pondicherry, also locally within the limits of this district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

ARCOT¹ (Northern Division).—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Nellore, on the east and south-east by the British district Chingleput, on the south by the British district of Arcot (southern division) and Salem, and on the north-west by Mysore and the British district of Cuddapah; and lies between lat. 12° 22'—14° 11' long. 78° 17'—80° 12'. The area² is estimated by one authority at 5,571 square miles; according to another,³ at 5,790. In the south of the district, and also in the eastern or maritime parts, the surface is low and level; but in the west and north-west hilly, and in some places mountainous, attaining at Cumbaicum Durg (a mountain near the northern frontier, and connected with the Eastern Ghats) an elevation of 2,550 feet above the level of the sea.⁴ The prevailing geological formation is stated to be primitive, consisting generally of granite, and the rocks allied to it.⁵ Those mountains and hills are richly metalliferous, containing ores of iron and copper,⁶ each yielding a large percentage on their respective metals.⁷ The principal river is the Palar, which, rising in the territory of Mysore, pursues a direction generally

⁴ Report, ut supra, 66.

¹ E I C. Ma. Doc.

² Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 30.
³ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

⁴ Madras Census Table, 1851.

⁵ Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iv. 137—Monteith, Visit to Cumbaicum Drog.

⁶ Buchanan, Journ from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, l. 17-19.

⁷ Report, ut supra, 30.

Heyne, Tracts on India, 108.

⁸ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1835, pp. 574-581.

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easterly, and entering this district about lat. 12° 58', long. 78° 30', flows through it, continuing its easterly course for about 102 miles, passing close to the towns of Vellore and Arcot, and subsequently crossing into the British district of Chingleput. Though a considerable torrent during the rainy season, it is at other times dry on the surface of its channel, though water may at all times be obtained by digging therein. There are several smaller streams, such as the Poigry, the Soonarnukai, and some others, all devoid of water in the dry season, but during the periodical rains flowing freely, and replenishing the tanks and channels for irrigation. Tanks, or artificial pieces of water, are very numerous, and the dimensions of some are surprisngly great. That of Cauvery-pak is eight miles long and three broad. Besides many channels for irrigation, a canal has been made from the southern extremity of Pulikat lake to Madras, distant twenty miles; and by this communication that city receives abundant supplies of charcoal, firewood, vegetables, grain, fish, and other articles of consumption.

² Report, ut supra, 81.

³ Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, l. 24.

¹ Heyne, Tracts on India, 11. Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, lll. 35.

² Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, iv. 139—Monteith, Visit to Cumbaucum Doorg.

³ Id. ix. 813—Smith on Table-land of Cumbaucum Droog.

⁴ Heyne, 10.

The climate is very sultry during the spring months,² when the atmospheric currents, popularly termed the hot winds of Coromandel, prevail, during which the temperature is as high as 115° in the shade,¹ and according to some statements, has even reached 130° in a similar position. On Cumbaucum Durg, however, in consequence of the great elevation, the temperature is much moderated, and in January was found to be 65° at noon,³ or 12° below that of the neighbouring sea-coast; but during the most oppressive part of the hot season it has been noted as high as 98° and 99° in the shade.⁴ In general the hot and parching land-winds are found to be more intense in the vicinity of the mouths of the deep valleys of the Eastern Ghâuts. "These winds⁴ are frequently so hot that they destroy men and animals if exposed to them for a short time. It is not very uncommon to see large kites and crows, while on the wing, drop down at once, as if they had no life in them. Nor is it an unfrequent occurrence for a place having from five to ten thousand inhabitants to lose four or five in a day, in consequence of exposing themselves to this wind for too long a time." Glass cracks and flies in pieces, and nails fall out of woodwork, which shrinks, splits, and shivers. Spontaneous

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combustion sometimes takes place in the woods and jungles, from the friction against each other of the scorched bamboos and trees. On the coast, and for a few miles inland, this heat and aridity are mitigated by the influence of the sea-breeze. The south-west monsoon, which is felt with great violence in the countries west of the ghauts, and also on the table-lands buttressed by their ranges, is scarcely felt here, except by the freshes in the Palar and other torrents having their rise in the more elevated regions lying west of this district. That monsoon, the influence of which is thus felt, prevails from June to October, and is succeeded by the north-east monsoon, which harbingers the rainy season on the Coromandel coast, and which is felt with varying violence until February, the average fall of rain during its continuance being thirty inches.⁵ The soil on the plains is for the most part sandy, mixed with loam and gravel; it is extensively cultivated, principally with rice and other grains, and even in the mountainous tracts there is a considerable portion of fertile ground. Cotton is the principal commercial crop.

⁵ Report on Medical Topography of Madras, 14.

The population according to the latest official return is 1,485,873,⁶ an amount which, compared with the area furnished by the same authority (5,790 square miles), indicates a relative density of st. 257 to the square mile. The language spoken in this collectorate is the Tamil.

⁶ Madras Census Tables, 1851.

The principal routes are—1. From east to west, from Madras through Arcot to Bangalore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Madras through Arcot to Coimbatore. 3. From north to south, from Chittoor to Arcot. Arcot, the principal place, Vellore, Chittoor, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

ARCOT, the principal place of the northern division of the British territory bearing the same name, is situate on the right side of the river Palar. The site is advantageous and salubrious, being on a gentle eminence, sloping down to the bank. The bed of the river is about half a mile wide;² but in the dry season the stream is not sufficient to turn a mill, and the channel is sometimes even totally dry. Water of good quality can, however, always be obtained by sinking pits into the sands which form the bed.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Memoir of Map of Hindustan, 265.

² Buchanan, Narrat. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, l. 16.

* Arkat of the Oordoo and Persian writers.

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³ Report on Military Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 34

The military cantonment can accommodate three regiments; one of European, and two of native cavalry. There is an extensive barrack for Europeans,³ built of brick and lime mortar; and contiguous are three hospitals, well constructed, well ventilated, and in all respects commodious; besides other buildings requisite for such an establishment. There is a neat Protestant Episcopal church adjoining. The old fort has been nearly demolished; but its outline can still be traced almost throughout its entire extent, which was once very considerable. In the town are the ruins of the palace of the Nawab of Arcot, besides the remains of various buildings erected by Mussulmans, and some mosques, still in a state of repair. The town, with the talook or subdivision annexed, is stated⁴ officially to have a population of 53,474, inhabiting 10,042 houses.

⁴ Report, ut supra, 32.

Arcot occupies a prominent place in the history of the contests waged in this part of India during the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Here Clive confirmed the military reputation which he had previously acquired by some adventurous exploits in other quarters. The English having previously taken but feeble measures to support their ally, the well-known Mahomet Ali, Clive suggested an attack upon Arcot, then held by a rival power, and offered himself as the commander of the expedition. His suggestion and offer were accepted; but the force placed at his disposal was not so well proportioned to the service for which it was destined. It consisted but of 300 sepoy and 200 Europeans with three field-pieces; and with this small force an attack was to be made upon a fortress garrisoned by 1,100 men. On approaching the place, a violent storm of thunder and rain fell; an event which might certainly be regarded as a misfortune rather than an advantage. It proved, however, the latter; for Clive, marching his small force through this war of the elements, a thing regarded as unparalleled in India, was looked upon as an assailant whom it would be vain to resist; the garrison accordingly abandoned the fort, and Clive took possession of it. The enemy, however, having received large reinforcements, under Rajah Sahib, son of the celebrated Chunda Sahib, became in turn the assailants, and Clive was called upon to defend the place which had so remarkably passed into his hands. This task he performed with consummate skill, though his force was so small that he was

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obliged to husband his resources with the greatest care. Being summoned to surrender, he replied in terms of haughty defiance. At length, on the 14th November, 1751, the enemy commenced the attack long threatened, and from which nothing short of complete success was anticipated. This attempt, and its results, are thus recorded in a modern historical work:—

Thornton, Hist.
of British India,
i. 109.

“The day of attack was one among the most distinguished in the Mahometan calendar. Happy was the Mussulman to whom it brought death from the sword of the unbeliever, for his fall was regarded as but a sudden introduction to the highest paradise. By this belief the enthusiasm of the enemy's troops was wrought up at length to madness, and it was further increased by the free use of an intoxicating substance called bang. The morning came, and with it the expected movement. Clive was awakened, and found his garrison at their posts, according to the disposition which he had previously made. On the enemy's side a vast multitude were in motion, bringing ladders to every part of the wall that was accessible. Besides these desultory operations there were others in progress, all directed to the same end. Four principal divisions of the enemy's troops marched upon the four points where an entrance to the fort seemed the more likely to be effected—the two gates and the two breaches which had been made in the wall. The parties who attacked the gates drove before them several elephants, armed with plates of iron on their foreheads, with which it was expected they would beat down the obstacles which stopped the course of the assailants: but the device was more disastrous to those who employed it than to those against whom it was directed. The elephants, wounded by the musketry of the British force, turned and trampled upon those who were urging them forward. At the north-west breach, as many as it was capable of admitting rushed wildly in, and passed the first trench before their opponents gave fire. When given, it was with terrible effect. A number of muskets were loaded in readiness, which those behind delivered to the first rank as fast as they could discharge them. Every shot did execution, while three field-pieces contributed effectually to thin the number of the assailants. In a few minutes they fell back: but the attempt was only suspended, not abandoned. Another and another party

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followed, and were driven off, as had been those who preceded them.

"To approach the south-west breach, the enemy embarked seventy men on a raft, who thus attempted to cross a ditch, and had almost gained their object, when Clive, observing that his gunners fired with bad aim, took the management of one of the field-pieces himself. This he worked with such precision and effect that a few discharges threw the advancing party into confusion. The raft was upset, and those on board thrown into the water, where some were drowned. The remainder saved themselves by swimming back; abandoning the unfortunate raft which was to have borne them to the breach.

"These various attacks occupied about an hour, and cost the enemy in killed and wounded about 400 men. After an interval employed by the assailants in endeavouring, under much annoyance, to carry off their dead, the firing upon the fort was renewed, both with cannon and musketry. This was again discontinued. A formal demand of leave to bury the dead was complied with, and a truce of two hours agreed upon. At the expiration of the prescribed time the firing once more recommenced, and lasted until two o'clock on the following morning, when it ceased, never to be renewed. At daybreak the gallant defenders of the fort learned that their besiegers had precipitately abandoned the town. The garrison immediately marched into the enemy's quarters, where they found several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition. These spoils were forthwith transferred to the fort, and thus ended a siege of fifty days.

"Military history records few events more remarkable than this memorable age. His conduct at once placed Clive in the foremost rank of distinguished commanders. Justly has it been said that he was 'born a soldier.' At the time when with a handful of men, most of them unpractised in the operations of war, he defended the fort of Arcot against a force several thousand strong, his military experience was small, while of military education he was entirely destitute. His boyhood had passed in idleness, or in the reckless perpetration of mischief, while the few years which he had numbered of manly life had, for the most part, been occupied with the details of trade. Deprived of all the means by which, in

⁶ Lawrence, Narr. of the War on the Coast of Coromandel, 14.

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ordinary cases, men are gradually prepared for the duties of military service or command; he showed himself a perfect master of the arts of war. Like all other eminent commanders, he communicated to those under him a spirit of devotedness and self-abandonment, which is among the most graceful as well as the most valuable qualities of a soldier. An instance of this occurred among the native troops employed in the defence of Arcot, which is alike honourable to them and to their commander. When provisions became scarce, and there was ground for apprehending that famine would compel a surrender, the sepoys proposed that their diet should be restricted to the thin gruel in which the rice was boiled, and that the whole of the grain should be given to the Europeans as they required more nourishment. With such a spirit pervading his little garrison, Clive might well look forward to a successful termination of his brave defence of Arcot, but that spirit his own military virtues had fostered and called forth."

⁷ Malcolm, *Life of Clive*, l. 90.

On the evening of the memorable day, reinforcements, dispatched from Madras for the support of Clive, entered the town, and a few days afterwards Clive left the place, for a field where his services were more pressingly required. Arcot was taken by Hyder Ali when that invader ravaged the Carnatic; and beyond these facts there is little in its history of interest or importance. Distance from Madras, N.E., 220 miles; Tanjore, N., 145; Cuddalore, N., 88; Bangalore, E., 118; Vellore, E., 14; Madras W., 65. Lat., 12° 51', long. 79° 24'.

ARCULGODE.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 49 miles. Lat., 12° 46', long. 76° 7'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARDANJI, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tripatoor to Negapatam, twenty-eight miles east of the former. Lat., 10° 11', long. 79° 3'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARDYSIR.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.E. from Bhoj seventy-five miles. Lat., 23° 38', long. 70° 50'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AREEJAW, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Schwan to Larkhana, in the fertile island enclosed between the

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Indus and its offset the Narra. It is situate eight miles south from Larkhana, the same distance west of the Indus, and one mile east of the Narra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $68^{\circ} 9'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AREENG,¹ or AUBUNG.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Muttra to Deeg, and nine miles west of the former. Here the army of Holkar, the Mahratta chief, was encamped, Oct. 7, 1804,² and being attacked by the British under General Lake, sought safety in a precipitate flight, in which their chief led the way. About thirty of their number were killed, and several made prisoners. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

² Thom, Mem. of War in India, 371, 372.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AREEPADGAH, in the British province of Arracan, presidency of Bengal, a town 63 miles N.W. of Arracan. Lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, long. $92^{\circ} 33'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AREEPORE,¹ or BARREEPOCK, in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 32 miles N.E. of Ghazeepeer, 40 miles W. of Chupra. Areepore has a population of 6,382.² Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1852.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, III. 969.

ARGACM,¹ in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village near the northern frontier, towards the British territory of Sangar and Nerhuda, some distance southward of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. This place is rendered memorable by having been the site of an action which took place on the 28th November, 1803, between the British army commanded by Major-General Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), and that of the Mahrattas commanded by Scindia and Munny Bappoo, brother of the rajah of Berar, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. A medal² in commemoration of the victory was struck in London, in 1851, and presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who were engaged in the action. It is situated in a plain much cut up by water-courses,³ and on the route from Ellichpocr to Aurungabad. Distance 40 miles S.W. of the former, 135 N.E. of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

² India Military Disp. 5 March, 1851.

³ Thom, Memoir of War in India, 301.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ARIANCOOPAN.—See PONDICHERRY.

ARKAIBY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or

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dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 104 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

ARMEGON, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a village situated on the coast opposite to a shoal of the same name, between "the inner edge of which and the coast there is a space from three to four miles wide, now called Blackwood Harbour."¹ One of the earliest settlements of the East-India Company in the Carnatic was founded at this place, where a factory was erected in 1610, defended by twelve pieces of cannon. Distance N. of Madras 66 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, i 608.

ARMOREE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore distant S.E. from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

ARMOYANCOGTA, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, situated 20 miles N. from Ramnad, and 53 miles S.W. of Madura. Lat. $11^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

ARNALLA.—An island off the coast of the Northern Concan, presidency of Bombay, situated one mile from the mainland, the intervening channel being navigable for vessels of considerable burthen.¹ On the island is a fort, which, in 1781, was taken by the British army under General Goddard.² Distant N. from the city of Bombay 25 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 28'$, long. $72^{\circ} 47'$.

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc.

² Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 400.
³ Duff, Hist. of Maharras, ii 484.

ARNEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Omrawutte 55 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

ARNEE, in the British district of Arcot, northern division, a town with British cantonment.¹ Its site is rather low² and flat, yet with a sufficient declivity towards a small river about a quarter of a mile distant, to carry off the rain thither even during the monsoon. The river being fed by springs, affords an unremitting supply of excellent water. The country around is open; the nearest hills, which consist of granite and syenite, being six miles distant; and there is scarcely any vegetation, except a few straggling palms and some patches of stunted jungle. The soil of the plain consists of disintegrated granite, mixed with sand or clay, and in many places is impregnated with impure saline matter, chiefly salts of soda,

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc.

² Report on Centre Division of Madras Army, 48.

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which during the dry season cause a white efflorescence on the surface. This place, formerly a strong fortress, is now much decayed. It is a station for European troops, the cantonment of which is within the now dilapidated rampart, but for some years past has only been occasionally occupied as a temporary dépôt. Immediately opposite to it are two bomb-proof ranges of buildings, forming the officers' quarters; behind these, and about three hundred yards distant, are the barracks, calculated to accommodate one European regiment. These are also bomb-proof, and are spacious and strongly built, forming three sides of a square, the fourth side being occupied by a wall with a gateway. Contiguous is a commodious hospital. Elevation above the sea 400 feet. Distance from Madura, N.E., 207 miles; Tanjore, N., 131; Bangalore, E., 119; Vellore, S.E., 20; Arcot, S., 17; Madras, S.W., 74. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

AROOA.—See OOMRAWUL.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AROUL,¹ in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route from Muttra cantonment to that of Mynpooree, and twenty-three miles west of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good in dry weather, but during the rains in the latter part of summer, is in many places under water to the depth of from one to three feet; the country is level and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

² Gardner, Tables of Routes, 207.

³ Archer, Tour in Upper India, 1. 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARPELLEE—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Nagpore 110 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

ARRACAN PROPER.—See ARYAN.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARRACAN,¹ a province of India, situate to the east of the Bay of Bengal, is bounded on the north by Chittagong, from which it is divided by the Nsaf river and the Wauli hills; on the east by the Yoomadoug range of mountains, which separates it from Java; on the south by a portion of the British province of Pegu,* and on the west by the Bay

* The narrow strip of the Arracan province stretching southward from the Kintali pass to Cape Negrais has been recently annexed to the British province of Pegu.

² India Pol Disp. 23 June, 1863.

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of Bengal. It lies between lat. 18° and 21° 33', long. 92° 10'—94° 50'. Its extreme length from the Kintalee pass to its northern extremity is about 290 miles.¹ Its greatest breadth is at the north, where it measures ninety miles from Ramoo to the central ridge of the Yoomadoug mountains, eighty miles further south it is seventy miles broad, measuring from the mouth of the Kuladyne river to the summit of the mountains. For some leagues south of this, the coast is very much interrupted by bays² and creeks; and thence onward to its most extreme point at Cape Négrais (beyond the recently-defined boundaries of Arracan), the mainland is a very narrow strip, measuring rarely more than twenty miles, and on an average not more than fifteen miles across.³ The area of the province is 13,484 square miles.⁴

The coast is skirted by many islands, the more important of which are Ramree, Cheduba, and Shapuree. That part⁵ of the coast lying between the Naaf and Arracan rivers, is lined by shal banks, stretching in some parts two or three miles from the shore. Further south the coast is lined by a number of rocky islands, of which those called the Broken islands and the Terribles are the larger; but neither⁶ of these groups has the slightest appearance of cultivation.⁶ The remainder of the coast from Ramree to Kintalee is excessively rugged and rocky, indented by bays which afford no shelter for ships, studded by islands, and beset by various sources of peril.⁷ "Between the Kuladyne and Sandoway rivers," says Pemberton,⁸ "the whole coast consists of a labyrinth of creeks and tide-nullahs, all of which terminate at the foot of the lower ranges, and receive the contributions of numerous small streams." The physical aspect of this country is very diversified; hilly, but having extensive flats and valleys, the latter of which are generally fertile and highly cultivated, being intersected by numerous small rivers. There is, however, abundance of low marshy lands, overrun with thick jungle, and so much cut up by rivers and tide-nullahs, as to render communication by land very difficult, in some instances almost impracticable;⁹ the principal intercourse between the stations and villages being carried on by water. Along the whole line of the eastern frontier, the boundary between Arracan on the one side, and Ava and the newly-acquired British province of

¹ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 9, 10. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473.

² Pemberton, Report on the Eastern Frontier, 84.

³ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

⁴ Pemberton, 7, 84. Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 7. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473.

⁵ Horsburgh, ii. 6, 7.

⁶ Pemberton, 8. Horsburgh, ii. 16-17.

⁷ App. to Wilson's Burmese War, i. xvi.

⁸ Pemberton, ut supra, 7.

⁹ Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 473, et seq.

¹⁰ As. Journ. xx. 36, xxiii. 509. Transact Medical Soc of Bengal, ii. 307.

¹¹ As. Res. xvi. 354. Pemberton, Report, 86.

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Pegu on the other, is formed by the Yoomadoug mountains. This range is a portion of the great chain which, running from the south of Assam, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, extends to Cape Negrais. The height of the mountains varies, averaging at this part from three to four thousand feet. The Blue Mountain, in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 11'$, is said to be upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.¹ The inhabitants of these mountainous tracts consist of several independent tribes, who have never submitted to any government. They lead a life of hardship and danger, especially the women, who are stoutly made, though diminutive in size. The cultivation consists in clearing away the thick forests and shrubs which clothe the mountain-sides,² and preparing the ground for the seed. Rice and cotton are the principal productions; but tobacco and some esculent vegetables are planted by the sides of streams. Over this range there are several passes, but that called the Aeng route is superior to the others, and is an excellent road, by means of which, before the Burmese war of 1785, a great trade was carried on between Arracan and Assam which it is said 40,000 men were annually employed in. Subsequently, however, this commerce declined, on account of the want of confidence in the Burmese government and people. There are several low ranges of hills stretching along the coast,³ but all are considered ramifications of the great chain. They abound in forests.

¹ Pemberton, ut supra, 3.

² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 680, 702.—Phayre, Account of Arracan.

³ B. I. C. Ms. Doc.

⁴ Pemberton, 18.

⁵ Phayre, ut supra, 680.

The principal rivers of Arracan are the Mroo,⁵ Kadyne or Arracan river, Lemyo, Talak, and Aeng. The sources of the three former are among the mountains to the north of Arracan, about lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$. They flow in a southerly direction, and are on an average not more than twenty miles distant from each other; after a course of about 150 miles they disembogue into Hunter's Bay, where they are connected by numerous creeks, and by which the communication in this part is carried on. The Talak river is for many miles nothing more than a mountain torrent, and is only navigable for the last twenty-five miles of its course.

The Aeng river during the spring tides is navigable up to the town of that name, which is forty-five miles from its mouth. Both this river and the Talak take their rise in the Yoomadoug mountains, and empty themselves into Comber-

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mere Bay, twenty-five miles east of the town of Khyouk Phyou.⁶ There are no lakes in the province.

⁶ Pemberton, Report, 7.

The climate of Arracan has generally been considered very injurious to Europeans, as well as to the natives of other parts of India; and the great mortality of the troops engaged in the first Burmese war afforded melancholy confirmation of the truth of this belief. The excessive heat, and the moisture arising from the morasses and swampy ground with which the province abounds, added to the fact of its being to so great an extent hemmed in by hills and mountains, might indeed sufficiently account for its unhealthiness; but the great mortality among the British troops was, without doubt, aided by other causes. As Dr. Griesel states, in this report on the medical topography of Arracan, "the long and painful marches which the soldiers underwent previous to their arrival at this fatal spot, the straits of rest after extreme fatigue, relaxation of mind after a great excitement, exposure to cold and damp, indifferent food and bad quarters, with other matters incident to a soldier's life, all were experienced by the troops; and so universally visited with the disease." It is only the interior, however, which is characterised by the great degree of unhealthiness; Akrap, Sandway, and Khyouk Phyou, situated on the seashore, have long been known to be far more favourable to the retention of health than most parts of the province, while the town of Arracan and the village of Galat, situate inland, are peculiarly injurious.⁸

⁷ Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ii. 204.

The sea is the wet and dry; the first of these commences in May, and lasts till October, the rain gradually decreasing in frequency and violence from the month of September: it rains also occasionally in November and December. Sicknes prevails at the commencement and cessation of the rains. The months of March, April, and May, are the hottest; and in the interior the heat is very great, the thermometer at noon generally rising above 90°, but falling gradually towards sunset. The nights at the seacoast are comparatively cool, being exposed to the sea-breeze from the southwest: more inland they are frequently accompanied by a dense mist; in the middle of the day there is also frequently a thick haze at this season of the year. The cold season extends from the end of October to April, and is by far the most healthy

⁸ Pemberton, 160. Journ. of Geo. Soc. 176.

Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ut supra, ii. 205.

Indian Journ. of Medical Science, vi. 564.

⁹ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 573.

As Journ. xxiii. 509.

¹ Halstead, Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 373.

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period of the year, the temperature rarely exceeding that of summer heat in England.

¹ Halstead, Journ. As Soc Bengal, 1841, p. 373
Journ Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, 176.

The north-east monsoon prevails in this season;² the south-west monsoon sets in at its conclusion, and extending to the time for the commencement of the former, though its course is sometimes interrupted by winds from the south, which come on about the change of the moon. At this time the coast is very perilous to approach, on account of the heavy seas and the numerous dangers lurking in the vicinity.³

² Journ Roy Geo. Soc 1831, p. 176.
Horsburgh, ii. 13.
App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxvi.

Very little information has been collected as to the geology of Arracan, the thick and impenetrable forests which cover the mountains rendering examination into the different formations and structure of the rocks almost impracticable. That which exists, has principally been acquired from cuttings made for the construction of roads. Pemberton states, that "on the summit of the *Shan Pass* clay-slate is found, and lower down, towards the sea, red sandstone formations prevail; while on the opposite or eastern side, the hills of the *Man river* is filled with blocks of basaltic rock, and the column-wells are known to strike between it and *Shan Pass*."⁴

⁴ Report of Committee for Investigating the Coal and Mineral Resources of India, 56.
Calcutta Journal for 1838, p. 106.

⁵ Ut supra, 18.

Mr. Crawford states this range to be of primary formation, and to consist of slate and granite.⁵ Pemberton doubts the accuracy of this, as he had never seen or heard of the latter being found in any of the hills of Arracan.⁶ The geological formation of the low ranges of hills to the north of Arracan consists of sandstone, frequently combined with a stiff ferruginous clay. Along the seacoast and in the island of Ramree and Cheduba, sandstone is the prevailing rock.

⁶ Embassy to Ava, 472.

⁷ Ut supra, 18.

There are various indications of a volcanic nature in Arracan.⁸ Along the coast, and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, are situated "volcanic cones covered with a green sward," from which issue springs of muddy water, emitting bubbles of gas. Two severe earthquakes have taken place in the province, one in 1763, the other in 1823. By the latter four hills were rent asunder to the width of fifty to sixty feet; and in the plains its effects were generally "the earth opening in several places and throwing up water and of a sulphurous smell." From Nayadong mountain, near Khyoul Khyoo, in the island of Ramree, vapour and flame were seen to issue to the height of several hundred feet. Of the mineral resources of

⁸ Report of the Committee on the Coal and Mineral Productions of India. Lieut. Foley, in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1856, p. 28.
Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 436.
App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxvi.

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this country very little is known. In some parts, however, iron-ore is found, and in Ramree some iron-mines were once worked; but the working has long been discontinued, the quality and price of the product rendering competition with that imported from Great Britain hopeless.⁹ In the island of Cheduba iron is found but in such small quantities as to be of no value.¹ Coal has been found in the Sandoway district, and in the island of Ramree, near Kalyouk Phoo. Favourable reports have been made of its quality, but it has not been extensively worked.² There are several petroleum-wells, in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and the oil found is of excellent quality, though not produced in great quantities.³

The natural history of Arbacan is very meagre; the wild animals appear to be the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, bison, hog, jungle cat, monkey, and a kind of deer, called by the natives *gha*. In the islands of Cheduba and Ramree also I found the squirrel, larger than that of Europe, and having its back, tail, and head of a dusky brown colour, while the rest of the body is a bright yellow. The partridge, pheasant, crane, quail, snipe, and pigeon are also met with. The latter bird seems to be of a species peculiar to this country being of a green colour and the size of a wood-pigeon. The domestic animals are the buffalo, ox, and horse. The former of these assists very much in agricultural labor; especially in treading out the rice, and is used as a beast of burden. The flesh forms good food; and in this region prevents the natives from partaking of it. They however, are so strict to this part of their creed as to object to eat the flesh when offered. The horse is rarely, if ever, made a beast of burthen; but is generally used for the saddle. The Bumah pony, imported from Ava, which is much smaller, is strong and hardy, was found particularly useful during the campaign of 1825; and while camels, elephants, and bullocks were rapidly diminishing in number, this useful little animal continued healthy, notwithstanding the want of rest and proper nourishment.⁵ Poultry is abundant, and fish very plentiful. The latter, with rice, constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants; and when dried forms an article of exportation. Oysters, and various kinds of shell-fish, are found in great quantities in the creeks along the seacoast.⁶ The edible birdnest is found in the province,

⁹ Report of Committee on Coal and Mineral Productions, 57. Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 22.

¹ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 309, 448.

² Report of the Committee on the Coal and Mineral Productions of India, 56, 57.

³ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 595, and 1841, p. 144.

Calcutta Journ. 1838, p. 168.

⁴ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 369.

Idem, 1835, p. 28.

⁵ Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177.

⁶ Transactions of Medical and Physical Soc. ii 177.

⁷ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 143, 367.

Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177. As Journ. xx. 356.

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⁷ Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 474.

and is exported to Ava.⁷ Bees abound near the mountains.

A profusion of fine forests deck the summits and sides of the mountains: the principal trees are the oak and teak, masses of which clothe those forming the northern and eastern frontier. In consequence, however, of the great difficulty and inconvenience attending the conveyance of timber from the hills, it is found more economical to import it from the British district of Bassein, in Pegu. Lamboon⁸ of every description abound in all the mountain heights of the province. There are also various other kinds of trees, as the jarul, pepul, toon, tamarind, plantain, girju, tishah, and timosaa.⁹ The girjum is famous for the production of turpentine oil, which is extracted by means of an incision made in the lower part of the trunk, from which, after the application of fire to the aperture, the oil exudes in abundance.¹ The plantain is another very valuable tree, not only as affording a wholesome article of food, but also as being used for the production of paper.² The gamboge-tree is found in the island of Cheduba, of a good size; but its produce, so late as the year 1841, does not appear to have been turned to use by the natives.³

The soil is generally saline; but in the vicinity of the seashore, and by the sides of water-courses, a rich loam prevails. The creek, and mudflats which intersect the numerous alluvial and alluvial plains, being dammed up, and turned to the purpose of irrigation, render the country generally suited for the cultivation of rice, its staple produce, of which it yields the richest crops in India, and affords a large surplus for exportation.⁴ No manure enriches the ground, the irrigation it receives rendering its application unnecessary.

There are various other products⁵ in Arracan. The chief of these are tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and black and red pepper. The tobacco produced in the Sandoway district and the island of Cheduba has been pronounced by experienced judges to be of excellent flavour and quality. The attention which has been paid to its culture for the last few years has been accompanied by the most satisfactory results; and it will most probably become an article of general exportation.⁶ Sugar-cane grows in the province, and in the islands of Bamree and Cheduba; but its cultivation is little attended to.⁷ Cotton is

⁸ Wilson, Burmese War, App. p. xxxv.

⁹ Pemberton, 14 As Res. xvi. 377. Calcutta Journ.—Route by Aeng Pass, 1838, p. 137. Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1836, pp. 27, 36, 64, 86, 93.

¹ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 88. Id. 1841, pp. 142, 262.

² Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 86.

³ Id. 1841, p. 363.

⁴ Pemberton, 151. ⁵ Pemberton, 15, 16, 87.

As Res. xvi. 377, 379. Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 358, 359.

Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 177. App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxv.

Royce, Resources of India, 187, 250. ⁶ Pemberton, 167. ⁷ As Res. xvi. 378.

Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, 359.

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Arracan possesses no manufacture of any importance; but salt² is produced to some extent in parts of the province near the coast, and by the island of Ramree, especially at the town of Khyak Paroo. It is obtained entirely by solar evaporation, is of excellent quality, and forms an article of exportation. A kind of coarse cloth is woven by the women, but it is worn only by the people of the province.

One of the many advantages accruing to this province from British administration is the steady increase of commerce since it has come into the possession of that government. Rice and salt constitute the chief articles of exportation; the others are tobacco, sugar, wood-oil, nut-nut, buffalo-hides and horns, elephants' teeth, dried fish, and quill-bird-nests. Akyab is the principal port of the province, and the trade is there considerable.

The imports consist of British goods, woollens, muslins, cutlery, and glass—most of which articles are to be found in the principal shops of the town. The trade between Arracan and Ava is carried on chiefly by the routes over the Yoomadoug mountains; that of Aeng being used, and bullocks being employed to effect the conveyance. This is sometimes, however, carried on by sea; but this only in fine weather, when boats are able to go round in safety. Aeng and Tack are the principal ports of this trade; and the produce from various parts of the province are brought to these towns for sale to the Burmese merchants. (The imports from Ava are beeswax, clay, wax teeth, silk, betel nut, and pearls.)

Of the numerous routes and passes between Arracan and Ava over the Yoomadoug mountains, there are four or five used generally or occasionally. The most southern is that

⁸ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 35.
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¹ Id. ib. 377.
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Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178.
² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 144.

³ Pemberton, Report, 165.
Cassette Journ. 1838, p. 140.

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called the Kintalee Pass, which commences at a village from which it takes its name, and proceeds, in an easterly direction, to the head of the delta of the Irrawaddy. Another proceeds from Sandoway to Prome. The next route commences at the village of Tong, and reaches to Pindoung, a few miles below Prome, on the Irrawaddy river, a distance of eighty miles. So many nullahs are obliged to be crossed in this route, and the ascent of the Yendoung mountains at this part is so precipitous, that Lieutenant Browne, who traversed it in March, 1826, at the close of the war, pronounced it "impracticable for troops or laden cattle."⁴ The next is the Salek Pass, but this is rarely resorted to, except by merchants who reside in its immediate vicinity, for, independently of the many difficulties presenting themselves to the advance of troops and cattle, arising from precipitous ascents and descents, and from other causes, there is a formidable and fatal obstacle to its general use, in the great scarcity of water. The line to be named, which has long been acknowledged the best of all the routes between Arracan and Ava, is that known as the Aeng route. By this the commercial intercourse between these two countries is principally carried on. It commences at the town of Aeng, from which it takes its name, and proceeds to Tsedo, where it divides into two branches, one leading to the village called Meboo, on the Irrawaddy river, the other to the village of Chaut. A particular description of this route is given in the article Aeng. There are two or three routes between Chittagong and Arracan which deserve mention. The first is that called Captain Ferguson's route, which leads from Eedgong *via* Laramee, at the southern extremity of Chittagong, across some low ranges of hills to the town of Arracan. A great portion of this route passes through a totally uninhabited and very rugged country, covered in some places with dense forests and underwood, and intersected by numerous small streams. It is not entirely neglected, owing to the decreasing importance of the city of Arracan, to which it leads. The second, and chief route, has its course generally along the coast, and leads from Chittagong to the *6*. Its total length is about 200 miles. It is divided into four parts, the first of which comprehends more than half the entire distance, being 105 miles in length, and extending from the town of Chittagong to Jalliapullung, on the

⁴ Pemberton, Report, 100.

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Racezo river, lying within the limit of the province. The second division is from Jallahpullung to Tek Naf, a distance of twenty-four miles, running almost the whole way over a firm sandy beach. The creeks and nullahs which are crossed in this part of the route, are all fordable at low water. The passage of the Tek Naf river (about a mile) occupies from half an hour to an hour. The third division extends from the Naaf to the Myoo about fifty-one miles. For the first twenty miles of this portion, the road runs a short distance inland, to avoid some broad and deep creeks; but for the rest of the way it proceeds along the seashore to the Myoo. This river is by far the most formidable obstacle in the whole line, being between three and four miles broad, the time occupied in crossing varies from an hour and twenty minutes to as much as three hours, according to the degree in which the boats employed are adapted to the purpose, and the strength of the wind. The length of the remainder of the road, after crossing the Myoo, to the town of Akyab, which constitutes the fourth division, is about fourteen miles, and passes over an open and level country.⁵ The third route is simply a variation of the former, from which it diverges at the village of Mungdoo, on the south bank of the Naaf, and after passing round the head of the Naaf, joins the main route again at the Paowleh Nullah. This, however, is rarely resorted to, the other road being almost universally preferred. The only remaining route in this province worthy of notice is that which extends from Sandoway north to Talak, and south along the shore towards Cape Negrais. It is but roughly executed, and can only be considered practicable "for light-armed bodies of men, unincumbered by artillery or cattle."⁶

⁵ Pemberton, Report, 96-98. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 217.

⁶ Pemberton, 98

The province is divided into three districts. The first and largest is Akyab, & Arracan proper. It consists of a valley running parallel to the seashore, and is very low and flat. The second, Sandoway, comprehending the mainland between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude, is mountainous, and intersected by rivers running across from west to east. The capital town is Sandoway,⁷ and is considered the most healthy station of the province. The third, Ramree,⁸ which

⁷ Id. 93. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

* The district of Aeng has been recently incorporated with that of Ramree.¹

¹ Agra Gazette May, 1853, p. 329.

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includes Aeng and the islands of Ramree and Cheduba. The first of these is considerable, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow and navigable channel. Cheduba is separated from Ramree by a channel some miles broad, and its capital, Khyouk Phoo, is situate on the northern extremity of the island. It is considered healthy.⁶ The aboriginal inhabitants of Arracan are termed Mughs. When the province came into the possession of the British, the population was only about 100,000. In 1831 it had increased to 170,000, and in 1839 to 248,000. It is now upwards of 320,000. In 1839 the Mughs amounted to more than half the population. This is probably the case still, though the comparative numbers must have been in some measure affected by the immigration consequent on the increase of commercial prosperity.

Bhuddism is the prevailing creed of this province, and is that universally maintained throughout the Burman empire, of which Arracan forms a part. Its tenets seem involved in great obscurity, for while some writers have described it as a system of pure taciturnity, and some appear to have claimed for it even a higher character,⁷ others affirm that its followers do not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and quote as theirs such language as the following.—“That if there existed such a Creator, the world would not perish and be annihilated; on the contrary, he would be careful to guard its safety, and preserve it from corruptibility.”⁸ Captain Mobery, however, states, that the founders of this religion “were taken for his principles, wisdom, justice, and benevolence from which principles emanate ten commandments held by his followers as the true and only rule of their conduct.” They believe in the transmigration of souls, and think that their behaviour in the present existence will affect their destiny in a future state, and regulate the number of transmigrations they are to undergo. The better life a man has led in this world, a happier prospect he has for another. How far the purity of moral principle above indicated is really maintained by the adherents of Bhuddism may perhaps admit of question, not less than the soundness of their belief in the first great article of religion.⁹ The priests are said to be chosen from all classes of men: there are generally two or three in each village, and they employ themselves in the education of the children. Good conduct,

⁶ Pemberton, Eastern Frontier, 91.

⁷ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part I. 204

⁸ Parliamentary Returns, April, 1851.

⁹ Prinsep, Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, 106, 107, 108.

⁶ As. Res. vii. 35.

⁴ Ut supra. 40.

⁵ As. Res. xvi. 356. Lieut. Foley, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 86, 87. Hodgson, Sketch of Buddhism, Roy. As. Soc. II. 243. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 339.

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and a certain degree of learning, are necessary qualifications for admission into the order. Further, the candidate must be free from blemish in all his limbs, and must be above the age of twenty before he can become a priest. There is little of ceremony in conferring the office. The candidate must answer satisfactorily certain asked questions, and he is then invested with the sacerdotal robe, a large yellow mantle reaching below the knee. A priest is obliged to live in celibacy so long as he retains his faculties; but if he choose, he may resign it and marry. This abstinence is not regarded as derogatory, or detracting in any degree from respectability of character. It is the custom for the priests to wear their heads shaved. They are allowed to eat nothing that has enjoyed life, and chiefly subsist on rice. They are supplied with food by the laity. They reside either in *kloumas* (monasteries) or in houses attached to the pagodas. In each of the former there is an image of Gautama, which is worshipped twice a day.*

Polygamy is permitted among the Buddhists, and is in general practice, the only limitation to the number of wives which a man may possess being the extent of his means of maintaining them: few, however, are known to have had more than three at once. The eldest wife is always regarded as the head of the family, and is looked up to by those who have become allied to her husband subsequently to himself. Marriage is a contract unconnected with any ecclesiastical regulation or religious ceremony, and in many cases is only a private agreement. The want of form does not appear to impair the validity of the marriage, but the parties thus united are held to be man and wife. When any marriage ceremony is performed, the following seems to be the customary mode of proceeding. The consent of the parties having been obtained, and a day fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom proceed, accompanied by their relations and friends, to the house of the bride's father, where a feast is provided for the guests, the bride and bridegroom sitting together, and partaking from the same plate. The oldest man of the party strews flowers and pours water over them, and lays the hands of the bridegroom upon those of the bride, at the same time pronouncing his benediction. A ring is then taken from the hand of the bridegroom by his father, who places it on the third finger of the bride's left hand. They are now re-

* Captain Lays, Journ Geo Soc. 1831, p. 178.
 Captain Mahony, in As. Res. vii 42.
 Journ As. Soc Beng. 1841, p 480.
 App to Syme's Embassy to Ava, 496, 500.

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garded as man and wife. The husband generally resides in his father-in-law's house for a few days previously to taking the bride to his own dwelling. The system of betrothing children is not practised; they marry as soon as arrived at the age of puberty, and the alliance is generally arranged by the parents of the parties. Courtship seems for the most part to be dispensed with. The dissolution of marriage is a work of little difficulty. If separation is occasioned by the bad treatment of the wife, she is permitted to depart, taking with her all her children and personal property. If, on the contrary, her misconduct give rise to it, she must pay to her husband from twenty-five to thirty rupees. If it be the wish of both to separate, the desired object is effected by their appearance before a magistrate, whose order the property is equally divided; the male child to go with the father, and the female with the mother. Parents thus separated are at liberty to form any new alliance.⁷

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 420, 422. Id 1835, pp. 37-39. As. Res. xvi 375, 374.

The Mughs of Arracan appear to be long-lived, and to retain their strength and faculties to a great age. Mr. Halstead records an instance of a man—a native of Siquedob—~~who had~~ reached the age of 100, having walked a distance of fourteen miles to see him, and the same distance on his return. Great respect is paid by the Mughs to old age.

⁸ Journ As Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 424-427.

There is no prescribed method of disposing of the dead; that preferred is burning, which is considered by the Mughs more honourable than burying, and is practised by the rich, while the poor for the sake of economy, resort to interment. A funeral is usually the occasion of mirth and rejoicing; music and dancing frequently ending in dissipation and riot.⁹ The corpse of a priest is opened and embalmed; after which it is publicly exhibited for some time. It is then placed in a rich and highly-ornamented coffin, and preserved for about a year in a house built for the purpose. At the end of that period the coffin is brought out, when a *coiree* takes place among the villagers for the body, and the victorious party is entitled to pay the last honours to the remains of their priest by burning them. This is effected by firing the funeral pile with rockets: in the evening there are further displays of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.¹

⁹ As. Res, xvi 375.

¹ Lieut. Foley, Journ As Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 32, 33. Wm. Carey, As. Res. xii. 180-189.

In personal appearance the Mughs resemble the Chinese:

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the cheekbone is high and broad, the nose flat, and the eyes oblique. They are of a Mulatto colour. Though short, they are a well-made people; hardy, muscular, and athletic. Their children are very slightly clad, and are accustomed to be exposed to all weathers. The custom of tattooing is practised only by the Kynges, a hill tribe,² noticed in another place. The hair, both of the men and women, is generally very beautiful, and of a glossy black colour. Both sexes pride themselves upon its fine quality. The females wear it parted in the middle, and tied in a knot at the back of the head. The men wear a kind of turban, made of fine white cloth, which they entwine with their hair. They decorate themselves with no ornaments. The custom, however, of boring the ear or nails among them; and Mr Halsted tells us, "the hole³ is occupied by the cigar," and which is filled with this, its place is taken up by a roll of paper or a piece of silver. The dress of the women consists of a cloth tightly bound round the bosom, with a large outer dress thrown over the whole person, and reaching to the knee. The unmarried women are distinguished from those married by their wearing a description of jacket, which is assumed as soon as the girl is marriageable, and upon her entering the marriage state is abandoned. It is again adopted upon widowhood. The dress of the men is composed of a cloth wound round the waist, and one thrown over the shoulders. The bachelors among them live in a part of the village separate from the rest.⁴ The hut in which the Mugh resides is raised on piles several feet from the ground, and is constructed of bamboo. The same material is used for the flooring, wall, and framework of the roof, which is covered with a thatch, made of the leaf of the bamboo. The dwellings are easily and expeditiously erected, and assistance is always given by the neighbours of the person engaged in the construction of one. The space between the earth and the floor is occupied by pigs and poultry. The interior of the hut is badly lighted and ill ventilated. The furniture consists only of mats made of reed, and a wooden pillow, with which each member of the family is provided, whereon to lay his head. The people are uncleanly in their habits and manner of living. Though his religious tenets prevent the Mugh from taking the life of any animal,* he partakes

² Dr Grierson, Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii 210. Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 706. Id 1842, p. 1144. Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc 1851, p 178.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 422. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 374

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1841, p 421.

* It is to be observed, however, that many now make their livelihood by

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of the flesh without much delicacy of selection. His appetite appears to be very voracious, and he devours indiscriminately. "From the rat to the elephant," says Dr. Grierson, "there is hardly any animal food too gross for the palate of the Mugh. Some species of maggots, and a variety of vegetable products of every jungle, are said to form a meal where nothing better is procurable."⁵ The most usual meal, however, consists of rice (which is served up in a wooden bowl) and fish. The Mughs take only two meals a day; one early in the morning, the other at sunset. There is a custom among them of washing the mouth and right hand before and after every meal; one of those outward purifications which enter more or less into almost all forms of false religions. Smoking tobacco, in the shape of cigars, is indulged in by both sexes, but is a luxury to which they are accustomed from childhood. Chewing tobacco and pawn⁶ is also a favourite habit, which blackens the teeth, and causes them to have a disagreeable appearance. All classes among the Mughs are very hospitable, and a stranger of any kind is at all times most readily given. Instances are known of orphan children adopted into families, and treated by the heads of them as their own offspring. There is in most villages what is called a "travellers' house," where a stranger is sure to meet with every care and attention. The Mughs bear the character of being honest, both among themselves and in their dealings with foreigners; their word may generally be taken. They are very superstitious, and will not proceed out of doors after dark, except in company, fancying that, if alone, they might meet with some evil spirit, which they suppose every tree or rock of a singular appearance to contain. Notwithstanding they are by no means deficient in personal courage. They are indolently disposed, and dislike any fixed occupation. The men are employed in agricultural pursuits, or fishing; the women are engaged in their household duties. Higher wages are enjoyed by the labourers of Arracan than by their neighbours; and at the season of harvest many of the inhabitants of Chittagong come to seek employment. Although the Mughs are slothful in their disposition, they are very fond of hunting, and delight in all violent exercises, such as wrestling, boxing, fishing, which is certainly a practice not reconcilable with that regard for animal life which is understood to rule the Mugh conscience.

⁵ Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. II. 210.

⁶ Dr. Grierson, Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. II. 210, 211 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 425.

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and a game peculiar to the country, called keelome, which is somewhat similar to battledore and shuttlecock,⁷ only instead of the hands the feet are employed. They are very partial to boat-racing, and their boats, like ours, are impelled by oars. They are a contented race, and said to be not merely well disposed towards the British, but to have a high esteem for them, and to be fully sensible of the benefits which have accrued from their administration of the country. Education⁸ to a certain extent is very general throughout the province; and there are few persons to be found who cannot read. The instruction of the children is part of the duty of the priest, who is employed in this description of labour a great part of the day. The boys assemble in the monasteries, and go generally at the age of ten years. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is no difference in the education of the rich and the poor.⁹ The alphabet contains thirty-six letters, which are written from left to right; they use either the palm-leaf or a kind of paper manufactured from the bark of a tree. The vernacular language of the Mugh is similar to the Burmese. The character is just the same. Seven government English schools have been established in the province: three in the town of Akyab, and four in that of Ramree. Several youths have recently been placed in the Medical College¹ at Calcutta. Previous to admission into this institution, they undergo a course of instruction in the English language, and are then drafted into the college, where they receive the necessary training, with a view to future employment in the medical service in their native country.

The Kyangs,² already mentioned, are a large tribe inhabiting the mountains between Arracan and Ava; and are very different from the Mughs. A few have settled in the plains, and have always been considered a quiet, harmless, and industrious race. Nothing appears to be known of their origin; but among the many surmises upon the subject, one is, that they are descended from some Burmese refugees; another, that their descent is from part of an army lost in the almost impenetrable forests which these people inhabit. These conjectures are probably of about the usual value of such speculations without data; but whatever their origin, the Kyangs have kept themselves independent, in a great degree, both of the British and the Burmese, living for the most part in the remotest and

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1836, pp. 23, 24.

⁸ As Res. xvi 378. Journ Roy Geo. Soc 1831, p 178. Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. II. 311.

⁹ Journ Roy. Geo. Soc 1831, p 178. Journ As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 423. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1836, p. 31.

¹ India Pub Disp. 15 June, 1852.

² As Res. xvi 378. Journ As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 428.

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⁷ Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 474.

and is exported to Ava.⁷ Bees abound near the mountains.

A profusion of fine forests deck the summits and sides of the mountains: the principal trees are the oak and teak, masses of which, clothe those forming the northern and eastern frontier. In consequence, however, of the great difficulty and inconvenience attending the conveyance of timber from the hills, it is found more economical to import it from the British district of Bassein, in Pegu. Bamboo of every description abound in all the mountainous parts of the province. There are also various other kinds of trees, as the jarul, peul, toon tamarind, plantain, gijum, tiseah, and namosas.⁸ The gijum is famous for the production of the good oil, which is extracted by means of an incision made in the lower part of the trunk, from which, after the application of fire to the aperture, the oil exudes in abundance.⁹ The plantain is another very valuable tree, not only as affording a wholesome article of food, but also as being used for the production of paper.¹⁰ The gamboge-tree is found in the island of Cheduba, of a good size: but its produce, as late as the year 1841, does not appear to have been turned to use by the natives.¹¹

The soil is generally alluvial; but in the vicinity of the seashore, and by the sides of water-courses, a rich loam prevails. The creek, canals, and rivulets which descend the numerous hills, and alluvial plains, being dammed up, and turned to the purpose of irrigation, render the country peculiarly suited for the cultivation of rice, its staple produce, of which it yields the richest crops in India, and affords a large surplus for exportation.¹² No manure enriches the ground, the irrigation it receives rendering its application unnecessary.

There are various other products in Arracan. The chief of these are opium, sugar, cotton, indigo, and black and red pepper. The tobacco produced in the Sandoway district and the island of Cheduba has been pronounced by experienced judges to be of excellent flavour and quality. The attention which has been paid to its culture for the last few years has been accompanied by the most satisfactory results; and it will most probably become an article of general exportation.¹³ Sugar-cane grows in the province, and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba; but its cultivation is little attended to.¹⁴ Cotton is

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⁹ Pemberton, 14 As Res. xvi 377 Calcutta Journ.—Route by Aeng Pasa, 1838, p. 137 Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 27, 36, 64, 66, 68.

¹⁰ Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 88

¹¹ Id. 1841, pp. 143, 363.

¹² Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 66.

¹³ Id. 1841, p. 363.

¹⁴ Pemberton, 151.

¹⁵ Pemberton, 15, 16, 87.

As Res. xvi 377, 378.

Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841 pp. 356, 359

Journ. Roy Geo Soc. 1831, p. 177.

App. to Wilson's Burmese War, p. xxxv.

Royle, Resources of India, 187, 250.

⁶ Pemberton, 167, 378.

⁷ As Res. xvi 378.

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⁹ Id. 1841, p. 258.
¹ As. Res. xvi. 378.

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 Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 301.
 Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178.
² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 144.

³ Robertson, Report, 165 Calcutta Journ. 1838, p. 140.

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called the Kintalee Pass, which commences at a village from which it takes its name, and proceeds, in an easterly direction, to the head of the delta of the Irrawaddy. Another proceeds from Sandoway to Prome. The next route commences at the village of Tongo, and reaches to P.doung, a few miles below Prome, on the Irrawaddy river, a distance of eighty miles. So many nullahs are obliged to be crossed in this route, and the ascent of the Yelandoung mountains at this part is so precipitous, that Lieutenant Brown, who traversed it in March, 1826, at the close of the war, pronounced it impracticable for troops or laden cattle.⁴ The next is the Salek Pass, but this is rarely resorted to, except by merchants who reside in its immediate vicinity, for, independently of the numerous hills presenting themselves to the advance of troops and cattle, arising from precipitous ascents and descents, and from other causes, there is a formidable and fatal obstacle to its general use, in the great scarcity of water. The first to be named, which has long been acknowledged the best of all the routes between Arracan and Ava, is that known as the Aeng route. By this the commercial intercourse between these two countries is principally carried on. It commences at the town of Aeng, from which it takes its name, and proceeds to Tsedo, where it divides into two branches, one leading to the village called Meiboo, on the Irrawaddy river, the other to the village of Suant. A particular description of this route is given in the article Aeng. There are two or three routes between Chittagong and Arracan which deserve mention. The first is that called Captain Ferguson's route, which leads from Eedgong *via* Marginea, at the southern extremity of Chittagong, across some low ranges of hills to the town of Arracan. A great portion of this route passes through a totally uninhabited and very rugged country, covered in some places with dense forests and underwood, and intersected by numerous small streams. It is not entirely neglected, owing to the decreasing importance of the city of Arracan to which it led. The second, and chief route, has its course generally along the coast, and leads from Chittagong to Jallispullung. Its total length is about 200 miles. It is divided into four parts, the first of which comprehends more than half the entire distance, being 105 miles in length, and extending from the town of Chittagong to Jallispullung, on the

⁴ Pemberton, Report, 100.

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Racezo river, lying within the limit of the province. The second division is from Jalliapullung to Tek Naf, a distance of twenty-four miles, running almost the whole way over a firm sandy beach. The creeks and nullahs which are crossed in this part of the route, are all fordable at low water. The passage of the Tek Naf river (above a mile) occupies from half an hour to an hour. The third division extends from the Naaf to the Myoo, about fifty-one miles. For the first twenty miles of this portion, the road runs a short distance inland, to avoid some broad and deep creeks; but for the rest of the way it proceeds along the seashore to the Myoo. This river is by far the most formidable obstacle in the whole line, being between three and four miles broad: the time occupied in crossing varies from an hour and twenty minutes to as much as three hours, according to the degree in which the boats employed are adapted to the purpose, and the strength of the wind. The length of the remainder of the road, after crossing the Myoo, to the town of Akyab, which constitutes the fourth division, is about fourteen miles, and passes over an open and level country.⁵ The third route is simply a variation of the former, from which it diverges at the village of Mungá, on the south bank of the Naaf, and after passing round the head of the Naaf, joins the main route again at the Paowleh Nullah. This, however, is rarely resorted to, the other road being almost universally preferred. The only remaining route in this province worthy of notice is that which extends from Sandoway north to Talak, and south along the shore towards Cape Negrais. It is but roughly executed, and can only be considered practicable "for light-armed bodies of men, unincumbered by artillery or cattle."⁶

The province is divided into three districts. The first and largest is Akyab, or Arracan proper. It consists of a valley running parallel to the seashore, and is very low and flat. The second, Sandoway, comprehending the mainland between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude, is mountainous, and intersected by rivers running across from west to east. The capital town is Sandoway,⁷ and is considered the most healthy station of the province. The third, Ramree,^{*} which

* The district of Aeng has been recently incorporated with that of Ramree.¹

⁵ Pemberton, Report, 86-88. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 217.

⁶ Pemberton, 98

⁷ Id. 93. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

¹ Agra Gazette May, 1853, p. 329.

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includes Aeng and the islands of Ramree and Cheduba. The first of these is considerable, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow and navigable channel. Cheduba is separated from Ramree by a channel some miles broad, and its capital, Khyouk Piyoo, is situated on the northern extremity of the island. It is considered healthy.² The aboriginal inhabitants of Arracan are termed Mughs. When the Portuguese came into the possession of the British, the population was only about 100,000. In 1831 it had increased to 170,000, and in 1839 to 248,000. It is now upwards of 320,000.³ In 1839 the Mughs amounted to more than half the population. This is probably the case still, though the comparative numbers must have been in some measure affected by the homogenization consequent on the increase of commercial prosperity.

Bhuddism is the prevailing creed of this province, and is that universally maintained throughout the Burman empire, of which Arracan forms a part. Its tenets seem involved in great obscurity, for while some writers have described it as a system of pure theism, and some appear to have claimed for it even a higher character,⁴ others affirm that its followers do not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and quote as theirs such language as the following.—“That if there existed such a Creator, the world would not perish and be annihilated; on the contrary, he would be careful to guard its stability, and preserve it from corruption.”⁵ Captain Murray, however, states, that the founders of this religion “were taken for his principles, wisdom, justice, and benevolence from which principles emanate ten commandments held by his followers as the true and only rule of their conduct.” They believe in the transmigration of souls, and think that their behaviour in the present existence will affect their destiny in a future state, and regulate the number of transmigrations they are to undergo. The better life a man has led in this world, a happier prospect he has for another. How far the purity of moral principle above indicated is really maintained by the adherents of Bhuddism may perhaps admit of question, not less than the soundness of their belief in the first great article of religion.⁶ The priests are said to be chosen from all classes of men: there are generally two or three in each village, and they employ themselves in the education of the children. Good conduct,

² Pemberton, Eastern Frontier, 91.

³ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part I. 304

⁴ Parliamentary Returns, April, 1861.

⁵ Prinsep, Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, 105, 107, 108.

⁶ As. Res. vii. 35.

⁴ Ut supra, 40.

⁵ As. Res. xvi. 356. Lieut. Foley, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 86, 87. Hodgson, Sketch of Bhuddism, Roy. As. Soc. ii. 945. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 339.

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and a certain degree of learning, are necessary qualifications for admission into the order. Further, the candidate must be free from blemish in all his limbs, and must be above the age of twenty before he can become a priest. There is little of ceremony in conferring the office. The candidate must answer satisfactorily certain stated questions, and he is then invested with the sacerdotal robe, a large yellow mantle reaching below the knees. A priest is obliged to live in celibacy so long as he retains his functions; but if he choose, he may resign it and marry. The prohibition is not regarded as derogatory, or detracting in any degree from respectability of character. It is the custom for the priests to wear their heads shaved. They are allowed to wear nothing that has enjoyed life, and chiefly subsist on rice. They are supplied with food by the laity. They reside either in *kloums* (monasteries) or in houses attached to the *pagodas*. In each of the former there is an image of Gautama, which is worshipped twice a day.⁶

Polygamy is practised among the Buddhists, and is in general practice, though limited to the number of wives which a man may possess by the extent of his means of maintaining them: few, however, have had more than three at once. The first wife is always regarded as the head of the family, and is looked up to by those who have become allied to her husband subsequently to himself. Marriage is a contract unconnected with any ecclesiastical regulation or religious ceremony, and in many cases is only a private agreement. The want of form does not appear to impair the validity of the marriage, but the parties thus united are held to be man and wife. When any marriage ceremony is performed, the following seems to be the customary mode of proceeding. The consent of the parties having been obtained, and a day fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom proceed, accompanied by their relations and friends, to the house of the bride's father, where a feast is provided for the guests, the bride and bridegroom sitting together, and partaking from the same plate. The oldest man of the party strews flowers and pours water over them, and lays the hands of the bridegroom upon those of the bride, at the same time pronouncing his benediction. A ring is then taken from the hand of the bridegroom by his father, who places it on the third finger of the bride's left hand. They are now re-

⁶ Captain Laws, Journ. Geo. Soc. 1831, p. 178.
 Captain Mahony, in As. Res. vii. 42.
 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 480.
 App. to Syme's Embassy to Ava, 496, 500.

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garded as man and wife. The husband generally resides in his father-in-law's house for a few days previously to taking the bride to his own dwelling. The system of betrothing children is not practised; they marry as soon as arrived at the age of puberty, and the alliance is generally arranged by the parents of the parties. Courtship seems for the most part to be dispensed with. The dissolution of marriage is a work of little difficulty. If separation is occasioned by the ill-treatment of the wife, she is permitted to depart, taking with her all her children and personal property. If, on the contrary, her misconduct give rise to it, she must pay for her husband from twenty-five to thirty rpees. If it be the wish of both to separate, the divorced subject is effected by their appearance before a magistrate, whose order the property is equally divided; the male children go with the father, and the female with the mother. It is thus separated at liberty to form any new alliance.

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 420, 422. Id. 1835, pp. 37-39. As. Res. vii 373, 374.

The Mughs of Arracan appear to be forgotten, and to retain their strength and faculties to a great age. Mr. Halstead records an instance of a man—a native of Sa-deba—who had reached the age of 100, having walked a distance of four hundred miles to see him, and the same distance on his return. Great respect is paid by the Mughs to old age.

⁸ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, pp. 424-427.

There is no prescribed method of disposing of the dead; that preferred is burning, which is considered by the Mughs more honorable than burying, and is practised by the rich, while the poor, for the sake of economy, resort to interment. A funeral is usually the season of mirth and rejoicing; music and dancing frequently ending in dissipation and riot.⁹ The corpse of a priest is opened and embalmed; after which it is publicly exhibited for some time. It is then placed in a rich and highly-ornamented coffin, and preserved for about a year in a house built for the purpose. At the end of that period the coffin is brought out, when a *coates* takes place among the villagers for the body, and the victorious party is entitled to pay the last honours to the remains of their priest by burning them. This is effected by firing the funeral pile with rockets: in the evening there are further displays of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.¹

⁹ As. Res. vii 373.

¹ Lieut. Foley, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 31, 33. Wm. Carey, As. Res. xii. 186-189.

In personal appearance the Mughs resemble the Chinese:

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the cheekbone is high and broad, the nose flat, and the eyes oblique. They are of a Mulatto colour. Though short, they are a well-made people; hardy, muscular, and athletic. Their children are very slightly clad, and are accustomed to be exposed to all weathers. The custom of tattooing is practised only by the Kyngs, a hill tribe,² noticed in another place. The hair, both of the men and women, is generally very beautiful, and of a glossy black colour. Both sexes pride themselves upon its fine quality. The females wear it parted in the middle, and tied in a knot at the back of the head. The men wear a kind of turban, made of fine white cloth, which they entwine with their hair. They decorate themselves with no ornaments. The custom, however, of boring the ear prevails among them; and Mr Halsted tells us, "the hole³ is occupied by the cigar, and when filled with this, its place is taken up by a roll of paper or a piece of silver. The dress of the women consists of a cloth tightly bound round the bosom, with a large outer dress thrown over the whole person, and reaching to the knee. The unmarried women are distinguished from those married by their wearing a description of jacket, which is assumed as soon as the girl is marriageable, and upon her entering the marriage state is abandoned. It is again adopted upon widowhood. The dress of the men is composed of a cloth wound round the middle, and one thrown over the shoulders. The bachelors among them live in a part of the village separate from the rest.⁴ The hut in which the Mugh resides is raised on piles several feet from the ground, and is constructed of bamboo. The same material is used for the flooring, wall, and framework of the roof, which is covered with a thatch, made of the leaf of the bamboo. The dwellings are easily and expeditiously erected, and assistance is always given by the neighbours of the person engaged in the construction of one. The space between the earth and the floor is occupied by pigs and poultry. The interior of the hut is badly lighted and ill ventilated. The furniture consists only of mats made of reed, and a wooden pillow, with which each member of the family is provided, whereon to lay his head. The people are uncleanly in their habits and manner of living. Though his religious tenets prevent the Mugh from taking the life of any animal,* he partakes

² Dr Grierson, Trans of Med. and Phys Soc. ii 210. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 700. Id 1842, p. 1144. Journ. Roy Geo. Soc 1831, p. 178.

³ Journ As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 423. Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 374

⁴ Journ As. Soc. Beng 1841, p. 421.

* It is to be observed, however, that many now make their livelihood by

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of the flesh without much delicacy of selection. His appetite appears to be very voracious, and he devours indiscriminately. "From the rat to the elephant," says Dr. Grierson, "there is hardly any animal food too gross for the palate of the Mugh. Some species of maggots, and a variety of vegetable products of every jungle, are said to form a meal where nothing better is procurable."⁵ The most usual *repas*, however, consists of rice (which is served up in a wooden *basin*) and fish. The Mughs take only two meals a day; one early in the morning, the other at sunset. There is a custom among them of washing the mouth and right hand before and after every meal; one of those outward purifications which enter more or less into almost all forms of false religion. Smoking tobacco, in the shape of cigars, is indulged in by both sexes, and is a luxury to which they are accustomed from childhood. Chewing tobacco and pawn⁶ is also a favourite habit which blackens the teeth, and causes them to have a disagreeable appearance. All classes among the Mughs are very hospitable, and a letter of any kind is at all times most readily given. Instances are known of orphan children adopted into families, and treated by the heads of them as their own offspring. There is in most villages what is called a "travellers' house," where a stranger is sure to meet with every care and attention. The Mughs bear the character of being honest, both among themselves and in their dealings with foreigners; their word may generally be taken. They are very superstitious, and will not proceed out of doors after dark, except in company, fancying that, if alone, they might meet with some evil spirit, which they suppose every tree or rock of a singular appearance to contain. Notwithstanding they are by no means deficient in personal courage. They are indolently disposed, and dislike any fixed occupation. The men are employed in agricultural pursuits, or fishing; the women are engaged in their household duties. Higher wages are enjoyed by the labourers of Arracan than by their neighbours; and at the season of harvest many of the inhabitants of Chittagong come to seek employment. Although the Mughs are slothful in their disposition, they are very fond of hunting, and delight in all violent exercises, such as wrestling, boxing, fishing, which is certainly a practice not reconcilable with that regard for animal life which is understood to rule the Mugh conscience.

⁵ Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. II. 210.

⁶ Dr. Grierson, Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. II. 210, 211 Journ. As Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 423.

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and a game peculiar to the country, called keelome, which is somewhat similar to battledore and shuttlecock,⁷ only instead of the hands the feet are employed. They are very partial to boat-racing, and their boats, like ours, are impelled by oars. They are a contented race, and said to be not merely well disposed towards the British, but to have a high esteem for them, and to be fully sensible of the benefits which have accrued from their admittance of the country. Education⁸ to a certain extent is very general throughout the province; and there are few persons to be found who cannot read. The instruction of the children is part of the duty of the priest, who is employed in this description of labour a great part of the day. The boys assemble in the monasteries, and go generally at the age of ten years. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is no difference between the education of the rich and the poor.⁹ The alphabet contains thirty-six letters, which are written from left to right; they use either the palm-leaf or a kind of paper manufactured from the bark of a tree. The vernacular language of the Mugh is similar to the Burmese. The character is just the same. Seven government English schools have been established in the province: three in the town of Akyab, and four in that of Ramree. Several youths have recently been placed in the Medical College¹ at Calcutta. Previous to admission into this institution, they undergo a course of instruction in the English language, and are then drafted into the college, where they receive the necessary training, with a view to future employment in the medical service in their native country.

The Kyenge,² already mentioned, are a large tribe inhabiting the mountains between Arracan and Ava, and are very different from the Mugh. A few have settled in the plains, and have always been a hard, quiet, harmless, and industrious race. Nothing appears to be known of their origin; but among the many surmises upon the subject, one is, that they are descended from some Burmese refugees; another, that their descent is from part of an army lost in the almost impenetrable forests which these people inhabit. These conjectures are probably of about the usual value of such speculations without data; but whatever their origin, the Kyenge have kept themselves independent, in a great degree, both of the British and the Burmese, living for the most part in the remotest and

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 23, 24.

⁸ As Res xvi 378. Journ. Roy. Gen. Soc 1831, p. 178. Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. n. 211.

⁹ Journ. Roy. Gen. Soc 1831, p. 178. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 423. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 31.

¹ India Pub. Disp. 15 June, 1859.

² As Res. xvi 378. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1841, p. 428.

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thickest retreats of the forest. They are erratic in their habits, rarely remaining in the same situation for more than two or three years together. They go about in parties, and having fixed upon some fertile spot whereon to pitch their habitations, they commence building their huts, which, though very inferior, are somewhat similarly constructed to those of the Mughs. They live upon rice, vegetables, fish, and eat the flesh of any animal they can procure. Their time is employed in hunting, fishing, agricultural labour, and collecting iron-ore (which is found in many parts of these mountains), honey, and elephants' teeth, which they dispose of to the Mughs in the plains and in return receive money, as well as raw materials for clothing and other articles suited to their simple habits. Their implements of hunting are the spear, cross-bow, and arrows, which constitute part of their ordinary equipments. The countenances of the men are not so good as those of their neighbours in the plains, their features being flatter and more irregular. Some of the young women are, however, naturally pretty; but they disfigure themselves in a most frightful manner by tattooing their faces with horizontal lines with gunpowder and indigo-dye. It is said this custom originated in the following manner.—At the time they were conquered by the Martars, a tribute was imposed upon them by their conquerors, and in cases of nonpayment, the prettiest of their women were carried off to the sovereign, who selected some for his harem. To put an end to this grievance, the women determined to sacrifice their personal charms, which they accomplished effectually by disfiguring themselves in the manner above mentioned. If a search into the grounds of this legend were instituted by a rigid adherent to the laws of legitimate evidence, it would most probably end in disappointment. Happily, the offensive custom does not now prevail so much as formerly, and it may be hoped that in time it will cease altogether. The dress of the women consists only of a black petticoat reaching to the knee, and necklaces of beads as ornaments. That of the men is composed of a jacket, a piece of cloth round the loins, and one striped with different colours thrown over the shoulders. The women fabricate their own clothes from the cotton found among the mountains. The tribe is uneducated. Their language is peculiar, and very dissimilar to that of the Burmese.³

³ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, pp. 206, 207.
Lieut. Trant, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 1144.
Symes, Embassy to Ava, 255.
Ap to Wilson, Burmese War, p. 222v.

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The history of Arracan, till the year 1184, comprises an account of the reigns of 120 princes. We are informed by the only document possessed by the Mughls which pretends to be an historical record (called by them *Ra-dzawang*,—History of Kings), that the first of these rulers died after a long and happy reign, in the Mugh era 63, corresponding with A.D. 701. The period of which this history treats does not fail to exhibit those scenes of treachery, usurpation, dethronement, and assassination so characteristic of the history of an Indian native state⁴ and there can be no reason for doubting that in this respect at least the structure bears some resemblance to the truth, whatever degree of authenticity it may display in general. In 1783 Arracan was invaded and conquered by the Burmese. Thenceforward the history of the country becomes part of that of Ava, under which head its continuation will be found. The first war between that state and the British government ended in the transfer to the latter of certain portions of the Burmese territory, of which Arracan was one.

The annexation of this province was considered necessary, not so much from its resources or the fertility of its soil (see a large part of a swamp and jungle), as from the barrier afforded by the Kowadong mountains against any aggression upon the British territory in that quarter. Since, however, this province has been included in the catalogue of British possessions, a sterile and unproductive tract has been transformed into a highly-cultivated country, trade has increased to an extent that could not be contemplated, and the variety and quality of the productions of Arracan have been found to equal those of almost any other part of India. The benefits accruing to the inhabitants from these changes may be truly estimated by considering that, instead of being engaged in incessant feuds and quarrels, they are now a peaceable, contented, and happy people, engaged in the ordinary operations of life.

ARRACAN.—Formerly the capital town of the province of the same name, but which, long decreasing in importance, is now comparatively of little consequence, and only interesting on account of its old associations. It is situated in a valley on the banks of a small branch of the Arracan or Kuladyne river, and is about fifty miles from the sea. This valley is intersected

⁴ As Res xvi. 365, 366, 380. Journ. As Soc Bengal, 1841, pp. 685, 689. As Journ. xxiii. 508.

¹ Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 6, 80. Dr Gnierson, in Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. ii 206 Wilson, Burmese War, 60. As. Journ. xx. 603, 695.

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by numerous streams and nullahs, all of which overflow, and "convert it into a noisome swamp." It is surrounded on all sides by hills varying in height from 200 to 500 feet: the hollows between them consist of swamps and jungles. On the summits of these hills many temples and pagodas have been erected, which at a distance give a lively and picturesque appearance to the scene. None are of any importance, except to the worshippers of Gautama, of which deity each contains an image. The town is straggling, and the houses are poor and small, constructed of bamboo, and raised several feet from the ground, to protect them from the water, which in the time of inundation flows under them. The principal street lies along the bank of the stream which divides the town, and over which several ill-constructed wooden bridges are thrown. Before the war the place was much larger, and contained at one time, it is said, 18,000 houses;² but the number of those inhabited must be fearfully decreased. For, according to Pemberton,³ the population in 1835 amounted only to 8,000 or 10,000.

² Wilson, Burmese War, 57.

³ Report, 89.

The town contains but one place of any particular interest, and that is the ancient fort of Arracan, which is now in a state of ruinous decay. It is situated to the north-west of the town, and its condition at the period of its capture by the British is thus described by Professor Wilson: "It consists of three concentric walls, with intervening spaces between the third and second, and the second and inner wall, which forms the citadel. These walls are of considerable thickness and extent, constructed with large stones, and with a degree of labour such as a powerful state alone could have commanded. Where the masonry is dilapidated, the interspaces have been filled up with piles of timber. This interior work is comparatively trifling to that by which, in former days, the defects in the circumvallation of hills appear to have been supplied. At every point where the continuity of their natural outline is broken, artificial embankments, faced with masonry, some of a very great height, connect them with each other. The extent of the circumference is nearly nine miles. At the gateways, the stone walls appear to have been of considerable elevation and great solidity, but where the steepness or altitude of the hill rendered artificial defences of less importance, a low wall

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of brick or stone has been carried along the summit. These defences are said to have been constructed several centuries ago."⁴ The British succeeded in taking this fort by assault, on the 1st April, 1825. There is one bazaar in the town, where provisions of all kinds are procurable, and the shops are well supplied with muslins, cloths, and other articles of British manufacture, including glass, crockery, and cutlery, which articles are generally imported from Calcutta.⁵ The position of Arracan, in a swampy valley, and surrounded with hills, is "particularly calculated to engender that condition of the surrounding atmosphere which long experience has shown to be productive of febrile disease."⁶ Arracan has been the grave of many of the British troops, who fell victims to the insalubrity of the climate. From this cause, and from its inconvenient situation in a commercial point of view, it is matter neither of surprise nor regret that it should have been superseded by the towns of Akyab and Khyouk Phyoo. This place was taken by the Burmese in 1783; and its capture, in 1825, by the British under General Morrison, was followed by the subjugation of the whole province. Lat. 20° 42', long. 93° 24'.

⁴ Ut supra.

⁵ Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 90.

⁶ Mr. Bernard, at meeting of Med. and Phys. Soc. reported in As. Journ. Feb. 1827, p. 249.

ARRACAN RIVER.—A large stream discharging the waters of the Comlyne, and other rivers of Arracan, into the Bay of Bengal. "The entrance of this river is low, and has some rocks near it called the 'Fakiers,' covered at high water." Lat. 20° 5', long. 92° 57'.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 7.

ARRAH,¹ in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Ghazepore, 25 miles W. of former,² 75 E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant, the surrounding country being fertile³ and well cultivated, and a large and beautiful lake⁴ being close to the town. There is a government school here. According to Buchanan,⁵ the town contains 2,000 houses. Lat. 25° 31', long. 84° 43'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 149.

³ Buchanan, Survey, i. 413.

⁴ Roberts, Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, ii. 183.

⁵ Survey, i. 413.

ARRIATOOR, in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tanjore to Cuddalore, 24 miles N. of the former. Lat. 11° 3', long. 79° 8'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARRULL—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhoj 39 miles. Lat. 23° 26', long. 69° 11'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUL,¹ in Sinde, is a watercourse, or channel, proceeding

¹ Outram, 47.

Burmes, Perm.

Narr 41.

Kennedy, i. 176.

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from the south-eastern part of Lake Manchur (an expansion of the Narra), and discharging its water into the Indus, on the western side, about four miles below Sehwan, after a course of about twelve miles. At Sehwan it is a deep sluggish stream 200 feet wide. The Narra, the lake, and the Arul form a continuous channel communicating at both extremities with the Indus, and running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to it on the western side.* As the current is very moderate in this channel during the inundation, it is then more frequented than the main stream. It falls into the Indus in lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

ARUN, the principal tributary to the Coosy river, rises in Thibet, in several streams, situate between lat. 87° and lat. 88° , and about long. $28^{\circ} 45'$, and flows upwards of 200 miles through Thibet, first in a south-easterly and then in a westerly direction, to the great snowy range of the Himalayas, where, in lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $86^{\circ} 53'$, "it passes between their mighty peaks, and receives the torrents which rush from their northern face."¹ The Arun then flows in a southerly direction for 110 miles through Nepal, to its junction with the Coosy, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

¹ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, III 11.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUNDAWULLI.—A town in the native state of Jeypoor, one of the hill zemindarries, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant W. from Mysuram 85 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARUNG.—A town in the native state of Derah under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant E. from Nagpoor 184 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. 82° .

ARWAL.—See URWUL.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARWAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 70 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

* Outram, on the authority of Holland, states (p. 46) that the Arul is a regurgitation from the main stream of the Indus in an easterly or northerly direction, expanding into Lake Manchur, and in this he is followed by Postels, but Westmacott,¹ who gives a minute, well-digested, and probably correct account of this body of water, notices distinctly (p. 1207) its "emerging from the east side of Lake Manchur," and states that there is through the weedy surface of the lake a channel fifty or sixty feet wide, in which the current sets to the eastward towards the Indus at about two miles an hour.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1207.—Acc of Khyrpoor and Fortress of Bukur.

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ARWEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant W. from Nagpore 48 miles. Lat. 20° 57', long 78° 27'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ASAMOW, or HUSESMOW,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and thirteen miles² north-east of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 15', long. 79° 55'. ³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

ASHTA in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Meeruj to Sattara, 20 miles N.W. of former. Lat. 16° 57', long 74° 28'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTA —A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominion of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 203 miles. Lat. 19° 22', long. 73° 19'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTA in Malwa, in the territory of Bhopal, a town on the route from Saugor to Mhow, 158 miles S.W. of former, 79 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the right, or east bank of the river Jabutti, crossed near the town by ford, "bed" about 220, and a stream during the dry season twenty-five yards wide; bottom of rock and loose stones. Depth of water from two and a half to three feet, and sloping banks at the ghat. Here is a tank with a large tank, and supplies are abundant. Malcolm states the population of houses at 500, an amount which assigns a population of about 2,500 persons. It is the chief place of a pergunna stated⁴ to contain 244 khalsa villages, or such as belong to the government, and seventy-three allotted as jagirs or taluqs. When Hunter passed⁵ in 1792, it was held by a Maratta chief; but having been subjugated by the British Government, was by treaty, in 1818, granted,⁶ with four other pergunnas, to the nawaub of Bhopal, to mark the approbation of his zeal and fidelity, and to enable him to maintain the contingent force, as was stipulated. Distant S.E. from Oojein 59 miles, S.W. from Allahabad 373, S. from Agra 810. Lat 23°, long 76° 41'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ASHTEE, or ASHTA, in the British collectorate of Sholapore, presidency of Bombay, a small town or village near the eastern frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam. Here, in February 1818, the Peishwa, in his hopeless flight after the

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 258.

³ Index to Map of Malwa, 15.

⁴ Malcolm, ut supra, 15.

⁵ As Res vi 32—Hunter, Narrat.

⁶ Treaties with Native Powers, 636.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Blacker, Mem. of Operations in India, 249. Thornton, Hist of British Empire in India, iv. 608.

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battle of Poona, was surprised by a British force commanded by General Smith; and though Gokla, the Mahratta commander, made a gallant and skilful attempt to secure the fortune of the day by turning the right flank of the British, and charging their rear, he was overthrown and slain, and the Peishwa compelled to hasten his flight. The titular rajah of Sattara and some of his family were thereupon rescued from the thrall of the Peishwa, and subsequently invested with a limited dominion. Ashtee is distant S.E. from Poona 112 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ASHTEH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Ahmednuggur 39 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ASHWAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 160 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ASHWAROWPETTA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 175 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ASKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 42 miles E. of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ASMAH, in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town 52 miles E. from Jamalpoor, 61 miles W. of Silhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $90^{\circ} 53'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ANOPHGURH, in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and fort on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and seven miles south of the latter. It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, in a site which is described by Mundy² as very unfavourable. "Asofghur, which must be the depot of malaria and jungle-fever, is hemmed in on all sides by forests, intersected by spacious swampy plains, covered with the rankest and most luxuriant grass and rushes. The appearance of the country, and the very smell of the air, were enough to give a fit to the ague." Nearly opposite the village is a ferry over the Ganges, there 300 yards³ wide, rapid, and with a stony bottom. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

² Sketches in India, I, 123.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

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route from the town of Bareilly to Pillaicheet, and seven miles N. E. of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

ASSAM.*—An extensive province at the north-eastern extremity of British India. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Bhotan; on the north-east by Thibet, on the south-east by Burmah and the Naga tribes; on the south by Cachar, Tuleram Senaputtee's country, Jynteah, and the country inhabited by the Cossyah tribes, and on the west by the British zillah Goalpara. It may be stated to extend from lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$ to $28^{\circ} 17'$, and from long. $90^{\circ} 40'$ to $97^{\circ} 1'$. The area is returned as 21,000 square miles.¹ On the north, south, and east, Assam is bordered by mountains of great elevation. The face of the country within presents to the eye an immense plain, studded with numerous clumps of hills rising abruptly from the general level.

¹ Parliamentary Return, 1851.

² Robinson, Descriptive Account, 6.

In the number of its rivers Assam is said to exceed every country in the world of similar extent. The existence of sixty-one has been ascertained, and there are many others of less importance. More than half of the above number flow from the northern mountains. The remainder flowing from the southern mountains, are never rapid, and have no considerable current until May or June. The great river Brahmaputra traverses the entire length of the valley, and divides it into two parts, the northern and the southern. It is fed principally by three great streams, which unite in lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $93^{\circ} 27'$, the southernmost bearing the same name as the great river which it contributes to form. It is represented as entering the valley of Assam not by a deep defile, but by a series of cascades, occasioned by the accumulation of stones of immense size, which have been forced forward, and which cause a succession of rapids. The stream after entering the valley receives the waters of the Kundil and the Diagt, Nuddies, which take their rise from the Mishmi hills on the north, and also those of the Tengapui and Noa Dhing rivers, issuing

The name of this province has stimulated the perverted ingenuity of inquirers to seek its origin in the dreamy realms of conjecture, but not to the extent or variety of effort with which some other names have been hunted to a derivation. Some have traced it to *Assama*,² said to be a Sanscrit term, meaning unequalled or unrivalled; others to a tribe called Ahoms or Asoms, who once ruled the country.

² Robinson, Descriptive Account of Assam, 2.

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from the Singpho hills on the south-east. The other great sources of the Brahmapootra, which have been already adverted to, are the Dibong and the Dihong. The Dibong is said to be divided on its issue from the hills into four branches, which, reuniting, form a deep and even stream, but occasionally interrupted by rocks. The Dihong is believed to be liable to considerable periodical inundations. The remaining rivers are too numerous to be particularized.

The climate is said to bear a close resemblance to that of Bengal, but its local position, and other modifying circumstances, render it far more temperate and equal. The degree of heat, even at the warmest season, is but moderate, and the nights are cool and refreshing throughout the year. The mean annual temperature is about 67°; the mean temperature of the four months when the heat is greatest, about 80°, that of the winter about 5°. The rains are of long continuance, commencing in March, and lasting until the middle of October. The cold season is characterized by the daily appearance of very heavy fogs, arising generally from the Brahmapootra about daylight. They increase for about two hours, and then ascend, usually wafted by a north-east wind to the southern side of the river. The most prevalent winds in Assam are those from the north-east, and the whole valley is swept by them. At the commencement of the rains, the wind sometimes blows from the west, but the duration and effects of these winds are comparatively brief. At the season when they alternate with north-easterly winds, severe storms sometimes occur, usually commencing about the time of the evening twilight, and rage with great fury, but for a period rarely exceeding half an hour; and on their cessation a tranquil and temperate period follows. Earthquakes are frequent in Assam: few months pass without one or two shocks being experienced, but as in most countries where such occurrences are common, they are little regarded, and soon forgotten. The remembrance of one, apparently of extraordinary severity, in 1607, is preserved. By this convulsion a number of hills are stated to have been rent asunder, leaving wide and open chasms, and a few entirely disappeared; the earth opened in various places, throwing up water and mud; in other parts tracts of ground suddenly sunk, and a number of lives were lost. One

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of much less violence was officially reported to have taken place in 1847 at Nowgong, when several government buildings sustained considerable injury.³

³ Bengal Judicial
Disp. 9 Aug. 1848.

The soil of Assam is rich, and well adapted to reward agricultural industry. It is for the most part a rich black loam, reposing on a grey sandy clay; sometimes it is of a light yellow clayey texture. The land may be distributed into three great classes. The first consists of the hills, of which there are various groups. The second division is composed of lands forming what is called by a writer on the subject the "diluvial plain of the valley." Its level is above that reached by the ordinary inundations of the Brahmapootra, or of its tributary streams, though the channels of some of the hill-streams are so shallow, that the highest lands in their neighbourhood are liable to be flooded. On the north bank of the Brahmapootra the diluvial land extends, with occasional interruptions, through the valley: the breadth is in some places very trifling, in others considerable. On the south bank the same description of land is found, but with very great irregularity in point of extent. The third description of soil is that formed by the alluvial deposits of the Brahmapootra and its tributaries. This is very widely extended, especially along the channel of the great river; and by the repeated accumulation of sands, aided by the decomposition of rank vegetable matter, the soil thus formed sometimes attains an elevation so considerable as to be no longer submerged, even during the highest inundations. Aquatic birds resort to such spots in search of fish. As soon as vegetation begins to appear, herds of elephants and buffaloes are attracted to them by their retired character; and thus these wastes are rapidly converted into rich pasture.

Of the geology of Assam, it is said little is known in detail.⁴ The mountains on the northern side of the valley are described as being composed generally of primitive limestone, granite, serpentine, porphyry, and talcose slates; those on the southern of tertiary sandstone, shell limestone, and coal, with metamorphosed gneiss, greenstone, and syenite. The rock formations of the scattered clump of hills in Lower Assam are supposed to be uniformly granitic, and chiefly of that variety called gneiss or stratified granite.

⁴ Robinson, ut
supra, 228.

As among the most useful of the mineral productions of

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Assam, coal must be noticed. It has been discovered in a great variety of places on the north side of the Brahmapootra, and is believed to exist to a very great extent all along the southern side of the valley. The quality has not been sufficiently tested; but much of a tolerably fair character has been found, and it is believed that some much superior may be expected to reward the labour of further search.⁵ Iron-ore⁶ is met with in various places. In certain parts of Assam are brine-springs, from which salt is manufactured. The produce is said to be superior to that imported from Bengal; but, from various causes, it is fully as expensive. Gold-dust is washed down the rivers from the neighbouring hills; the deposits are richer in the upper parts of their respective courses, and fresh supplies are found at every monsoon.⁶ Most of the streams yield this much-valued produce in greater or less degree.

⁵ Bengal Marine
Disp. 11 Aug. 1852.

⁶ Robinson, ut
supra, 36.

Upon the zoology of Assam, it may be observed that the forests and mountains abound with wild animals. Elephants wander in large herds and are very destructive. Many are killed in the forests for the sake of the ivory which they furnish; and it is calculated that not less than 500 are annually caught in the province, and transported to different parts of India. Still their numbers are stated not to be perceptibly diminished. The mode of catching the wild elephant differs from that pursued in the Nagong. There large herds are surrounded by a mass of hunters, and a barricade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench, a number of tame elephants are sent into the inclosure, which is called a keddah, and the wild elephants are secured with ropes. In Assam a single elephant is selected from the herd, and fairly run down, when the animal is entangled by ropes attached to tame elephants, and thus rendered helpless. The rhinoceros inhabits the denser parts of the forest; it is also found in high grass-jungle near miry swamps where it is sought by the huntsman for the sake of its skin and horn. These animals are easily tamed, and may be seen at Gowhatty, harmless as cows, attended by a single man. Tigers abound, notwithstanding the large sums paid by government in the form of rewards for their destruction. Bears are numerous, as are also leopards, wild buffaloes, and wild hogs. The fox and the jackal are

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met with. Wild game is abundant, and the rivers teem with fish.

The domestic animals of native breed are of inferior quality. The horse is not indigenous to Assam, it is imported from Bhotan; and the pony from that country is described* as a superior animal, strong and handsome.

The botany of Assam would admit of very extensive description, did space suffice for the purpose.* It is for the most part similar to that of Bengal; but a few northern plants are occasionally met with. New species also, unknown to European botanists, have been discovered. The forests abound with valuable trees,⁷ but they have been but imperfectly explored. Some of these furnish excellent timber, applicable to a great variety of purposes: some supply fruits and edible substances, or gums and juices grateful to the taste or useful in the arts.

The tea-plant was known to be indigenous in Upper Assam before that country was in our possession. It subsequently became an article of culture and preparation, under the management of natives of China skilled in those arts, and brought from that country at the instance of government. The subject naturally attracted notice in England, the great centre of commercial enterprise; and the formation of the Assam Tea Company, now some years in operation, was the result.⁸

Agriculture in Assam is very imperfect. Rice, the staple article of food, does not enjoy any superabundance of care; but a small portion of the rice-fields possess the advantage of irrigation, although the means of affording it are represented to be as abundant and convenient as in most parts of India.⁹ Wheat, barley, and millet, are raised, but only to a very small extent. Maize is cultivated in patches near the houses of the farmers, but nowhere on an extensive scale. Leguminous plants of various kinds, and many descriptions of edible vegetables, are grown to a considerable extent. Opium and tobacco are cultivated. The poppy is said to be the only crop regularly and constantly watered; and the mode of irrigation employed is remarkably primitive. A small wicker basket is tied to the

* The subject occupies many pages in Robinson's Descriptive Account of Assam, to which the inquirer is referred.

⁷ Bengal Revenue
Disp 18 April,
1845
India Political,
1 April, 1840.

⁸ Act of the Govt.
of India, No 19
of 1845.

⁹ Robinson, Descriptive Account,
220.

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end of a bamboo, and with this instrument a man bails up water from small reservoirs made for the purpose.¹ No tax is imposed² upon the cultivation of the poppy. Sugar-cane grows well; but in the art of manufacturing it the natives do not appear to have advanced beyond the production of goor. Cotton is cultivated by some of the hill tribes, and a good deal is said to be exported.³ Agricultural operations are performed in a manner the most clumsy and inefficient. The plough resembles that of Bengal in its simplicity; a couple of feeble bullocks put it into motion, and a single man or boy attends it, with one hand holding the plough, and with the other endeavouring to guide the animals, sometimes by pulling their tails to turn them in the desired direction, sometimes by driving them forward with a stick. The effect of this ploughing is but to scratch the ground to the depth of about four inches. When the farmer can afford it, a succession of ploughings take place, all to deepen the same furrow. Another ploughing is then performed across the former, and sometimes others follow in different directions. The instrument used for a harrow is often nothing but the branch of a tree. For the most part no attempt is made to improve the quality of the land, or to prevent its exhaustion by the application of manure, unless so far as those purposes are answered by burning the stubble, together with the grass and weeds with which the fields are commonly overrun, and applying the ashes to the renovation of the soil. The manufactures, generally speaking, are of rude character. The muslin and calico worn by the poor are of home manufacture, the richer classes obtain their supply from Bengal. Silk is manufactured in much the same way as is cotton. An individual spins, weaves, and dyes his own web; but some of the results of this primitive mode of operation are said to be very creditable to those by whom they are produced. Those mechanical arts of which the exercise usually becomes at a very early period an exclusive occupation, have few followers in Assam. Smiths are not numerous; and the smith is often a carpenter *also*. Braziers are found, and appear to be the most thriving class of handicraftsmen. They make about fifty different articles in brass, copper, and mixed metals; but the skill displayed in the fabrication does not seem proportioned to the variety of subjects upon which it is

¹ Roblason, Descriptive Account, 230.

² Bengal Sep. Rev. Disp. 17 Sept. 1845.

³ McCosh, Topography of Assam, 80.

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exercised. The potters, though not numerous, appear, in respect of their pecuniary circumstances, the reverse of the braziers. They are generally very poor, and very ill supplied with the implements of their art; five or six in some instances having a furnace among them. They are unacquainted with the use of the lathe, and make all their wares by hand. There are some distillers who produce two or three descriptions of arrack from rice and molasses. Confectioners exist only in the more populous parts, where they prepare and vend coarse sweetmeats, which both children and adults devour in immense quantities. The consumption is especially great at weddings and other festivals; and an excessive indulgence of the taste for these unwholesome luxuries is believed to be very injurious to the health of the community. There are neither shoemakers nor washermen. The absence of the former is not remarkable, as until lately no Assamese wore shoes, and the few which are now used are imported from Bengal. The purification of clothing is a process performed at home. Soap is unknown: the ashes of the plantain-tree supply its place.

The extent of commerce is small. The exports are chiefly lac, cotton (which appears capable of great increase), silk, ivory, mustard-seed, and pepper. The imports consist of a silk (by far the most important article), European cutlery, and glass-ware, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver cloth, English woollens, taffetas, satins, jewels, pearls, corals, spices, bees, copper, iron, and some articles of minor importance from Bengal. With Bhojan the trade at the beginning of the present century was rather considerable; but the unsettled state of Assam for some years interrupted its course, and it does not appear to have revived to any great extent. The trade with Thibet, formerly of some consequence, has long been declining, and is almost extinct. On the other hand, that with China and Ava is said to be increasing. The trade carried on with the surrounding tribes is too limited to call for notice.

The intercourse between Assam and Bengal proper is almost entirely maintained by water,⁵ the facilities afforded by the Brahmapootra and Ganges, with their connecting branches, being available throughout the year. The voyage upward is however always tedious. There are three overland routes to Bengal. One proceeds by Goalpara, Bugwah, Rungpore,

⁴ M. Cosh, 66.

⁵ Id. 6.
Robinson, 245.

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Dinajpore, Malda, and Moorshedabad. This is the line of the Calcutta dawk, but it is almost impassable during the rains. The second route is by Goalpara, Singuaree, Jumalpoore, and Dacca; but this, like the former, is by the rains rendered nearly impassable. The third, across the Cosya hills, from Nowgong to Sylhet, was completed⁶ by the government in 1841, and is at all times practicable. The passes along the frontier towards Bootan, and which lead into that country, are numerous. Tibet is accessible from the extreme east of Assam by a route across the Himalayas, but only to foot-travellers: even to them the journey is difficult of accomplishment. The country is rugged almost to the degree of being insurmountable, and the tribes who are encountered on the road are hostile to all strangers. Few brave these impediments and perils except pilgrims. There is a route from Upper Assam into Ava, and thence into China, by which a trade of some extent is carried on, although the intercourse with the more remote country is necessarily very tedious. The increased knowledge which has of late years been gained of the Brahmaputra, has discovered a method of shortening the route, by recourse to some of the extreme navigable branches of that great river.

⁶ India Pol. Disp.
1 April, 1840
Id. 1 Sept. 1841.

The population⁷ of Assam is returned at 710,000. They are chiefly Hindoos; but there is a proportion of Mussulmans, which has been estimated at a sixth of the whole. A mixture of various tribes and races seems to have composed the aggregate; irruptions of the hill people, and stragglers from other districts, being to form the mass.

⁷ Parl. Return,
1851.

The exercise of particular occupations by the members of particular castes seems to be less common here than elsewhere, all the mechanical arts being practised (at least so far as they are practised in Assam) by persons of every caste⁸ and tribe. A race of men called Kyahs, and who were originally emigrants from Arrawar, possess nearly all the trade of the country. From this source they have acquired considerable wealth. Their habits of life are greatly superior to those of the people among whom they sojourn, and it is said that they disdain to intermarry with them.

⁸ Robinson, 264.

The dress of the Assamese has nothing peculiar either in fabric or in form to distinguish it from that of their neighbours of Bengal. Their amusements are chiefly those common in

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Eastern nations—tumbling, juggling, displays of buffoonery, and story-telling. Music and dancing are not unknown, but the music is intolerable,* and the dancing ungraceful.

The language of the province is very similar to that of Bengal.

The bulk of the people, as already mentioned, are Hindoos. This form of religion, however, appears to have been once much more flourishing than at present. The priests are said to have acquired an authority more commanding than they had been able to engross in any other part of India, and the temples to have been more numerous, than are generally met with in any province of equal extent. But the greater number of these temples are now in ruins, as stated by a writer who appears devoutly to mourn over their relics "of the piety of former days"¹ One of the more remarkable among those which remain, is that of Kamakhya, situate on the summit of a hill about two miles to the west of Gowhaty. This is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of India. The structure has no pretensions to notice, but it is the scene of the most licentious and abominable rites—rites which may not be described, and which the promptings of the most awful depravity could alone have suggested. Another temple, of almost equal celebrity, is situate at Haju, a village in Kamrup, about six miles from the northern bank of the Brahmapootra, and this building is frequented by Buddhists as well as Brahmmins. Another place held to be peculiarly sacred, is the large circular basin termed the Brahmakhund, to which is popularly ascribed the source of the Brahmapootra. Here, too, the resort of pilgrims is great, the spot being believed to confer a peculiar value upon the delusive ceremonies performed there.

The Mahomedans of Assam are not remarkable for rigid adherence to the tenets or the practices of their faith, and it is said that they are held in low estimation. The reputed Christians, of whom there are a few, appear to display little more knowledge of the principles of their faith, and little more obedience to its requirements, than do the Mahomedans in regard to their creed. They are settled at Goalpara,² and are the descendants ² MacCosh, 25.

* Such, on the whole, would seem to be the fact; but Mr. Robinson, in his Descriptive Account of Assam (pp. 268 and 276), gives statements on the subject somewhat at variance with each other.

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of some Portuguese soldiers once entertained by the nawaub of Dacca. Their number is not more than fifty or sixty. Every family has a rude wooden image, generally intended for the Virgin, cut upon a post and stuck into the ground; and this is almost the only indication of either their Christianity or their Romanism. They have no religious assemblies, and do not appear to mark in any way the return of the Christian Sabbath. It does not seem to be ascertained whether baptism be practised among them or not. Many years ago the Romish priest of Dacca used to pay them an annual visit; but these visits have been long discontinued. The community being so small, marriages cannot always be readily effected within it; and a disappointed solitary, male or female, will sometimes escape the loneliness of the single state by choosing a Mussulman partner. In such cases, the offending pair are usually cast off by both parties. Funerals appear to furnish the most attractive occasions of popular gathering, but the numbers who flock to these mournful festivals are said, and apparently with justice, to be drawn thither by the desire of feasting at the expense of their neighbours and by respect for the deceased, or sympathy with the survivors.

³ McCosh, 27. — The houses of the natives are of a very primitive description, the walls being made with large trees roughly hewn,³ sunk about seven feet into the ground, covered with mats and reeds, and sometimes plastered with clay.* These houses are usually raised on terraces composed of clay, and about three or four feet from the ground. The materials employed by the rich and the poor in the construction of their habitations are the same, and the only distinctions are, that the houses of the rich are more spacious, that the mats used are finer, and the terraces more elevated. It is not uncommon to have pots of water ranged along the ridge of a house as a provision against the occurrence of fires, which, from the combustible nature of the materials of which the houses are formed, are not unfrequent. The poor can scarcely be said to have any furniture at all,⁴ and that of the rich is extremely scanty. Mats or

* Robinson's account is somewhat different. He says "their houses are built principally of bamboo and reeds, and thatched with grass." It is remarkable that both the writers referred to were eyewitnesses of what they describe.

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carpets for the floor, on which the inmates both sit and recline, and a vessel or two for cooking, generally constitute the whole of it.

Education was little known previously to the efforts of the British government to extend it. There are now a government school⁶ at Gowhatty, divided into three departments,—English, Bengalee, and Oordoo; and another at Sibsaugur, where English is taught as well as the vernacular. The schools devoted solely to the latter are rather numerous, there being in all fifty-one.* There are considerable differences in the state of the different schools; but on the whole they appear tolerably efficient. The cost for each pupil is far less than in Bengal; but this is certainly a minor consideration in comparison with the successful results of expenditure. In addition to what is done by government,⁶ the American Baptist missionaries appear to have taken up the business of education with energy and success.

⁶ Report of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, Calcutta, 1851.

⁶ Robinson, 278.

This province is divided primarily into Upper and Lower Assam. Each of these is secondarily divided into three districts,—Upper Assam comprising Joorbat or Seebpoor, Luckumpoor, and Sudiya, including Muttrick; Lower Assam containing Kamroop, Nowgong, and Durrung. Each of the subordinate divisions is briefly noticed in the proper place under the alphabetical arrangement, and to the respective articles the reader is referred for any information peculiar to the district, and not applying to the entire province. The chief administrative officer is called the commissioner and agent to the governor-general for the north-east frontier.⁷ There is also a deputy-commissioner. The revenue and judicial arrangements resemble, generally, those prevailing in other non-regulation provinces. There is a police establishment of the usual description, and the peace and safety of the country is also provided for by a local military force.⁸

⁷ East-India Register, 1852.

⁸ India Pol. Disp 16 Dec. 1852.

Gowhatty is the only place possessing any claim to be called a town, and it will be found noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

That the Assamese were a warlike people may be inferred not only from their conquest of the country, but from their successful resistance of three attempts made on their independence by the rulers of the Mogul empire while in the height

ASSAM

of its vigour and military renown. The decline of the country dates from the latter part of the last century. In 1770 a rebellion broke out, which terminated in the expulsion of the rajah. Through the intervention of the British government, the rajah recovered his territories, and a British detachment was located in Assam, with the view of preserving the peace of the country. But the endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the prince and his dissaffected chiefs proving fruitless, the force was withdrawn after the expiration of a few months. The government was then seized by the minister, who for a time permitted the nominal sovereignty to remain with the royal family. From this period Assam seems to have been abandoned to anarchy. In 1815 the minister expelled the rajah, and usurped his dominions. In this emergency the ex-rajah sought the aid of the Burmese, who replaced him upon the throne, but after a brief reign again deposed him, and made Assam a dependency of Ava. On the breaking out of the first Burmese war, Assam was conquered by the British, and under the treaty with Ava, dated in February, 1826,¹ the possession of the province was confirmed to them. A portion of Upper Assam was then constituted into a separate principality, and conferred upon Poorunder Singh, the rajah who had been expelled by the Burmese, and the remainder of the country became incorporated with the British dominions. The misgovernment, however, of Poorunder Singh, and his utter incapacity for the duties of his position, shortly led to the resumption of his territory, and in 1838 the whole province was placed under British administration.²

¹ Treaties with Native Princes, 281.

² India Pol. Disp. 19 Aug. 1840.

Under British rule the country has decidedly improved, and there can be no doubt that the arts of civilization will gradually extend. The cultivation of the tea-plant will give occupation to the industry of the people, and conduce to their increased prosperity. The Government, however, have been constantly annoyed by the hill tribes, whose apparently irreclaimable habits of marauding have furnished occasion for very serious discussions on the means of restraining them. In dealing with such persons, severe measures would obviously be the first to present themselves to the mind; but the home authorities, always reluctant to resort to such measures, have recommended the exercise of that personal influence which has been so suc-

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successful in similar cases occurring in other parts of India, and the adoption of a course of conciliation, tempered, however, by a judicious firmness, that will not suffer crime to be perpetrated with impunity:

¹ India Pol. Disp.
10 Aug. 1853.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASSAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indoor 30 miles. Lat. 22° 18', long 75° 39'.

ASSAYE,¹ in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village on the south or right bank of the Juah, in the doab or tongue of land inclosed between that river and the Kaitna, flowing more to the south. Both rivers are fordable, except in the height of the rainy season. Here on the 23rd September, 1803, Major-General Wellesley, subsequently duke of Wellington, gained a brilliant victory over a combined Mahratta force of immense superiority in point of numbers. The British troops engaged amounted only to about 4,500 men, while the Mahratta force, in addition to 10,500 men disciplined and commanded by European officers, consisted of irregular infantry of about the same amount, and a body of cavalry estimated at not less than 30,000; the whole constituting an army of upwards of 50,000 men. A medal,² struck in commemoration of the victory, was presented in 1851, with the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the action. Distance from the city of Hyderabad N.W. 261 miles, from Aurungabad N.E. 43. Lat. 20° 18', long. 75° 55'

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Thorn. Mem. of
War in India,
273.
Duff, Hist. of
Maharatta, 240.

² India Military
Disp. 5 March,
1851.

ASSEAGAUM — A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Bellichpoor 75 miles. Lat. 20° 0', long 77° 22'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ASSEERGURH,¹ — A hill-fort at the north-eastern angle of the presidency of Bombay. It is situate on an isolated mountain, detached from the Satpoora² range, dividing the valley of the Taptee from that of the Nerbudda, and its site is estimated³ to be 750 feet above the base of the mountain. The extreme length of the fortified summit from east to west is about 1,100† yards, the breadth from north to south about 600. In consequence of the great irregularity of the outline,

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Malcolm, Central
India, I. 16;
ii. 513.
Jacquemont,
Voyage, vi. 472.
³ Blacker, Mem.
of Operations of
British Army in
India, 414.

* Ascer of Briggs's Index.

† According to Blacker;¹ Jacquemont, however, gives much smaller dimensions.²

¹ 414.

² vi. 472.

. ASSEERGURIL.

the area is small in proportion to those dimensions, being not more than 300,000 square yards. The area is much undulated, and has two very great depressions or basins, in which the water of the periodical rains lodges and is preserved⁴ good throughout the year in sufficient quantity to supply the garrison: there are also cisterns and a well. There are only two avenues of ascent: one on the north, where the mountain is highest; the other, and that most used, on the south-west face. The northern avenue proceeds up a ravine, and in its upper part is defended by an outer "rampart"⁵ containing four casemates, with embrasures eighteen feet high, as many thick, and 190 feet long," crossing the passage. The easier avenue, that on the south-western side, is defended by a double line of works, through which the way passes by a steep ascent of stone steps, traversing five successive gateways, all constructed in uncommonly fine masonry; and lower down is a third line of works, called the Lower Fort, which embraces an inferior branch of the hill immediately above the pettah, the rampart of which is about thirty feet high, with towers. With the exception of these ascents, the area is everywhere terminated by a precipice from eighty to 120 feet in perpendicular height, so well scarped as to leave no possibility of access. Conforming to the edge of the area or the brow of the precipice, is a low curtain, except where the guns are placed in battery. These are said to be of enormous size, and of singularly rude construction, being formed⁶ of bars of iron, arranged side by side like the staves of a cask, and enveloped in a coat of gun-metal, which penetrates the interstices between the bars, and forms the whole into a solid mass. On each side is inscribed some pompous name, intended to be significant of its powers of destruction; and the names and titles of Aurangzebe everywhere occur.

⁴ Jacquemont, vi. 473.

⁵ Blacker, 415.

⁶ Jacquemont, vi. 473.

⁷ Blacker, 415.

"A sally-port⁷ of extraordinary construction descends through the rock at the south-eastern extremity, and is easily blocked, on necessity, by dropping down materials at certain stages, which are open to the top." Within the inclosure of the fort is a small palace, now in ruins, and a mosque in tolerable preservation, built by Aurungzebe. It has two inelegant heavy minarets of trifling height; but as it is erected on the most elevated part of the mountain, it is a very striking

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object, seen at great distances. At present it is used as a military hospital. From the fort is an extensive view of a country, wild, wooded, and almost totally uncultivated, except a few patches about the small town of Asij, at the western base of the mountain. The buildings used as state prisons contained several persons in 1832, at the time of the visit of Jacquemont, who describes their physiognomy as well in keeping with the causes of their detention, being invariably determined, intelligent, and treacherous. They are treated with every lenity compatible with their safe custody.

According to Ferishta,¹ Asseergurh was first made a place of strength in the fourteenth century, by Asa,² a zamindar, surmounted Ahir or "cowherd," from his great wealth in cattle; and that author adds, that the family had previously possessed the mountain for nearly seven centuries. The troops of Nasir Khan, sovereign of Candeish, having by a base³ stratagem obtained entrance to the fort, murdered Asa and all his family, and the rulers of Candeish retained possession until 1599, when it was blockaded⁴ by Akbar, to whom it was surrendered. Subsequently to the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it fell into the power of Malhajee Scindia, from whom it was taken by the British,⁵ under Colonel Stevenson, in 1803, but in the same year was restored⁶ by the treaty of Serji Anjengam. In 1819 it was besieged⁷ by a British force under Brigadier-General Dwyton, to whom it surrendered on the 9th April, after a vigorous resistance; and has ever since remained in the occupation of a British garrison. A medal,⁸ struck in commemoration of its capture in 1803, was in 1851 presented, under the sanction of the Government to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the siege. Distant S.E. from Mow 99¹/₂ miles, N.E. from Bombay 290. Lat. 21° 26', long. 76° 26'.

ASSOORILLIE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 143 miles. Lat. 15° 40', long. 80° 13'.

ASSYE.—See ASSAYE.

ASUN,¹ a small river of the British district of Dehra Doon, has its source from a spring rising close under a temple

¹ Briggs, in a note on this passage, states, "The temple of Ascer is mentioned as the residence of Aswathama many centuries before this period."

¹ *iv.* 287, 288.

² Ferishta, *iv.* 289, 290

³ *Id.* *ib.* 328.

⁴ *Thorn, Mem of War,* 326.

⁵ *Treaties with the Native Powers,* 522.

⁶ *Becker, Mem. of Operations of British Army,* 413, 424.

⁷ *India Military Disp.* 5 March, 1811.

⁸ *Gardes, Tables of Routes,* 239.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

¹ *E. I. C. Ma. Doc. E. I. C. Trigona Survey.*

² Ferishta, *iv.* 288.

ASU—ATO.

a short distance north-west of the town of Dehra. This source is in lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$, and at the elevation of 2,148 feet² above the sea. The Asun, collecting several rivulets,³ the greater part from the south-western declivity of the mountains of Gurwhal, holds a north-westerly course of about twenty-six miles, and falls into the Jumna on the left side, a short distance below Rajghat, and at the elevation of 1,469 feet⁴ above the sea; thus falling a little more than twenty-six feet a mile. The confluence is in lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

ASUN, or AHSIN,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a small river rising about lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. It takes a direction generally north-east, and in lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$, joins the Kooaree, a small river, which, sixty-five miles lower down, or farther to the S.E., falls into the river Sindh. The total length of course of the Asun is about eighty miles. At thirty miles from its source, and in lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$, it is crossed by means of an easy ford² on the route from Agra to Gwalior.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATMALICA.—A town in the native state of Keunjur, one of the Cuttack mehals, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant E. from Sambalpoor 80 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $85^{\circ} 12'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATER,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the right bank of the Chumbul, 46 miles N.E. of the fort of Gwalior. It is situated² among quicksands and jungly ravines, and is consequently difficult of access. Before its subjugation by the Mahrattas it was the residence of a petty rajah, whose dwelling was a castle on the west of the town, enclosed with a rampart having towers. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATHGATHI, in the British District of Agra, Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 20 miles W. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATKA, in the British district of Ramgurbh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Sherghotty, 70 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $85^{\circ} 49'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATORNI,¹ in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and ten miles² north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

ATP--ATT.

is wide and in general good; the country level, and well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

ATPAREE, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town 65 miles S.E. from Sattara, and 65 miles S.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. 75° . E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATROWBA TELHENE¹, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah² of the same name, is situate on the route from the town of Azimgurh to Faizabad,³ in Oude, and 24 miles N.W. of the former, in lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 141.
³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

ATROWLEE,¹ the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, on the route from Futtehghur to Meerut, by Bolundshuhur, and 101 miles² N.W. of the former. It is a large open town, with a bazaar; and water and supplies may be had in abundance. Population³ 12,722. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and partially cultivated, having in some places patches of jungle. The immediate neighbourhood of the town is highly cultivated, and abounds in fine mango-groves. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 41, 175.
³ Statistics of N.W. Prov. 64.

ATROWLEEA, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor, 25 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTA,¹ in Bundelkand, in the British territory of Jaloun, a town on the route from Calcutta to Jhanse, 11 miles² S.W. of the former. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

ATTAIA, in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh, 49 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTANAGAR,¹ in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town situate on the river Sai, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 55 N.W. of Allahabad. Butter estimates² the population at 6,000, all cultivators, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans. The inhabitants of the town and vicinity are a warlike race, and furnish recruits for the king of Oude's army in considerable numbers. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Topography of Oude, 115.

ATT.

ATTARAN, a river in the Amherst district of the Tenasserim provinces, formed by the junction of two streams, the Zumme and the Weingo, in lat. 16° 8', long. 98° 9'. The united current flows for forty-five miles in a north-westerly direction, and falls into the Moulmein river about three miles above the town of Moulmein, and in lat. 16° 31', long. 97° 44'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

ATTABAN, in the British district of Amherst, Tenasserim provinces, a town 39 miles S.E. from Moulmein, and 30 miles N.E. of Amherst. Lat. 16° 9', long. 98° 10'.

ATTAUREE.—A village in the Punjab, five miles from the right bank of the Sutlej. Lat. 30° 34', long. 73° 56'.

¹ Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.

ATTOCK.—A fort and small town in the Punjab, on the left or east bank of the Indus, 912 miles from the sea,¹ and close below the place where it receives the water of the Kabool river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*, is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed upward

² As Res. vt. 320, 535—Wilford on Mount Caucasus.

³ Leech on Attock, 15.

⁴ Wood, Oxus, 121.

⁵ Leech, ut supra.

⁶ Burnes, Pers. Narr. 119.

⁷ Leech, ut supra, Burnes, Bokh. I. 79. Elph. Acc. of Cabul, I. 97.

⁸ Moorcr. Panj. Bokh. II. 326. Lord, Koh-i-Daman. Elph. ut supra.

⁹ Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.

¹ Wood, Oxus, 121.

² Leech on Forde of Indus, 18. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. I. 140.

of it;² but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the emperor Akbar,³ because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock.⁴ Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream,⁵ at a spot where it is 537 feet wide.⁶ In summer, when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry.⁷ The banks of the river are very high; so that the enormous accession, such the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth, but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of dark-coloured slate,⁸ polished by the force of the stream, so as to shine like black marble. Between these "one clear blue stream shot past."⁹ The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest,¹ and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a ford at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabool; but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous,² and, on the slightest inundation, quite impracticable. On the right bank, opposite

ATTREE

Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built according to some by the emperor Akbar,³ according to others by Nadir Shah⁴ The fortress of Attock was erected by the emperor Akbar⁵ in 1581, to command the passage; but though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack,⁶ being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram; it is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort, was formerly considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2,000. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery, having by a bribe induced the Afghan commander to surrender it to him.⁷ Lat. 33° 54', long 72° 20'.

³ Leech, Attock, 15.

⁴ Elph. i. 97.

⁵ Leech, Attock, 15.

⁶ Elph. ut supra. Moorcr Punj. Bokh. ii. 324. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg 334.

⁷ Bokh L. 79.

⁸ Masson, Bal. Afg. Punj. ii. 28.

ATTREE¹—A large watercourse sent off by the Teesta,² in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, in lat 26° 22', long. 83° 48'. The great stream of the Teesta, deriving its origin from the mountains of Nepal, separates in two branches, the Attree proceeding south; the other, continuing to bear the name of Teesta, flows south-east. The Attree, proceeding from the point of divergence for forty-seven miles, through the districts of Dinajepore and Rungpoor, throws off at that distance a branch termed the Purnababa. Thence it continues its course in a southerly direction through Dinajepore for sixty miles, when it forms the boundary between this district and Bograh for twenty miles. It then passes into the British district Rajshaly, through which it flows south and south-east for seventy-five miles, before passing into the British district Pubna, through which it continues to flow S. E. for fifty miles, expanding into numerous marshes and jhuls, or small lakes, and ultimately falling into the Konne (an offset of the Brahmapootra), in lat. 23° 59', long. 80° 45', having had a total length of course of about 252 miles. Like other Indian rivers, it is differently denominated in different parts of its course, and towards its mouth is known by the name of Balasar. It communicates right and left with many other rivers; and so gentle is the slope of its waterway, from the alluvial level character of the tract which it traverses, that it may justly be compared to a channel through the Soonderbunds. It is navigable throughout during the rainy season

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. ² Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 509.

ATU—AUL.

for boats between thirty and forty tons burthen, but in the dry season the navigation is much impaired.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **ATUK.**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor, distant W. from Bhawalpoor 28 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **ATUVA,** in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town 23 miles S.W. from Vizianagram, and 23 miles N.W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

AUCKLAND BAY.—A bay on the coast of the district of Mergui, in the Tenasserim provinces. The entrance is surrounded by islands and rocks, forming the Mergui Archipelago. The centre of the bay is in lat. $1^{\circ} 5'$, long. $98^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **AUKLAH.**—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Nagpoor 90 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **AULAPOLAY, or ALEPPI,**¹ in the native state of Travancore, a town on the seacoast, having a considerable trade in timber,² betelnut, cor or cocoanut-fibre, pepper, cardamoms. There is no shelter for shipping, but large ships may anchor in five or five and a half fathoms, and smaller in four fathoms, about four miles from the shore. The land has been encroached on the sea, and having in front a soft mud-bank, a ship may ride in this locality with less risk than on any other part of the coast. Bartolomeo³ describes this place, about 1788, as "of considerable size, inhabited by a large number of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians of St. Thomas." It communicates southward with Quilon and Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore; northwards with the town of Cochin, by means of canals dug parallel to the sandy seacoast, and connecting the series of lakes or backwaters. Between these and the sea is a communication by a wide creek or inlet, through which is floated the timber for exportation, as hither is conveyed for disposal⁴ the produce of the rajah's forests, extending over the valleys and declivities of the Western Ghats. The rajah has also here an establishment for building small craft. Distance from Cochin city, S., 33 miles; Cannanore, S.E., 178; Mangalore, S.E., 255; Bangalore, S.W., 255; Madras, S.W., 366. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **AULATODDY,** in the British district of South Canari

¹ Alleppi generally of the British writers; Aulapalay of Trigonometric Survey.

AUR.

presidency of Madras, a town 46 miles S E. from Mangalore, and 36 miles N. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 20', long. 75° 16'.

AURAG RIVER.—A feeder of the Mahanuddy, rising in lat. 21° 20', long. 82° 43', in the native state of Phooljer, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, and flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles through the native states of Bora Samba, Patna, and Sonepoor, falls into the Tell Nuddee on the left side, in lat. 20° 51', long. 83° 54', seventeen miles before its junction with the Mahanuddy.

AURUNG.—See **AMEENG.**

AURUNGABAD,¹ * in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Muttra, and four miles south-west of the latter.² Here, October 4th, 1804, a British convoy,³ consisting of a party of sepoya in charge of a hundred camels loaded with grain, were surrounded by a large detachment of Mahratta horse, who made booty of the cattle and grain, and made prisoners of the troops and camp-followers. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy in parts; the country is cut up by ravines, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 26', long. 77° 47'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

³ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 371.

AURUNGABAD, in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampore to Rajmahal, 31 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 24° 37', long. 83° 2'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AURUNGABAD,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor cantonment to that of Shahjehanpoor, 28 miles N.W. of the former, 34 E. of the latter.² Tjeffenthaler³ describes it as a brickbuilt, palace, inclosed with a wall, and adjoining a fort of quadrangular ground-plan, and having low hexagonal towers. At present it has a bazaar, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country open and waste. Lat. 27° 47', long. 80° 27'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.

³ Beschreibung von Hindustan, 1 197.

AURUNGABAD,¹ in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a city near the north-western frontier, towards the British district Ahmednuggur. It is situate on the river Doodna, a tributary of the Godavery: Approached from the

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* "Throne-town;" from Aurung, "throne," and Abad, "town." It is erroneously called Nourungabad in Garden¹

¹ Tables of Routes, 14.

AUT.

² Fitzclarence, Journal of a Route across India, 169.

east, the view is pleasing,² trees being interspersed among the houses, and a tall mausoleum rearing its dome and minarets above the other buildings. There is a wall of the kind common in India, low, but strengthened with round towers. The palace, built by Aurungzebe, originally a structure of no great dimensions or architectural beauty, is now in so decayed a state that it is unsafe to pass through the ruins. The chief ornament of the city is the mausoleum, also built by Aurungzebe, to receive, it is said, the remains of a favourite daughter. It bears some resemblance to the famous Taj Mahal of Agra, but is in every respect greatly inferior. Aurungabad was formerly the capital of the extensive scobab or province of the same name, comprehending a considerable proportion of the ancient Deccan kingdom of Ahmednuggur.³ It is now described as an expanse of ruined buildings.⁴ The town is amply supplied with water,⁵ and has been selected for one of the stations of the army of the Nizam. Of the present amount of population there is no correct account; but in 1823 it was estimated at 60,000,⁶ at the present time it most probably falls far short of that number. Distance from Ahmednuggur, N.E., 68 miles. Poona, N.E., 138; Bombay, N.E., 175; Hyderabad, N.W., 270; Nagpoor, S.W., 263. Lat. 19° 51', long. 75° 21'.

³ Duff, His of Mahrattas, i. 78.

⁴ Welsh, Mll. Rem. i. 167.

⁵ Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. ii. 825-826.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

AUTANCURRAY, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast of Pak Strait, 11 miles S.E. of Ramnad. Lat. 9° 20', long. 79° 4'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTERIAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpoor, distant S.E. from Rampurh 40 miles. Lat. 22° 23', long. 79° 26'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTGAWN.—A town in the native state of Patna, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S. from Sumbulpoor 60 miles. Lat. 20° 40', long. 83° 39'.

AUTGURH.—One of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, known as the Cuttack Mehals, which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804. Autgurh, the principal town, is situated 20 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 31', long. 85° 40'.

AUTMALLIK.—A petty native territory on the south-west frontier of Bengal, forming one of the group of districts known as the Cuttack Mehals. It extends from lat. 20° 34' to 1

AUT--AVA.

21° 4', and from long. 84° 16' to long. 84° 50'. It contains an area of 648 miles, with a population amounting to 29,160.¹

¹ Parl. Return, April, 1853.

AUTOOR, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 31 miles N.W. from Madura, and 10 miles S.E. of Dindigul. Lat. 10° 18', long. 77° 55'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUTUNKULL.—A town in the native state of Travancore, distant S.E. from Quilon 20 miles. Lat. 8° 41', long. 76° 52' E.I.C. Ms. Doc

AVA,¹ the capital of the Burmese empire, is situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy, and on an island formed by that river, which flows along the northern face of the city, and two of its confluent, the Myit-nge and the Myit-tha; the former joining it above the town, at the north-eastern angle, and the latter below it, at the western extremity. In addition to the natural defences presented by these broad and rapid streams, the city is surrounded by a brick wall, fifteen feet in height and ten in thickness, strengthened by an interior bank of earth, on the top of which is a terre-plein. The wall, however, except at certain points, is stated to be ill constructed and out of repair. Between the wall and the river is a ditch, which, though broad and deep in some places, is fordable in the dry season. Within the walls, which measure five and a half miles in circumference, are comprised the larger and the lesser town. The latter occupies the north-eastern quarter, and contains the royal palace, the hall of justice, the council-chamber, the arsenal, and the houses of several officers of distinction, the whole being inclosed by a strong, well-constructed wall, twenty feet in height, and defended on the exterior by a teak-wood stockade, of equal elevation. The palace is of modern date, and, as might be expected, is less remarkable in its architecture for harmony of proportion, or grandeur of design, than for richness and beauty in details. It is thus described in the journal of an embassy to Ava in the year 1827 :²—"That portion of the palace which contains the hall of audience consists of a centre and two wings; the first containing the throne, and directly fronting the outer gates of the enclosure. The building is entirely of wood, with the exception of its many roofs, which are covered with plates of tin, in lieu of tiles. Over the centre is a tall and handsome spire, called by the Burmans a pyat-thad, crowned by the ti, or iron umbrella, which is an exclusive ornament of the temple and palace. The hall of

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Crawford, Embassy to Ava. Wilson, Burmese War.

² Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 132.

AVA.

audience is without walls, and open all round, except where the throne is placed. The roof is supported by a great number of handsome pillars, and is richly and tastefully carved. The whole fabric is erected upon a terrace of solid stone and lime, ten or twelve feet high, which constitutes the floor; this is so smooth, even, and highly polished, that I mistook it at first for white marble. With the exception of about fourteen or fifteen inches at the bottom of each pillar, painted of a bright red, the whole interior of the palace is one blaze of gilding. The throne, which is at the back of the hall, is distinguished from the rest of the structure by its superior brilliancy and richness of decoration. The pedestal on which it stands is composed of a kind of mosaic of mirrors, coloured glass, and silver, after a style peculiar to the Burmans. Over it is a canopy, richly gilt and carved, and the wall behind it is also highly embellished. The palace is new, not having been occupied altogether above two years and a half; so that the gilding and ornaments were neither tarnished or defaced, as we often found to be the case in other places. Although little reconcilable to our notions of good taste in architecture, the building is unquestionably most splendid and brilliant; and I doubt whether so singular and imposing a royal edifice exists in any other country. It has the same form and proportions with that described by Colonel Symes, at Amarapura; but is larger in the proportion of 120 to 90. There are three entrances to the hall of audience, by a flight of a few steps, one at each wing and one at the centre; the last being appropriated to the king alone."

In the larger town the houses of the better class are, for the most part, constructed of planks, and tiled, few being built of brick; while those of the lower orders are mere huts: but even these, in point of airiness, elevation, and mode of construction, are represented as constituting better habitations for the poor than are to be met with in other Asiatic countries. In Bengal the sleeping-apartments of the larger portion of the population are level with the ground, while throughout the Ava territories the dwelling of every man is elevated³ in proportion to his means; and even those of the poorer classes are raised three feet above the ground. Though the country round Ava is well cultivated, there is little of bustle or activity within the town; and its stillness and tranquillity indicate no great extent of

³ Medical Topography of Calcutta, 91.

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industry or amount of population. The latter has been estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.⁴ Distant from Promé, N.E., 221 miles. Lat. 21° 52', long 96° 1'. For an account of the territory of which this place is the capital, see BURMAH.

⁴ Wilson, Burmese War, App. xliii.

AVANJAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 48 miles. Lat. 16° 42', long. 78° 19'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AVINASI, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Coimbatore to Salem, 24 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 11° 11', long. 77° 19'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AVUDERCOVIL, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town 30 miles S. of Tanjore, and 50 miles N. of Ramnad. Lat. 10° 5', long. 79° 5'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AWEIN, in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, a town nine miles N.W. of the town of Ye and 63 miles S.E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 2', long. 98°. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AWUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S. from Jeypoor 80 miles. Lat. 25° 48', long. 75° 47'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AYAGUDY, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town 29 miles N.W. from Dindigul, and 20 miles S. of Darapooram. Lat. 10° 28', long. 77° 38'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AYAH, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town which with that of Sah gives name to the pergunnah of Ayah Sah. It is miscalled Teah by Rennell,² and is situate nine miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 51', long 80° 42'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Map of Doah.

AYEWARRA.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 96 miles. Lat. 22° 33', long. 79° 20'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AYNODOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 139 miles. Lat. 14°, long. 75° 31'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AYEW A, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 33 miles S.W. from Futtehpore, 28 miles N.E. of Etawah. Lat. 26° 54', long 79° 34'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

AZEMABAD, in Sindh, a town on the route from Kurnal to Lodiana, and nine miles N.W. of the former place. Its site is slightly elevated above the neighbouring plain, which is under water in the rainy season.² The town is surrounded by a high brick wall, pierced with loopholes for musketry, and

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

² Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, I. 55.

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³ Barr, March from Delhi to Peshawur, 19.

having bastions surmounted with towers.³ Water is at all times obtainable from a large tank, rendered accessible by a flight of brick-built stairs. At the north of the town is a large caravansera, inclosed with a lofty embattled wall, having a handsome tower at each corner, and surrounded by a deep ditch capable of being filled with water. Azeemabad is often in the maps mentioned with the name of Towlee. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,098 mks.⁴ Lat. 29° 48', long. 77°.

⁴ Garden, Routes.

AZEEZPOOR.—A village in Sindh, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 18 miles a little south of west of the latter place. It is situated on the east bank of the Indus, over which is a ferry called Azeerpoor. By treaty of November, 1812, it was ceded, together with Subzulcote and several other towns, to Mahomed Bhatta Khan. In the following February it was transferred accordingly.² Lat. 27° 52', long. 69° 2'.

¹ Atkinson, Exp. to Afghan. 95.

² Cor. on Sindh, 530.

AZGURPOOR, in the British district of Rohild-huhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 54 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 12', long. 77° 55'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

AZIMGHUR.¹—A British district subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the territory of Oude; on the north by the British district of Goruckpore; on the north-east by Sarun; on the south-east by the British district of Ghazee-pore, and on the south-west by the British district of Jounpore. It lies between lat. 25° 36'—26° 24', long. 82° 45'—84° 12', and has an area² of 2,520 square miles. It is a low and remarkably level country, having a very gentle declivity (probably in the average not exceeding six inches per mile), from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the course of the streams which flow in that direction. The principal rivers are the Gogra, forming the north-eastern boundary on the side of Goruckpore, for seventy-four miles; the To (north-eastern), holding a course nearly parallel to the last, an average sixteen miles to the south-west, and almost bisecting the district, into which it passes from Oude on the north-west, traverses it for a hundred miles, and then falls into the Surj. This last-mentioned river, termed the Chota or Lesser Surj

² Parl. Return, 1851.

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in contradistinction to the Gogra or greater, flows through the district from north-west to south-east, intermediately in regard to the Gogra and Tons, receiving the latter, as already stated, on the right side. The Gogra is navigable throughout its whole course; the Tons downwards from the town of Azinghurh,³ along its sinuous course of nearly forty miles, until its confluence with the Surjoo. The Kunwar,⁴ the Nunga, the Udanti, and some streams of less importance, flow from north-west to south-east, in the southern part of the district. There are numerous jhils or shallow lakes, replenished by the periodical rains, and gradually diminishing both in depth and extent through the drier part of the year. The principal are Tal Sulouan, Tal Rutchy, and the jhil of Ghos.

The soil is in general fertile, producing crops both abundant and excellent. sugar, opium, and indigo of fine quality are among them. The attention of the cultivator being mainly directed to these crops, the population is partly supplied with grain from the neighbouring districts of Goruckpore and Behar, principally by means of the navigation of the Gogra. There are some few tracts irreclaimably barren, in consequence of the soil being impregnated with soda, nitre, and other saline admixtures. Under the existing settlement of the North-West Provinces, the lands of the several pergunnahs in this district are not to be held liable to any increased demand on the part of the government until the expiration of the present leases, which will take place on the 1st July, 1867.⁵

The manufactures of the district are considerable, and were more so, until their prosperity was impaired by the competition of the cheaper fabrics of Britain. The number of looms has been calculated at 13,682,⁶ of which 10,560 are for the manufacture of cotton, the remainder for silk. Scarcely any cotton is produced within the district; consequently the extent and prosperity of the manufacture here is the more remarkable. According to tradition, it was owing to the fostering care of one of the begums of the reigning family of Delhi, about the reign of Shah Jehan. The cotton used is for the most part imported from the districts lying to the right of the Ganges and Junna. The weavers are all Mussulmans, and are said, though a weak and sickly-looking people, to be highly excitable, and disposed to turbulence, generally armed, for

³ Butler, Topography of Oudh, 14

⁴ Map of Revenue Survey Office, Allahabad, 1840.

⁵ Act of the Govt of India, No. 6 of 1846.

⁶ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. II. part i 362.

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the most part of the Soonnee persuasion, and ever ready to encounter the Shiahs, or Mussulmans of the rival sect, and, indeed, religionists of all tenets differing from their own.

The population⁷ is returned at 1,813,950; of which number 915,431 are represented as Hindoos, and agricultural; 241,602 Hindoos non-agricultural; Mahomedans and others, agricultural, 70,646 non-agricultural, 86,271. The collector, in transmitting these results of the census, or rather estimate, added a warning⁸ against attributing to them perfect accuracy, or any value beyond that of approximating to the truth. Populous towns are unknown. There is none within the district containing more than 10,000 inhabitants. The mass of the proprietors are stated to be Rajpoots, but, like the rest of the people, very illiterate. The Burrs,⁹ a very low class, generally employed in tending swine, and similar occupations, are reputed to be the descendants of the aborigines; but it is certain that they retain nothing of proprietary rights, and are in a most depressed condition.

The principal routes through the district are—1. From north to south, from Goruckpore¹ to Ghazeepore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Goruckpore² to Azimghur, and continued thence to Jounpore *caput provincie*. 3. From³ south-east to north-west, from Ghazeepore to Azimghur, thence, in the same direction, to Faizabad, and from that place to Secrora. 4. From⁴ south-east to north-west, from Ghazeepore to Lucknow.

That the primitive inhabitants were not in the lowest stage of barbarism, is proved by the remains of their large mud forts, which are to be seen in many parts of the district, especially near Undraganow and the town of Azimghur. The country, however, was early subdued by the Rajpoots; an inscription at Deogano proves that in the middle of the twelfth century it was subject to the sovereign of Canouj, and on the subversion of that kingdom by the defeat⁵ and slaughter, in 1194, of Jaya Chandra, by Mohammed of Ghor, became part of the Patan kingdom of Delhi, with which, in 1528, it was by the conqueror Baber transferred⁶ to the Timurians or Mogul dynasty founded by him in Hindostan. On the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the invasion of Hindostan, in 1760, by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, the tract comprised within the present district of Azimghur was, with Oude and some

⁷ Memoir on Statistics of North-West Provinces, 169.

⁸ *Id.* 142.

⁹ Bengal and Azam Guide, *ut supra*, 308

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 178

² *Id.* 56, 57.

³ *Id.* 56.

⁴ *Id.* 56, 234.

⁵ Bird, in Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 81 Ferishta, t. 192.

⁶ Baber, Memoirs, 381, 409.

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other possessions, appropriated⁷ by Shooja-ud-dowlah, the nawaub vizier of Oude. By the treaty of the 10th November, 1801, it, with other districts, was ceded in commutation of subsidy, by the nawaub vizier Saadut Ali, to the East-India Company.

AZIMGHUR.^{1*}—The principal place of the district of the same name, a town situate on the river Tons (north-eastern), here traversed² by a bridge of boats, and navigable³ downwards to its confluence with the Surjoo. Azimghur was founded about 1620, by Azim Khan, a powerful zemindar, inhabiting an extensive tract of country conferred⁴ on one of his ancestors by the imperial court of Delhi. Little respecting the town is stated by any European except Hamilton, who mentions that “a considerable quantity of cotton goods are manufactured and exported from this place and its vicinity.” In the distribution of the Bengal army,⁵ Azimghur is included within the Benares division, and is the station of a detachment of infantry. The site of the old cantonment proving inconvenient, a more eligible locality was selected in 1849.⁷

Distant from Calcutta, N.W., *via* Ghazepore, 448 miles,⁸ from Benares, N., by Jounpore, 81; from Allahabad, N.E., 109; from Lucknow, S.E., 171. Lat. 26°, long. 83° 14'.

AZOEZPOOR,¹ in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi,² and 27 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 46', long. 77° 31'.

AZUMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, distant N.W. from Calcutta, 90 miles; E. from Meerut 23 miles. Lat. 29°, long. 78° 14'.

* Azim's fort, from *Azim*, the name of the founder, and *Gurb*, “fort.”

⁷ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindustan cxvi. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 627, 632. Forster, Travels, i. 165.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

³ Butler, Topography of Oudh, 14.

⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii part i. 305.

⁵ Gazetteer, i. 97.

⁶ Army List, 1851.

⁷ Bengal Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1849.

⁸ Garden, Routes.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAB.

B.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BABOOBUND, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town on the route from Sumbulpoor to Nagpoor, 11 miles W. of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BABRA.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, distant S.W. from Deesa 70 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BABRIAWAR,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a district named from the Babria² tribe of Coolies, who formerly possessed the adjacent districts of Kattywar and Gohilwar, but have latterly been driven by the invading Kattis into this comparatively small tract. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the district of Kattywar; on the east by that of Gohilwar; on the south-east and south by the Arabian Sea; and on the south-west and west by the district of Sorath. It lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$ — $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$ — $71^{\circ} 33'$.

² Transacts Lit.

Soc Bombay,

i 262—Mac-

murio, Remarks

on Kattiwar

There is no statement of the area that can be relied on as authentic, but 432 square miles may be considered as a probable approximation. The seacoast, commencing at Rajapour, in lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$, extends in a direction nearly north-east for about twenty-eight miles, to the estuary of the small river Julani, in lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $71^{\circ} 32'$. For about thirteen miles north-east of Rajapour, as far as Jaafarabad, in lat. $20^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 23'$, the coast is bold;³ large ships can sail within a mile of the shore, and the estuary of the small river Ranuy, on which it is situate, affords commodious shelter for a moderate number of ships, as, though shoal, they may lie in safety on a soft bottom of mud. Sirbet island, seven miles east of Jaafarabad, is divided from the mainland by a narrow channel, generally shoal, and at its eastern and western extremities affording anchorage, where large ships may lie in safety during most states of the wind. The rest of the coast to the north-east, as far as the mouth of the Julani, is beset with detached rocks, half a mile, or three quarters of a mile, from the shore.

³ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, l. 478.

The northern part of the district is rather elevated, rising into the wild and ill-explored mountainous tract called the

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Gir⁴ (which, however, is beyond Babriawar), from whence stream southward numerous small rivers or torrents, falling into the Arabian Sea. Of those, the principal are the Malun, falling into the sea at Rajapour, at the south-western extremity, the Julani at the north-eastern, the Dhatwani a few miles to the south-west of this last, and the Ranuy at Jaafarabad. Captain Jacob observes⁵—"There is no portion of the peninsula that has been more misrepresented than Babriawar, by every writer on it, from Colonel Walker down to Mr. Elphinstone, who, copying these several authorities, says, 'Nearly in the south is a lully distr. called Babriawar, which is covered with woods; whereas there are few trees, and still fewer hills, in this district.'" Besides the aboriginal Babrias, there are numerous Kattis, some Ahirs, and other Rajpoot tribes, besides Sudas, who here, as in Africa, seem to brave⁶ the pestilential effects of the climate, and one of whom, styled the Zunjera Sidh, holds Jaafarabad, the principal seaport. It contains thirty-three tallooks or subdivisions, seventy-one towns and villages, and a population estimated at 18,468, paying annually to the Guccowar a tribute of 10,677 rupees; besides which sum, the nawaub of Joonagurh, in consequence of a claim made by him over the district, extorts considerable sums as a sort of black-mail. Jaafarabad, the only collection of dwellings which can with propriety be denominated a town, is described in this place in the alphabetical arrangement.

⁴ Jacob, Report on Kattiwar, 9, 10.

⁵ Ut supra, 13.

⁶ Jacob, 10

BABINGOTE, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sude, a town on the left bank of the main branch of the Indus, 30 miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 20', long 67° 53'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BACHMEYEE,¹ the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the stationment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and forty-nine miles south-east of the former.² The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, and partly covered with jungle, partly cultivated. Lat. 27° 42', long. 78° 50'. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.;
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BACHOONDA — A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S. from Joudpore 55 miles. Lat 25° 31', long. 73° 10'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BACKERGUNGE¹ (including Deccan Shabazpore).—A British district named from the town formerly the locality

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of its civil establishment, and within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Deccan, Jelalpoor, and Dacca; on the north-east and east by the British district of Bulloa, from which it is separated by the Meghna; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by the Sunderbunds; and on the west by the British district of Jessore. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 2' - 23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $89^{\circ} 49' - 91^{\circ}$, and has an area, according to official return,² of 3,794 square miles. It is throughout a level alluvial country, watered by the two great rivers the Ganges and the Meghna, or Lower Brahmapootra, and by many streams or watercourses, offsets from those main rivers. The Meghna touches on the district at Raneegong, on its north-east angle, and flows in a south-easterly direction for thirty miles to Mud-doopore, where it parts into two great branches, that flowing to the left, or in a direction south-east, being called the Hattia; the other to the right, holding a southerly direction, retaining the name of Meghna. Within these are several islands, two of which, Deccan Shabazpore and Hattia, are of considerable size. The Meghna, or right branch, after flowing south for fifteen miles, is joined on the right side by the Podda from the north-west, and which is considered the main stream of the Ganges. The united stream then flowing south for twenty-five miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Meghna, during the last sixty miles before its junction with the Ganges, is one of the finest rivers in the world. It "is regularly from four to five miles wide,³ and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea." The Ganges, flowing from the north-west, crosses the northern boundary of this district at Govindpore, and holds a course of fifty miles south-west to its junction with the Meghna. The Balissur river, called in the upper part of its course the Barashee, a considerable offset of the Ganges, first touches on Backergunge at its north-west corner, at Gopalganj, and flowing south for thirty-five miles, forms the boundary between the British district of Jessore and this district, into which it then passes, and through which it continues to flow southward for thirty-five miles; after which it forms for five miles the boundary between Backergunge and the Soonderbunds, when it crosses into the latter, and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal by a large and deep estuary,

² Parl. Return, 16 April, 1851.

³ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 367.

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capable of receiving merchant-ships of considerable burthen.⁴ There are a great many other considerable watercourses connecting the Ganges and Meghna, or offsets from them; and at the north-western extremity of the district is an extensive swamp, or shallow lake, called by the British the Great Jhil, which during inundations widely overspreads the land; yet the country is represented to be in a considerable degree exempt from the evils usually resulting from profuse moisture, as the drainage is good, in consequence of the great number of watercourses. The climate is also regarded as generally healthy, being cooled by the numerous streams, so that the thermometer has not been known to rise above 88° in the shade.⁵ To guard against the widely-extending inundations, the houses of the natives are built on mounds, raised by excavating the ground for materials; and the depressions thus made serve as tanks, which in some parts, of the district are very numerous and useful, as the water of the rivers is brackish. The soil is in general a rich alluvial mud, deposited by the streams, which often produce very violent effects, sweeping away land in some places and depositing it in others, where it is soon cultivated, and yields rich and abundant crops of rice.

⁴ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 640.

⁵ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 292.

The jungles abound in wild beasts, including the rhinoceros,⁶ wild buffalo, tiger, leopard, wild swine, deer of various kinds, monkeys, and birds in vast variety and numbers. The water teems with fine fish; but the capture is not unattended with danger, from the number and voracity of the alligators. The domestic kind are of a small and poor breed, and buffaloes are in consequence generally used for burthen, draught, and agriculture.

Besides rice, the principal crops are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, pulse, mustard-seed, other oil-seeds, peas, and other pulse. Of fruits, there are the cocoa-nut, betel-nut, mango, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), guava, plantains of various kinds, pine-apple, and lime. Considerable quantities of turmeric and ginger are also produced. It is altogether a very fertile tract even in its present state of imperfect cultivation, yielding much more than is requisite for the support of its inhabitants; so that large quantities of rice are exported to Calcutta, whither also great numbers of cocoa-nuts are sent. The betel is

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exported principally to the eastward.⁷ On the seacoast a considerable quantity of culinary salt is obtained by boiling down the sea-water.

⁷ Parl. Return, 16 April, 1851.

⁸ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 208.

The population, according to official statement,⁷ is 733,800, an amount which, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 193 to the square mile. The Mussulmans and Brahmmins are considered to be in equal numbers.⁸ There are also a few Mughls, or people of eastern lineage, from Arracan and Ava, and a small number of native Christians, descendants from persons of half-blood between Portuguese and Hindoos. These Christians are of the Romiah persuasion, and have a church at Seebpore. There are also some converts recently made by Baptist missionaries.

Burrisol, the locality of the civil establishment, Backergunge, and Nulcherra, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

There are no regular roads in the district, the ample inland navigation in every direction precluding their necessity.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACKERGUNGE,^{*} a town in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, is situate on the offset from the Ganges called Backergunge Creek. It was the seat of the civil establishment of the district previously to its removal to Burrisol, the present locality. Distance from Burrisol, S., 12 miles; Calcutta, E., 125. Lat. 22° 33', long. 90° 22'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BACOTEE, or **BUKOTHE**,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehghur to that of Cawnpore, and 36 miles² N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy; the country level, fertile, and highly cultivated.³ Lat. 26° 53', long. 80° 6'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

³ Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 361.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADAMEE, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town and hill fort on the route from Kuladgee to Bellary. The fort was taken by storm in 1818, by a detachment under Sir Thomas Munro. Distant 22 miles S.E. of Kuladgee. Lat. 15° 55', long. 75° 45'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADANPOOR.—A town of Central India, in the native

¹ Index to Mem. on Map of Hindostan.

* Backergunge of Rennell.⁴

BAD.

state of Meyhar, distant S.W. from Rewah 40 miles. Lat. 24° 9', long. 80° 54'.

BADAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 49 miles. Lat. 16° 45', long. 78° 11'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BADARKA,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town situate four miles east of the left bank of the Ganges, distant five miles E. of Cawnpore, 42 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 8,000, of whom only fifty are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 28', long. 80° 30'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 116.

BADERHAT, in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town 11 miles W. from Moorshedabad, 52 miles S. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 16', long. 87° 59'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BADHEE, or **BUDDHEA**, in the Pnjor Dhoon, a village on the Baladh, a small stream tributary to the Sursa. It is situate on an excellent military road leading from Pnjor to Malwan and Belaspoor. Lat. 30° 55', long. 76° 53'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
Moorcroft, Punj.
Bokh. t. 36.
Lloyd, Journ. to
Himalaya, i. 135.

BADINOO, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a village on the route i.e. a Rutungurn to the town of Bikaner, and 30 miles E. of the latter. It contains 200 houses, supplied with tolerably good water from a well 271 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is rather good, though lying among sand-hills. Lat. 27° 54', long. 73° 51'.

Boulton, Rajwara,
183.

BADLEE, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the north-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Delhi. Lat. 28° 33', long. 76° 51'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BADOWAS—See **BHARAWAS**.

BADRAJ, a summit of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the north, rises over the left bank of the Jumna, a short distance above its confluence with the Tons. It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,510 feet. Lat. 30° 26', long. 78° 1'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
As. Res. xiv.
331a—Hodgson
and Herbert,
Trigon. Surv. of
Himalaya.

BADRAJ DEVI, in the British district of Jaunsar, a halting-place on the ascent to the fort of Bairat, in the mountains between the rivers Jumna and Tons. It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,043 feet. Lat. 30° 33', long. 77° 56'.

As. Res. xiv. 331a
—Hodgson and
Herbert, Trigon.
Surv. of Hima-
laya.

BADRAJ MASRAS, in Gurwhal, a summit on a ramification from the great Manin Peak between the Jumna and

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
As. Res. xiv. ut
supra.

BADRINATH.

Bhageerettee. It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,344 feet. Lat. 30° 32', long 78° 7'.

¹ E I C Ms. Doc.
E I C. Trig. Surv.

BADRINATH,¹ * in the British district of Gurwhal, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Serinagar to the Mana Pass, 25 miles south of the latter, and 55 north-east of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Bishongunga, or Vishnugunga, a feeder of the Aluknunda, in the middle of a valley about four miles long and one broad; and is equidistant from two lofty mountains, one rising to the east, the other to the west. The bank on which it stands is sloping; that opposite is bolder, its brow being on a level² with the top of the temple of Badrinath, situate in the highest part of the town, and rising between forty and fifty feet from the ground. The building is of conical form, with a small cupola, covered with plates of copper, and surmounted by a golden ball and spire. The original establishment is reported to be of very great antiquity; the present temple has, however, a modern appearance, several former ones having been overwhelmed by avalanches, and an earthquake having shaken the present erection so seriously as to render necessary an almost entire restoration. A short distance below the temple is the *Tapta Kund*, a tank about thirty feet square, covered with a roof of planks, supported on wooden posts. It is supplied from a thermal spring, by means of a subterraneous communication, terminated by a spout in the form of a dragon's head. A thick smoke or steam, of a strong sulphureous smell, is sent forth by the water, which is so hot as to be scarcely endurable to the feel until the temperature is reduced by the admixture of cold water from another spring. In this manner a bath is formed, in which the sexes bathe indiscriminately. The ablution, accompanied by due adoration of the idol, and liberal fees to the attendant Brahmins, is considered so efficacious in cleansing from past

² As Res xi. 581
—Raper, Surv. of
the Ganges.

¹ As. Res. xvi 209
—Statistical
Sketch of
Kumaon.
² *Ib.* 165.

³ Wilson, Sanscrit
Dictionary, 612,
669.

* "The Lord Badri." Badri, according to Traill,¹ is the name of the *beri* or *jujube* in Sanscrit; but it does not appear how the name of that tree became identified with the designation of the idol. Traill elsewhere states² that the shrine of Badrinath is dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu. In this, however, he appears to have been mistaken. Badri is a name³ of Siva, and Nath is Lord. Badrinath, therefore, means Lord Siva.

BADRINATH.

offences, that from forty-five to fifty thousand pilgrims³ visit the shrine every twelfth year, when the Kumbh Mela is celebrated. They assemble at Hurdwar, and as soon as the fair there is closed, towards the middle of April, proceed on their round of pilgrimage in the mountains, by Devaprayag, Rudraprayag, Kedarnath, Badrinath, and home by Nanaprayag and Karnaprayag. In ordinary years the number of pilgrims is considerably less. Much attention is ostensibly paid to the comforts and enjoyments of the deity, who is daily provided with a dinner, which is placed before the idol, and the doors of the sanctuary then closed, to leave him uninterrupted during his meal and subsequent repose.* The doors are opened after sunset, and at a late hour, his bed being prepared, he is again inclosed, and left in solitude. The vessels in which he is served are of gold⁴ and silver, and a large establishment of servants is kept up. The temple is closed in November, and the treasure and valuable utensils buried in a vault beneath; and every human being connected with the establishment then proceeds to Josenath, or some other more genial wintering-place, Badrinath and its vicinity being at that season covered with deep snow. Some mountaineers once took advantage of a sudden thaw, and making their way to the treasury, plundered it of 900 pounds weight of gold and silver. They were, however, discovered and put to death. In former times the rajahs of Gurwhal frequently made free with the treasure, borrowing sums, and making over villages as security, which were never subsequently redeemed. From this and other sources, the institution obtained possession of 226 villages in Gurwhal and Kumaon, which, however, according to Trall,⁵ yield collectively an annual income of only 200*l.*; and as the annual expenditure sometimes exceeds the income derived from the offerings of votaries and the rents of the assigned lands, the deficiency is supplied by loan, to be repaid in years when the offerings of the pilgrims prove unusually large. The priests (Brahmins from the Deccan) are under the control of one of their own caste, called Rawul. As there are no women of their caste here, they live in a state of perfect celibacy, but are in truth a very profligate set; notwithstanding which, it is believed that

* This care for the wants of the idol will bring to the mind of the reader the story of Bel and the Dragon in the Apocrypha.

³ Ut supra, 540.

⁴ Report, ut supra, 538.

⁵ Ut supra, 166.

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through their mediation the deity holds forth an unqualified remission from transmigration.

West of the temple about twelve miles is a group of six summits, called the Badrinath Peaks, having the elevations respectively of 23,441, 23,236, 22,934, 22,753, 22,556, and 21,895; and six miles to the south-west is a summit having an elevation of 21,385 feet above the sea.

About two miles above Badrinath, the Vishnugunga is joined by the Saraswati, a river flowing from the north; and upwards, along the course of this latter stream, proceeds a trading-track, which passes by Deo Tal Ghaut into Tibet. The ghaut or pass is open towards the latter end of July, when the snow has for the most part melted. The trade is in the hands of the inhabitants of Manah, a small town at the confluence of the rivers. They set off in parties of 100 or 150, with grain and various merchandise, laden upon sheep and goats, and bring in return salt, saffron, borax, dried grapes, bezoar, blankets, porcelain, dogs, gold-dust, the tails of yaks, and these animals themselves, a bovine species (*Bos grunniens*). Considerable fortunes have been made by this traffic, apparently so insignificant, and one of the traders formerly came forward with 20,000*l.* to assist the rajah of Gurwal in resisting an invasion of the Goorkhas.

Elevation of the temple above the sea 10,294 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADROOAH—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, distant N. from Baroda 19 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADSHAHNAGUR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtighurh to Shahjehanpoor, seven miles S of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. 80° .

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADSHAPPOOR,¹ in the British district of Jounpoor, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpoor, 30² miles N.E. of the former, 36 S.W. of the latter. It has a large bazaar and water, and supplies are abundant and good. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level, and but partially cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADULWALA, in the British district of Hurriana, lieute-

* Kingstown; from Badshah, "king," and Par, "town."

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nant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the southern frontier, towards Shekhawati. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$

BAGAPAR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 32 miles N. of Goruckpoor. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $83^{\circ} 35'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAGEHWAREE, in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Beejapoor to Moodgul, 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAGESUR,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town at the confluence of the rivers Surjoo and Gaomati. It has a bazaar containing forty-two shops, all belonging to merchants permanently residing in the town of Almora, and frequenting this place for two months only in the year during the briskness of the trade with Tartary. There are two considerable fairs in the year for the purposes of that trade, which has latterly been greatly on the increase. According to native tradition, the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are the descendants of Moguls, left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders; and numerous tombs,² substantially formed of large flat tiles, are, according to Traill, the memorials of that race. The elevation* is something more than 3,000 feet above the sea. Distance N.E. of Almora 17 miles; N.W. from Calcutta, by Almora, 911 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.
As Res. xvi. 149—
Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

² As Res xvii 10—
Traill, Statistical Report on Bohlia Mehala.

BAGHAT, or **BUCHAT**,¹ a district among the Cis-Sutlej hill states, bounded on the north by a detached portion of Patecala and by Burrowlee; on the east by Keyonthul; on the south-east and south by outlying possessions of Patecala; and on the west by Beja, Kothar, and Subatoo. It is about nine miles long in a direction from south-east to north-west, and six in breadth; its area being about thirty square miles. Its centre is in lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas, in 1815, the British government sold six pergunnahs of the ten which it comprised, to the rajah of Patecala,

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon Sur.
Fraser, Journ. in Himalaya, 62.

* Byznath, ten miles higher up on the river Surjoo, has an elevation of 3,619 feet, so that if the fall be assumed at fifty feet per mile, which is probably above the truth, Bagesur has an elevation as stated in the text.

¹ Webb's Table of Heights, in Brand's Journal, vi 61. Surveyor-Gen. Map, 6,545 feet.

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² De Cruz, Political Relations, 113, 342.

for 13,000*l.*,² and conferred the remaining four on the rana, or chief, although from his unfriendly conduct he had little claim to consideration. The population, assuming the average of the neighbouring country (114 to the square mile), would be about 3,420. On the death of the rana without heirs, in 1839, his territory was regarded as having escheated to the East-India Company, and the rajah of Fatecala offered to purchase it for 15,000*l.* Between 1839 and 1842, allotments of land were granted to individuals for locations, and a cantonment for an European regiment built on the hills.³ The annual land revenue was estimated at 285*l.*, out of which 128*l.* was paid to the relatives of the late rana. Doubts, however, were expressed at home as to the propriety of the resumption; and the question was referred by the then governor-general, Lord Ellenborough, to Sir George Clerk, at that time chief justice of the court at Lahore, on whose report the escheat was set aside, and a younger brother of the deceased formally recognised as successor. This prince died in the beginning of the year 1849, and a claim to the succession was then preferred by a first cousin of the last two chiefs.⁴ The claim was not allowed; but a discretionary⁵ authority was given to the local government, either to resume the estate, or if more expedient, to bestow it on the claimant by a new *mannud*, under proper conditions. The former alternative was adopted, and Baghat is now a British possession.⁵

³ Political Relations, 118.

⁴ India Pol. Disp. 21 Nov. 1849

⁵ India Pol. Disp. 10 Nov. 1861

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Survey of Eastern India, ii. 361.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i. 279—Franklin, *Memoirs on Bundelcund*.

² Voyages, iii. 400.

BAGHEL,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the N. W. Province, a small town near the south-eastern frontier, towards British district Sarun. According to Buchanan,² it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 600 persons. Distant S. E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 26° 22', long. 83° 57'.

BAGHIN.¹—A small river rising in Bundelcund, in the table-land surmounting the range of Panna, and in lat. 24° 45', long. 80° 23'. It takes a course north-east for about twenty miles, and falls over the brow of the ridge in a cascade, the elevation of which is estimated by Jacquemont² at 100 yards. Running north it enters the British district of Banda, and flows along the western base of Kalleenjor; a few miles beyond

¹ In the Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, part ii. 263, the amount is stated at 18,000*l.*; but this is perhaps an error of the press.

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which it turns N.E. in which direction it continues until it falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$. Its total length of course is about ninety miles. It is called Bagu by Tavernier, who mentions,³ that it is crossed forty miles from its source by the route from Banda to Kalleenjūr.

³ Tables of Routes, 78.

BAGHONDÉE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore, and forty-nine miles east of the former. It is situated in the fertile low country on the north or right bank of the Loni, and near the entrance of the Leek, a torrent flowing from the north. It contains seventy houses, supplied with water from several rudely-formed wells. There is also a large shallow tank, the water of which ceases to be drinkable two or three months after the rainy season, in consequence of becoming saturated with salt, from the nature of the soil. The road in this part of the route is level, but liable to become flooded in the rainy season. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

Boileau, Rajwara, 113, 217.

BAGHPUT,¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, with a population of 6,494 persons. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Statistics of North-West Provinces, 55.

BAGLUNG CHAUR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Katmandoo 137 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAGMUTTEE.¹ *—A river rising in Nepal,² and, according to Kirkpatrick, on the northern declivity of the mountain Shpuri, in lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$, about eighteen miles direct N.E. from the city of Katmandoo. Taking a winding course, but generally south-west, it crosses along the east side of Katmandoo, separating it from the contiguous town of Patn, situated on the left or east bank; and in this part of its course it assumes the appearance of a "respectable stream."³ Its meandering course in the mountain-gorges between the source and those towns, is probably double the direct distance. Con-

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² Kirkpatrick, Embassy to Nepal, 155.

³ Kirkpatrick, 156.

* According to Tieffenthaler,¹ it is so denominated because the natives suppose that it issues from a rock in the shape of a tiger's head. According to Buchanan,² however, "the Vagwati [Bagmuttee] derives its appellation from one of the names of the spouse of Vishnu."

¹ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 305.

² Survey of Eastern India, li 9.

† Tieffenthaler, though well acquainted with Nepal, states¹ that the Bagmuttee rises nine days' journey N. of Katmandoo.

¹ Ut supra, 305.

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tinuing its course generally southerly through the valley of Nepal for about fifteen miles, it passes into the Sub-Himalaya, or first range, about lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$, across which native report states its course "lies⁴ through an immensely wild and rugged country; that its channel is choked with huge rocks, and overhung by impenetrable woods, and that it falls in two or three points in very considerable cataracts." This rugged portion of its course, though very meandering, is in general south for about thirty-five miles to Khivoot, in lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$, a few miles below which it passes into the Terrai, or jungly plain, at the foot of the mountains, and thence becomes navigable. Continuing its course south for twenty-four miles, in lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 25'$, it passes from the territory of Nepal into the British district Sarun, through which it flows in a south-west direction for twenty-five miles, to the confluence of the Sakaruna, in lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $85^{\circ} 15'$, at which point it turns south-east, flows in that direction five miles, and passes into the British district Tirhoot through which it continues to flow south-east for nearly 100 miles, to lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $86^{\circ} 5'$, where it touches on British district Mongheer, and continuing to flow south-east for forty-five miles, forms for a short distance the boundary between the districts of Mongheer and Tirhoot; when, passing from the latter, it proceeds to its confluence with the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $86^{\circ} 34'$, and about eight miles below Mongheer, but on the opposite side of the river, its total length of course is about 285 miles. In its course through the plain it receives numerous streams right and left, and among them the lesser Gunduck; whence the united stream is frequently denominated⁵ the Gunduck.

BAGNAN, in the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Midnapoor, 25 miles W. of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 1'$.

BAGNEE.—A river of Bhotan, rising to the north of the main range of the Himalayas, about lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $89^{\circ} 31'$, and flowing in a southerly direction through Bhotan for 150 miles, joins the Guddada in lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$; the joint streams finally falling into the Brahmapootra.

BAGNUGGUR.—See **BAKHIRA**.

BAGNUGOUR, in the British district of Goruckpore,

⁴ Kirkpatrick, 166.

⁵ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, II. 9.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpore to Bansee, 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 8'$.

BAGORE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, distant N.E. from Oodeypoor 67 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$. E I C. M. Doc.

BAGROD,¹ in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scudie's family, a town on the route from Saugor to Asseergurh, 39 miles S. W. of former, 245 N.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and is provided with water from wells. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$. E I C. M. Doc.

BAGUL or **BHAGUL.**¹—A small hill state, bounded on the north by Sooket, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east by Bhugee and Dhamee, and an outlying portion of Pateela; on the south-east by Koonear, and on the west by Hindoor, Kuhloor, and Mangul. It is about eighteen miles long from north to south, and ten in breadth from east to west; containing probably a hundred square miles.² The central part is situate about lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$. Its surface has in general considerable elevation, especially in the west, which consists of a mountainous tract, containing the summit of Babadurgarh, 5,233,³ and Bara Devi, 7,003 feet above the sea. The drainage of Bhagul is principally to the southward, in which direction several small streams and torrents flow and discharge themselves into the river Gunbur. A stream, called in the trigonometrical survey the Seer, flows in a north-westerly direction, and discharges itself into the Sutlej. E I C. M. Doc.

Bhagul⁴ comprises twelve pergunnahs or districts, and has a population estimated at 40,000, and an annual revenue computed at 5,000L. sterling; out of which a tribute of 360L. is paid to the British government. This state was, on the expulsion of the Ghoorkas in 1815, restored by the British to the hereditary rajah, subject to the condition of maintaining 100 beegarrees,* of making roads through the district; and in case of war, of joining the British troops with his forces. His armed retainers are about 3,000. E I C. M. Doc.

BAGULKOTA, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Belgaum to Moodgul, 50 miles W. of the latter. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$. E I C. M. Doc.

BAGUR.¹—A hilly tract comprising the eastern part of E I C. M. Doc.

* Men employed to level roads, and perform other like work.

BAG—BAH.

- Guzerat and the western of Malwa, and containing the small states of Banswara and Doongurpoor, and their numerous petty tributaries. It is a very rough country,² consisting of numerous ranges running N. and S, and covered with thick jungle; yet its general elevation is inferior to that of Malwa, though greater than that of Guzerat. The boundaries are probably not very accurately defined; but this tract is laid down in Walker's Map of Western India as lying between lat. 23° 10'—24° 10', long. 73° 45'—74° 58'.
- BAGURPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 23 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country open, flat, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 54', long. 78° 29'.
- BAH**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, giving with Pinnahut name to the pergunnah of Bah Pinnahut. It is situate three or four miles from the right bank of the Jumna, 40 miles S.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 52', long. 78° 40'.
- BAHA**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 16 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 5', long. 77° 53'.
- BAHADERPOOR**, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Dhuboi to Mow, six miles N.E. of former, 150 W. of latter. Lat. 22° 9', long. 73° 31'.
- BAHADERPOOR**,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 1½ miles N.W. of Mirzapoor, or, higher up the stream, 73½² N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 912 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 22'.
- BAHADERPOOR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Alwur, and 11½ miles N.E. of the latter. Supplies may be procured here, and water is plentiful. The road to the north, or towards Delhi, lies through the Kishengurh Pass, and is bad; to the south-west it is rather good. Lat. 27° 40', long. 76° 48'.
- BAHADERPOOR**.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or

² Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa. Mem. on Central India, l. 18, ll. 479.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

E.L.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay Gibson, Sketch of Province of Guzerat.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 168.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAH.

territory of the Guicowar, distant S E. from Baroda 20 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long $73^{\circ} 30'$.

BAHADOORGANJ,¹ or BAHADOORPOOR, in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town on the route from Ghazeepeer cantonment to that of Goruckpoor. 26² miles N. of the former, 75 S. of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), called in this part of its course the Surjoo; has a bazaar, and supplies and water are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

BAHADOORGANJ, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoorgarh, and 42 miles N E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country open, level, fertile, and well cultivated. Lat $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

BAHADOORGUNJE, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles N.E. from Purneah, 69 miles N W. of Dinajepore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $87^{\circ} 51'$.

E I C Ms. Doc.

BAHADOORGURH¹—A jaghire, or feudal possession, under the political superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the east and south by the British district of Delhi, and on the north and west by that of Rohtuk, and extends from lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$ to $28^{\circ} 49'$, and from long. $76^{\circ} 54'$ to $77^{\circ} 1'$. The length of the estate from north to south is fourteen miles, and its breadth from east to west six miles, containing an area of forty-eight square miles. The population, if assumed at the average of the adjacent state of Rohtuk (300 to the square mile), would amount to 14,400.

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

This jaghire,² though comprehended in the grant made by the British government to the nawaub of Jhujur in 1806, was specified in the schedule thereto annexed as the portion conferred upon Mohummud Ismael Khan, the brother of the nawaub. It now constitutes the sole possession of Bahadur Jung Khan, the present nawaub of Bahadoorgurh; the separate pergunnah of Dadur, which was held by his father on the

² De Cruz, Pol. Rel. 83.

* Hero's market; from Bahadur, "a hero," and Ganj, "market market."

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condition of military service, being retained by the nawaub of Jhujur, who has agreed to furnish the quota of horse for whose maintenance the fief had been bestowed.

² Statistics of Native States.

The nawaub of Bahadoorgurh is a Mahometan. His revenue² amounts to 13,000*l.* per annum, and the military force maintained by him consists of 150 horse and foot.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143

BAHADOORGURH, on the route from Delhi to Hansi, and 18 miles W. of the former, is a considerable walled town, the capital of the jaghire or feudal territory of the same name. Water and supplies are abundant, and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40', long 76° 58'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BAHADOORGURH,¹ in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Hindoor, a fort on a ridge forming the boundary between that state and Bagul. Elevation above the sea 6,233² feet. Lat. 31° 13', long. 76° 56'.

² As Res. xiv 337* —Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BAHADOORPOOR,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a fortified village on the route from Etawah to Gwalior fort, 67 miles² S. W. of former, 17 N. E. of latter. It is of small extent,³ but its defences are lofty, and one of its flanks overhangs the right edge of the Dumar, a small but rapid torrent, undermining the wall, and likely soon to bring it down. Lat. 26° 16', long 78° 23'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 157. ³ Mundy, Sketches, II. 58.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

BAHADOORPOOR, in the British district of Budayon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad, and 33 miles S. W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 29', long. 78° 28'.

BAHAR.—See **BEHAR**.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BAHAR.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 26° 17', long. 80° 52'.

BAHAWULPORE, a state of Western India, is bounded on the north-west for a short distance by Sind, and for the rest of the long frontier in that direction by the Punjab; on the east, south-east, and part of the south, by the British district of Bhutteana and the Rajpoot states of Bikaner and Jessulmere; and on the south-west angle by Sind. It is a long narrow tract, of shape approaching to that of an elongated oval, lying between lat. 27° 41'—30° 25', long. 69° 30'—73° 58'. It is 310 miles in length from north-east to south-

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west; 110 in breadth at the widest part, measured at right angles to the line of its length; and 22,000 square miles in superficial extent; of which, however, only about a sixth part is capable of cultivation, or of supporting any considerable population. This fertile tract, extending along the rivers Ghara and Indus, and having a completely alluvial soil, bears a strong resemblance to Sindh, both in climate and aspect. The remainder, though in many parts exhibiting signs of former cultivation and population, is now, from want of water, irreclaimable desert, either of hard dry clay or of loose shifting sands. The north-western frontier is formed by a river-line, consisting in its successive parts of the Ghara, the Punjoud, and the Indus. The Ghara, constituting the most northern portion, is the great stream of the united waters of the Sutlej and Beas, the confluence of which is at some distance above the northern extremity of this frontier. The Ghara flows in a direction from north-east to south-west, a distance of 200 miles, to its confluence with the Chenab; after which, the united stream is called the Punjoud, which forms the frontier of Bahawulpore until its confluence with the Indus at Mittunkote, a distance of fifty miles. The Indus is then the boundary for fifty miles until it flows southward into Sindh. This perfects a continuous river-line of 300 miles in length, and, allowing for sinuosity, about 350.

Bahawulpore is a remarkably level country, there being no considerable eminence within its limits, as the occasional sand-hills, seldom exceeding fifty or sixty feet in height, cannot be considered exceptions¹. The cultivable part extends along the river-line for a distance of about ten miles in breadth, from the left or eastern bank. In the sandy parts of the desert beyond this strip of fertility, both men and beasts, leaving the beaten path, sink as if in loose snow. Here, too, the sand is raised into ever-changing hills by the force of the winds sweeping over it.² In those parts of the desert which have a hard level soil of clay, a few stunted mimosas, acacias, and other shrubs are produced, together with rue, various bitter and aromatic plants, and occasionally tufts of grass. The mirage or surraub, that strange illusive vision of lakes or sheets of water, mocking the sufferings of the wretched traveller over the more parched and scorched portions of desert lands, is here of frequent occur-

¹ Journ. As. Soc. 1837, p. 198—Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej

² Elph. Caubul, Introd. 6.

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rence, and the deceptive effect is rendered complete by the reflection of men and animals passing along the plain, as if from the surface of an unrippled pool. Illusive appearances of battlements and turrets have also been witnessed. Much of the soil of the desert appears to be alluvial: there are numerous traces of streams having formerly passed over it,³ and still, where irrigation is at all practicable, fertility in the clayey tracts follows; but the rains are scanty, the wells few, and generally 100 feet deep, or more.

³ Masson, *Bal Afg. Pand.* i. 10.

The transition from the desert to the cultivated tract is very abrupt and striking.⁴ In the course of half a mile, or less, the country changes from a howling wilderness to a scene where thick and verdant groves, green fields, and luxuriant crops delight the eye, and offer supplies for all the wants of man. In this fine tract, if water cannot be distributed by means of canals, it is found everywhere at a little depth, and raised in abundant quantities by the Persian wheel. But by far the greater part of the water required for irrigation is obtained from the river, and conducted to the crops by innumerable artificial channels. In the season of inundation, the surface is, for a great extent, completely flooded, the banks being in general low. The Ghara⁵ is here a sluggish, muddy stream, and as the soil along its banks is a rich alluvial and tenacious mud, the moisture of the inundation is long retained. This circumstance, while conducive to the most luxuriant fertility, has a very unfavourable effect on the health of the inhabitants. The water also of the wells is impure and rather nauseous, having a taste as if decayed vegetable matter were steeped in it. From these causes result intermittents and disordered state of the bowels, producing inflammation, passing into induration of the abdominal viscera, and terminating in incurable dropsy. In the hot weather, dysentery or influenza is universal, no one escaping at least one attack. The chief crops are wheat, rice, and various other grains; indigo, sugar, cotton, opium; together with the finest fruit⁶ (including dates and mangoes, oranges and apples), and a profusion of esculent vegetables. Just before harvest the country exhibits a surface of fine grain and esculents, broken only by groves of fruit trees.

⁴ Mackeson, *ut supra*, 198. Conolly, *Jour to India*, ii. 282.

⁵ Lord, *Medical Mem on the Plains of the Indus*, 68.

⁶ Hough, *Narr of Exp into Afg.* 12.

⁷ Havelock, *War in Afg* i. 110.

The wild animals are tigers⁷ (which, however, though nume

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roos,⁸ are timid, seldom attacking man), wild hogs, various kinds of deer, aquatic fowl, and winged game in great abundance. The domestic animals are camels, very numerous, and fine cows, buffaloes, broad-tailed sheep, and goats, besides vast quantities of the finest poultry. The milch cattle yield great quantities of ghee, or butter; that of the buffalo is most prized; that of the cow holds the next place; after which ranks the produce of the goat and sheep. The flesh of the Buffalo is preferred to any other. Wild fowl are so abundant that a wild goose, it is said, may be purchased for the value of a halfpenny. In few countries are provisions finer, more abundant, or cheaper,⁹ and great quantities are sent to the less-productive tracts eastward.

⁸ Mackeson, ut supra, 180.

⁹ Masson, Bal. Afg. Jour. 1. 21.

The principal exports are cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various sorts of provision; drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. The imports are not considerable, as the country is rich in natural productions, the inhabitants simple in their habits, and having themselves some manufacturing ingenuity. The principal imports are the wares of Britain and Hindostan.

There are three principal routes through the state of Bahawulpore: first, that from east to west, across the desert from Beekanair to the town of Bahawulpore, and across the Indus, forming one of the chief lines of communication from Hindostan to Khorasan; second, that proceeding north-west from Jessulmair to Khanpoor, where it intersects the next-described line, and then crosses the Indus at Mittunkote, so passing westward into Afghanistan; third, that running in a north-easterly direction from Sinde to Bahawulpore, through Khanpoor, and parallel to the river frontier.

The population of Bahawulpore consists chiefly of Jejs of Hindoo descent; of Hindoos of more recent settlement in the country; of Beloochees, and Afghans. The large admixture of the blood of the hardy mountaineers of the west causes the people to differ widely in appearance and constitution from the more eastern Hindoos. They are bulky,¹ strong, dark-complexioned, and harsh-featured, with long hair and beards. The upper classes use the dress and language of Persia. The language of the bulk of the people is a *patou*² of Hindostani, mixed with Pushtoo and Belooche, and is rendered disagreeable to strangers by the nasal drawling tone in which it is

¹ Elph. Introd. 23.

² Leech, Gram. of Punjabee, 117
Mackeson, ut supra, 180.

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uttered. The khan and a great majority of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, but Hindoos are treated with much toleration. The dominant race is that generally known in the country by the name of Daudputrees,³ or sons of David; having been first collected, as is supposed, by David, a man of note, though of the weaver caste, at Shikarpoor, in Sinde,⁴ who, being driven thence, found refuge in the present location of those who bear his name. Bhowl Khan, one of his descendants, founded the capital, and called it after himself, Bahawulpore. The present khan is the lineal descendant of the founder of the race. The annual revenue is about a million and a half of rupees.

The rulers of Bahawulpore were, during the flourishing state of the Durani monarchy, nawaubs, or deputy-governors, for that power. On its dismemberment, consequent on the expulsion of Shah Shoojah, the nawaub of that time, without a struggle, became independent, and assumed the title of khan. On the rise of Runjeet Singh, the late ruler Mahomed Bhowl Khan, in alarm for his own safety, tendered his allegiance to the British, and solicited their protection. It being the policy of the British government to make the Sutlej the boundary of Runjeet Singh's dominions, the khan's request was complied with as regarded his Cis-Sutlej territories. In 1838, upon the proposed restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool it became expedient to fix the future relations of the nawab both with respect to the British and the restored king; and a treaty was accordingly concluded, by the terms of which Bahawulpore was released from allegiance to Cabool, and placed under the protection of the British government. The khan invariably acted as the steady friend of the British, and the support given by him to their troops in the wars in Sinde and Afghanistan was rewarded in February, 1843, by the annexation to his territories of a portion of the northern part of Sinde, including Subzulcote⁶ and the fertile district of Bhoon Bara. At the commencement of the Mooltan rebellion, 1848, the khan volunteered to the British government the services of the whole of his military force. At the latter end of May, his troops, amounting to about 9,000 horse and so crossed the Sutlej, and effecting a junction with Capt. Edward and General Courtlandt, sustained an attack at the village

³ Leech, Report on Sindh Army, 80-82

⁴ Masson, i. 38.
⁵ Journ. As. Soc. 1838, p. 27—
Mohun Lal, Orig. of Daud Putrees.

Corresp. relative to Sinde, 507.

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Kineyree from the army of Moolraj, amounting to 8,000 men with ten guns, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter. For this service the khan, in addition to the reimbursement of his military expenditure, received a pension for life of 10,000*l.* per annum.⁶ In 1844 the nawaub readily ceded a strip of land on the Sutlej which was essential to the British for the continuance of a frontier customs-line to that river. Bhowl Khan died in 1852, and his eldest son Hajee Khan having been disinherited and imprisoned, the vacant throne fell to a younger son, Sadik Khan. Hajee subsequently escaped from prison, and being joined by many of the chiefs and people, and ultimately by the troops, succeeded in possessing himself of the country, and of the person of his brother. No part was taken in the contest by the British government. Upon its termination in favour of Hajee, they recognised the title of the candidate who, it appeared, was most acceptable to the population, and interfered no further than to obtain for the deposed nawaub a fitting allowance, with permission to reside within the British dominions.⁷

⁶ Edwards, Year in the Punjab, 730.

⁷ India Pol. Disp. 6 July, 1863.

The regular troops consist of several regiments of infantry, each containing 850 men, and having six field-pieces; the latter are worked by 400 artillery-men.⁸ Besides this and the irregular infantry, 3,000 irregular horsemen are retained, making a total of 13,000 men; but in a popular cause the ruler could draw out the whole of the armed men of the country, probably 20,000. The Jets alone are reputed to amount to 12,000. The total population of Bahawulpore has been rated at 600,000, but this estimate probably errs in excess. The principal towns are Bahawulpore the capital, Ahmedpoor, Ouch, and Khanpoor.

⁸ Masson, Bul. Alg. Panj. i 26.

BAHAWULPORE,¹ the capital of the state of the same name, is situate on a branch of the Ghara, about two miles from the main stream, and fifty miles above its confluence with the Chenaub. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall of mud, which is about four miles in circuit; but part of the inclosed space is occupied by groves of trees. The houses are built, some of burnt, some of sun-dried bricks, but they are in general mean. The residence of the khan, like the rest, is in a very plain style of architecture.² Bahawulpore is celebrated for the manufacture of loongees, for scarfs and turbans,

¹ Leech, Commercial Information on Bahawulpore, 60

² Mahan Lal, Trade of Bhowlp. 71
Elph Acc. of Caubul, Introd. 26.
Havelock, i 109.

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made by Hindoo weavers, who are numerous here. There are also manufactures of chintzes and other-cottons. Its commerce is considerable, the town being situate on the junction of three routes, from the east, south-east, and south. The Hindoo merchants,³ who are very enterprising, send wares to Central Asia, and even as far as Astrakhan. The country about Bahawalpore is remarkably fertile, producing in great abundance grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and butter; and abundance of mangoes, oranges, apples, and other fruits in perfection. Population about 20,000.⁴ A good road has been recently constructed from this town through the territory of Bilaneer to Sirsu, in Bhutteana.⁵ Lat. 29° 24', long. 71° 47'.

³ *Shimes' Bokh.*
ii. 203.
Masson, *Bal Afg.*
Panj.

⁴ Hough, *Narr.*
Exp. into *Afg.* 12.
Atkinson, *Exp.*
into *Afg.*

⁵ *India Pol. Disp.*
26 March, 1851

¹ *Tours in Hima-*
laya, 251.

BAHILLI, in the native state of Bussahir, a mountain-ridge proceeding in a north-westerly direction to the left bank of the Sutlej from Moral-ke-kanda, a lofty range stretching south-westward from the Himalaya. On the summit is situate a fort, which, at the time of Fraser's visit,¹ was a square redoubt, surrounded by an excellent stockade. It was neatly built, and consisted of one square building inclosing another. The interior serves for a magazine, the outer as a residence for the troops. Its supply of water was stored in rude cisterns, made of hollowed trees, as there was no spring within the ramparts. It was loopholed all round for musketry, but must presently fall before artillery. Below it, but at a great depth, runs the Nowgurreekhola, a considerable stream, flowing from the east, and falling into the Sutlej on the left side. The descent from the fort to the Sutlej is fully three miles, and, according to Fraser, "very little of it, if any, could be at an angle of less than forty-five degrees." Though this statement is doubtless an exaggeration, as it would assign to the fort an elevation of more than two miles above the Sutlej, or more than 13,000 feet above the sea, the real amount must be very considerable, and probably not less than 7,000 feet. Lat. 31° 22', long. 77° 42'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHMEIR, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town 92 miles E. from Surat, 40 miles N.W. of Malhgaum. Lat. 21° 4', long. 74° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHMINGAWN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 240 miles. Lat. 29° 7', long. 81° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHNSDI, in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieute-

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nant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town six miles S.W. of the right bank of the river Ghogra, 47 N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long $84^{\circ} 12'$

BAHR.¹—A village in the petty hill state of Beja, at the base of the range of hills bounding the Pinjor Dun on the north-east, and consisting in this part of slate, clay, sandstone, and trap. It is situate on the route from Pinjor to Subathu, and six or eight miles north of the former place. When visited by Lloyd, in 1822, it was a small hamlet, with one shop and a storehouse. It is now, however, more considerable, being the station where, in the road from the plains to Subathu, Simla, and Kotgurh, wheeled carriages, tents, and similar bulky articles are deposited, previously to resuming the journey with the aid of jampans, or mountain-sedans. The ascent to Bahr from Pinjor commences about three miles from the former place, and is very gradual and by a good road. From Bahr, in the direction of Subathu; there is an excellent road, originally made for military purposes. It is impracticable, however, for beasts of burthen loaded as in the plains; yet even camels, which are those best suited for hill-service, can proceed as far as Subathu² with half-loads. Bahr is supplied with water by means of a small artificial channel cut from a mountain-stream. Elevation above the sea 2,500 feet.* Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,060 miles.³ Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long 77°

BAHREH—See **BARA RIVER**.

BAHUL, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Beekaneer to Hanser, 40 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

BAICULL,¹ † in South Canara, within the territories subject to the presidency of Madras, a town and fort, the latter situate²

* This elevation, stated by Lloyd,¹ is probably greater than the true one, as Garden² states the ascent to Bahr from Pinjor, only eight miles distant, as "very gradual," and Pinjor is situate in the low Dún which bears its name, and probably little above the plain of Sirhind, where Munimajra, at the base of the first or most southern of the Sub-Himalayan ranges, has an elevation of only 1,200 feet.³ The statement of 3,910 feet as the elevation of Munimajra by Hodgson and Herbert,⁴ appears to be an error, probably typographical.

† Beaul of Buchanan.

Bengal and Agra. Guido, 1841, vol. II. part I. 855.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 1045.—Jameson, Geology of Country between Bihar and Simla. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, I. 130.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 221, 222.

³ Id. ib.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ² Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, Canara, III. 12.

¹ Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, I. 130. ² Ut supra, 221.

³ As Res. xv. 479.—Gerard on Climate of Subathu

⁴ As. Res. xiv. 334*.—Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

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on a high point projecting southwards into the sea. The town, which stands to the northward of the fort, is very small and irregularly built. The tract within which this place is situate, is supposed at the remotest period of its history to have formed part of the realm ruled by the Cadumba dynasty, which was overthrown,³ it has been conjectured, in the second century of the Christian era. It subsequently became part of the great realm of Vijayanagar, on the destruction of which by the Mus- sulman confederacy at the battle of Telikot,⁴ in 1565, it was seized by the rajah of Bednor. On the conquest of that state by Hyder Ali, in 1763, it fell to that adventurer, and on the overthrow of his son Tippoo, in 1799, was incorporated with the dominions of the East-India Company. The town of Bacull is distant S E. from Mangalore 37 miles; S.E. from Bom- bay 480; W. from Bangalore, 177; W. from Madras 358. Lat. 12° 24', long. 75° 6'.

³ Walk., Histori- cal Sketches, i. 12.

⁴ Perishta, iii. 127, 130.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAIJNATH.—A town of the Punjab, in the native state of Mundi, one of the hill states north of the Sutlej, distant N.W. from Mundi 29 miles. Lat. 32°, long. 76° 43'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAILA.—A town in the native state of Berar, of the domi- nions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Berar 25 miles. Lat. 20° 48', long. 79° 5'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAILA,¹ or **BYLA,** in the British district of Jaunsar, a village on a high mountain close to the left bank of the Tons. Here was a secondary station during the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 6,318 feet.² Lat. 30° 45', long. 77° 47'.

¹ As Res siv 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon Surv. of Himalaya.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAILAMAN.—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, situate on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Midnapoor 85 miles. Lat. 22° 29', long. 86° 4'.

BAILEY ISLAND.—One of the group of islands forming the Mergui archipelago, off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. 12° 0', long. 97° 50'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAILGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, or the dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 91 miles. Lat. 21° 58', long. 80° 16'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAIMLEY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Sholapoor 40 miles. Lat. 18° 9', long. 76° 16'.

BAING, a river of the Tavoy district of the Tenasserim

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provinces, rises in lat. $13^{\circ} 27'$, long. $98^{\circ} 51'$, and flowing in a northerly direction for sixty-five miles, falls into the river Te-nasserim in lat. $14^{\circ} 14'$, long. $98^{\circ} 35'$.

BAINPORE, in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, a town 29 miles N.W. from Midnapore, 46 miles S of Bancoora. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. 87° .

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAINROH,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansi² to Locdiana, and 45 miles S. of the latter town. The road in this part of the route is firm, but narrow and winding, being confined by cultivation and inclosures. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,067³ miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 199.

³ Id. ib.

BAINSWARA, an extensive district of the native state of Oude, is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the district of Lucknow; on the south-east by the districts of Sultanpoor, Salon, and Ahladganj; on the south-west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts Allahabad, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, and Furrukhabad. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ — $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$ — $81^{\circ} 35'$, and is about seventy-five miles in length from east to west, and fifty-eight in breadth. It contains the following pergunnahs or subdivisions:— 1. Ranjit Purua; 2. Harha; 3. Ateha; 4. Mauhranwa; 5. Kumranwa; 6. Dauidia-khera; 7. Hasrganj; 8. Majranow; 9. Haidargarh; 10. Rae Bareli; 11. Dabagan; 12. Sarendi; 13. Bardar.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAINTGUR, in the British district of Hijellee, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Russoolpoor, 43 miles S.E. of Midnapore. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $87^{\circ} 47'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIRAT,¹ in the British district of Jaunser, North-Western Provinces, a fort on a summit of the range between the Tons and Jumna, and near the right bank of the latter river. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. The formation of the rock is of clay-slate veined with quartz. Elevation above the sea 7,599 feet.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. 78° .

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² An. Res. xiv. 322
—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

BAIRCHUE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family, distant E. from Oojein 34 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAIREA or **BYRLAH**,¹ in the British district of Ghazee-poor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles by water S. of Ghazee-poor cantonment, N.W. of Calcutta 607² by water,

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Bengal and Agra Guide 1841, vol. ii. part 1 855

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

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or 78½ taking the Souderbund channel. Lat. 25° 29', long. 83° 32'.

E I C. Ms. Doc. **BAIRKAIRA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the river Nerbudda, 39 miles W. of Jubbulpoor. Lat. 23° 6', long. 79° 26'.

E I C. Ms. Doc. **BAIROOR**.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Hyderabad 71 miles. Lat. 16° 46', long. 79° 26'.

E I C. Ms. Doc. **BAIRSEAH**.¹—A district in Central India, bounded on the north, north-east, and east by Scindia's territory; on the south by Bhopal, and on the west by Omutwarra. It extends from lat. 23° 26' to 23° 52', and from long. 77° 10' to 77° 40', and has an area of 450 square miles. It was formerly a dependency of Dhar, but overrun by the Pindarries previously to the dispersion of those plunderers by the British government under the administration of the marquis of Hastings. At the termination of the war it was ostensibly restored to Dhar by the treaty of 1819,² but was to remain in the possession of the British for a term of five years, for the purpose of liquidating a loan; after which period it was stult to continue under the management of the British government, which was thenceforward to account to the Dhar state for the revenue and produce of the district. This arrangement was probably suggested by the remoteness of Bairseah from the territory of Dhar and the seat of its government. In 1821 the district was

² Treaties, Calcutta, 1816, i. 626.

³ *Ibid.* 628.

⁴ E I C. Ms. Doc.

⁵ India Pol. Disp. 10 Jan. 1838.

⁶ *Id.* 4 Aug. 1841.

⁷ *Id.* 13 Feb. 1850.

⁸ Memoir of Central India, ii. 482.

⁹ E I C. Ms. Doc.

¹⁰ E I C. Ms. Doc.

¹¹ Malcolm, Mem.

¹² of Central India,

¹³ ii. 482.

¹⁴ E I C. Ms. Doc.

ceded³ to the British government on condition of the annual payment of a lac of rupees; but the bargain being found a losing one, the state of Dhar was pressed upon to take it back.⁴ This step was not approved⁵ by the home authorities, who expressed an opinion that Dhar had not been liberally dealt with. In consequence, the former relations were reverted to, and Bairseah is now a British possession, subject to the payment above mentioned.⁶ The face of the country, at the time of Sir John Malcolm,⁷ was represented as very unpromising; and more recent accounts⁸ do not seem to indicate much improvement.

BAIRSEAH.—A town in Malwa, the chief place of the British district of the same name. Lat. 23° 37', long. 77° 27'.

BAITMUNGALUM—A town in the native state of

BAI—BAJ.

Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. 13°, long. 78° 16'.

BAITOO or BEITOO,¹ in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Nagpore to Mhow, 112 miles² N.W. of former, 185 S.E. of latter. It is situate on the small river Machnâ,³ a tributary of the Towa; and in a pleasant valley at the south base of the Satpoota range. There is a fort here. The pergunnah of Baitool contains seams of coal,⁴ but of no very good quality. The river Taptee rises about twenty miles S.E. of the town, and taking a direction west, falls into the Indian Ocean. The population⁵ of the pergunnah, by the last returns, was 53,441. The Hindoos greatly predominate; being, agricultural, 49,364; non-agricultural, 42,220: total 91,593, while those of all other denominations amount only to 1,848. The town of Baitool, originally under the dominion of the Goond rajah of Kherla, appears to have been subjugated⁶ about a century ago by the Bhonsla rajah of Nagpore or Berar; and in 1818 was, with the rest of Saugor and Nerbudda territory, ceded⁷ to the British government. Distant S.E. from Saugor 150 miles; S. from Agra 370; S.W. from Allahabad 356; W. from Calcutta 677; N.E. from Bombay 390. Lat. 21° 50', long. 77° 58'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 64, 66.

³ Journ As Soc Beng 1834, p. 71 — Finnis, Geol of Country between Hoshungabad and Nagpore

⁴ Journ As Soc Beng 1833, p. 435.

⁵ Statistics of N.W. Prov. 178.

⁶ Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 106.

⁷ Treaties with Native Powers, 608.

BAJAROW or BUGRE,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a large village² with a fort built on a rock, 50 miles S.E. of the city of Jeypoor. Lat. 26° 25', long. 76° 27'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Thorne, Mem. of War in India, 343.

BAJEE,¹ in Bussanur, a ruined fort on a summit of a ridge stretching north-eastward from the peak of Whartoo to the outer Himalaya. It, notwithstanding the elevation of its site, is commanded on all sides, and consequently is unimportant in a military point of view. Elevation above the sea 9,105 feet². Lat. 31° 15', long. 77° 37'.

¹ E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

² Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, 1, 208.

BAJETPORE, in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town 16 miles N.E. of Dacca, and 75 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 12', long. 90° 56'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAJPOOR, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town on the right bank of the river Taptee, distance from the city of Surat, N.E., 60 miles. Lat. 21° 22', long. 73° 48'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAJ—BAK.

- BAJUNI**, in the hill state of Hindoor, a village on the route from Subathu to Bilaspore, and 22 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the Gamrara river, at the eastern base of the ridge of Malown; the fortress of which is built on the summit, 2,000 feet above it. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.
- BAKAH**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Napore, distant E. from Nagpore 104 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.
- BAKHIRA**, or **BAGNUGGUR**,¹ in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the western bank of the Bukra lake. Buchanan,² describing its condition nearly fifty years ago, states, "Bakhira contains 250 houses, surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, still very inaccessible, although not in repair." Allowing six persons to each house, the population may be estimated at 1,500 persons. It has a market. Distance N.W. from Goruckpoor cantonment 19 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 4'$.
- BAKHIRA JHIL**, or **BUDANCH TAL**,¹ in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, so called from the small town of Bakhira, situate on its western bank, is thus described by Buchanan.² "It is certainly the finest piece of fresh water that I have seen in India, but it will not bear a comparison in beauty with European lakes; for, being fed chiefly by the rains, it suffers a great diminution in the dry season; and although a large space is always free from weeds, the water becomes very dirty and rather offensive, from the immense flocks of aquatic birds by which it is covered in winter. The whole, in December (dry season), may be about seven miles long and three broad; but a large part, on the north side especially, is shallow, and covered by reeds and other aquatic plants, through which a canoe can pass only in certain narrow crooked lanes, as it were. Towards Bakhira, however, there is a very large space so deep that few weeds reach the surface; and the plantations on the bank are uncommonly fine and numerous, so that the appearance from thence is very beautiful, and is enlivened by numerous fishing-canoes and vast flocks of various water-fowl." He adds, that though generally known to Europeans

BAK--BAL.

by the name of Bakhira Jhil, the natives generally call it Barachi; and a nawaub of Oude, accustomed to hunt on its bank, called it Moti Jhil,* or "Pearl of Lakes." Distant 13 miles N.W. of the cantonment of Goruckpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

BAKRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant N.W. from Joudpore 73 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKROO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 83 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKUH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or possessions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKUL, or PAKUL,¹ in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate at the eastern base of a low rocky range of hills, partly of sandstone,² partly of quartzose³ formation. Distance S. from Delhi 20 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Transacts of
Geo. Soc 2nd ser.
148, 144—Fraser,
Journey from
Delhi to Bombay.
3 Jacquemont, vl.
337.

BALA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant E from Joudpore 35 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALABET.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant N.W. from Saugor 40 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAGHAT DISTRICTS.—This name designates a large tract of elevated country in the south of India, extending from the rivers Toombuddra and Krishna in the north, to the extremity of Mysore in the opposite direction. The area, excluding that part which forms the state of Mysore, is 28,669 square miles. A large portion of this country is fertile; but from the misgovernment and oppression prevailing under native rule, and the contests of petty chieftains for dominion, the inhabitants were subjected to intolerable suffering, which, after the establishment of a better system, was prolonged by severe droughts occurring in the earlier years of the present century. Since then the country has improved, and cultivation has been extended. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The name Balaghat implies "above the ghauts," as Payen-gat indicates "below the ghauts." The district formed part of the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Byyanagar, or Carnata. It

* From Moti, "pearl," and Jhil, "lake."

BAJ—BAK.

- F** Von Hugel, *Kaschmir*, t. 39. **BAJUNI**, in the hill state of Hindoor, a village on the route from Subathu to Bilaspore, and 22 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the Gamrara river, at the eastern base of the ridge of Malown; the fortress of which is built on the summit, 2,000 feet above it. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BAKAH**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Napore, distant E. from Nagpore 10½ miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.
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BAK--BAL.

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Geo. Soc. 2nd ser.
148, 144—Fraser,
Journey from
Delhi to Bombay.
² Jacquemont, vl.
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BAL.

was conquered by the Mahomedans, and upon the fall of the Mogul empire was split into various states, more or less powerful and independent; some of them originating in the claims of official rank, some in local possession, and others in undisputed usurpation. The notorious Hyder Ali conquered, but did not tranquillize the country; the petty chiefs, called poligars, continuing to disturb it; these men, while exacting from the cultivators all that they could, being engaged in constant struggles with the government, to evade or withhold any payment on their own part. Hyder was succeeded by his son Tippoo Sultan, whose headstrong perverseness led him into hostilities with the British, which subjected him in the first instance to the deprivation of half his dominions, and ultimately to the loss of the whole. On his defeat and death, the country was partitioned. The chief of Kurnool was permitted to retain his patrimony, which was of ancient tenure. The remainder was shared among the rajah of Mysore (restored by the conquerors), the British, and the Nizam; but the whole is now either nominally or actually British. In 1800 the Nizam ceded his portion in commutation of subsidy. In 1841, the nawab of Kurnool, by misconduct, incurred the penalty of forfeiture; and Mysore, though not formally British territory, has long been under British management. Excluding Mysore, the country is divided into three districts, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Under the above heads more detailed information will be found.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAGUTCH, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Mougheer to Hajepoor, 50 miles W. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAHARA,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village with a fort, on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 78 miles W. of former,² 150 E. of latter. It is situated close to a pass through a chain of rocky hills* running north and south. At the close of the last century the fort was bombarded,³ and partially demolished by Duboigne, the general of Scindia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.

Heber, Narr of Journ. i. 626.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 160.

³ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 336.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, dis-

* According to Heber, of granite.

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tant S.E. from Beekaneer 51 miles. Lat. 27° 19', long. 73° 44'.

BALANA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a town in the desert, 35 miles N.E. of the city of Jessulmer. Lat. 27° 13', long. 71° 29'. Boiteau, *Tour in Rajwars*, 32, 187.

BALAONEE, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town 45 miles S.E. from Sattara, 29 miles N.W. of Meeruj. Lat. 17° 11', long. 74° 32'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Hyderabad four miles. Lat. 17° 18', long. 78° 33'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALARAMPOOR.—See **BULRAMPOOR**.

BALASINOREL.—A petty native state or jaghire in the province of Guzerat politically connected with the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Myhee Caunta; on the south-east by the Rewa Caunta; on the south-west and west by the British district of Kaira. It extends from lat. 22° 53' to 23° 17', and from long. 73° 17' to 73° 40', and contains an area of about 258 square miles. The jaghire is held by a Mussulman nawaub,¹ a scion of the powerful family of Babi. Joonaghur, in the peninsula of Kattywar, and Theraud, in Guzerat, are in the possession of other branches of the same family. The nawaub of Balasinore has an income of 4,154*l.*, out of which he pays annually a tribute of 1,000*l.* to the British government. The population is about 19,000.² The jaghire was originally a grant from the government of Delhi, but in 1768 it became tributary to the Peishwa, by whose fall, in 1818, the claim passed to the British government. The estate was some years ago placed under attachment,³ in consequence of the murder of a state creditor, whose debt had been guaranteed by the British government, and was retained under British management pending the minority of the rajah, but restored to him in a flourishing condition in the year 1846, upon his attaining the age of nineteen.⁴ The nawaub maintains a small military force, consisting of fifty peons and eight horsemen, who are employed indiscriminately in revenue, police, and miscellaneous duties.

BALASINORE.—A town the chief place of the petty state bearing the same name. It lies on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and supplies and water are abundant. It

¹ Clunes, *Appendix to Itinerary of Western India*, 46.

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc. *Statistics of Native States*.

³ *Political Disp.*, to Bombay, dated 13 Oct. 1841.

⁴ *Id.*, 30 March, 1847.

BAL.

is surrounded by a wall, and is rather a thriving place. Distant from Neemuch, S.W., 147 miles; from Baroda, N., 49; from Ahmedabad, E., 49; from Mhow, W., 160; from Bombay, N., 280. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As. Res. xv
101—Stirling, on
Orissa Proper.
³ Horsburgh,
East-India Di-
rectory, 1 612.

⁴ S. Res. ut
supra.

⁵ India Pol. Disp.
2 July, 1845
Id. 20 Mar., 1846.
Bengal Judicial
Disp. 21 March,
1849.

⁶ Horsburgh, ut
supra.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BALASORE,¹ in the British district of Cuttack, within the presidency of Bengal, a town situate near the Boorahbullung, a small river² falling into the Bay of Bengal a short distance to the eastward. The sea rises on the bar³ from twelve to fifteen feet in common spring tides, but there is not more than a depth of two or three feet on the bar at low water in the dry season. Balasore is provided with dry docks, to which vessels can be floated during the spring tides.⁴ It is frequented chiefly by vessels from the Maldives, and by craft engaged in taking rice and salt to Calcutta. The situation of the town is unfavourable, being on a low dreary plain, deformed by numerous unsightly ridges and sandhills. The trade of the place was formerly extensive and important, but is now much decayed. The Portuguese and Dutch, in the early period of European intercourse, held possessions here, and a factory belonging to the Danes, with adjoining lands, was ceded to the British government in 1846 for a pecuniary consideration.⁵ As large ships cannot enter the river, they must be anchored in Balasore Roads, where they are in some degree sheltered, and may lie over good holding-ground five or six miles off shore. Balasore Roads⁶ form an extensive bay, which stretches from Point Palmyras to the south-westernmost banks at the mouths of the Hooghly. This town is the locality of the civil establishment of the northern division of Cuttack. Distance from Madras, N.E., 730 miles; Cuttack, N.E., 100; Nagpore, E., 507; Calcutta, S.W., 116. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. 87° .

BALBEEGA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Shergotty, 15 miles E. of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 8'$.

BALCHA, a pass on the frontier separating Gurwal from Bussahir, lies over a crest of the ridge dividing the valleys of the rivers Tons and Pabur. This ridge is covered with lofty and dense forests, abounding in the celebrated deodar, considered identical with the cedar of Lebanon. Elevation of the pass above the sea 8,898 feet.¹ Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° .

¹ Jacquemont,
Voyage, iv. 145.

BALCHORAH.—See BALZORAH.

BAL.

BALCONDAAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, E I C. Ms. Doc. or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

BALDHI, in Thibet, a town on the northern shore of the great lake of Yarbrough Yqumtso, distant N. from Durrung 191 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $91^{\circ} 14'$.

BALDOOM CHITTY, in the British district of Chota Nagpore, presidency of Bengal, a town 95 miles E. from Sirgoojah, and 63 miles S.E. of Palamow. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 37'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALEHBA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant W. from Joudpore 139 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. 71° . E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALIBANG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 120 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BAILING, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the river Dhoul, in the Bhotia subdivision of Dharma, on the route from Askot to south-western Thibet by the Noe ~~25~~, 25 miles S. of Noe; 33 N.E. of Askot. Elevation above the sea 11,000 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$. E I C. MS. Doc.

BALIYA,¹ in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude, a town 87 miles S E. of Lucknow, 22 S. of Sultanpore cantonment, 45 N. of Allahabad. It is situate in an extensive jungle, seven miles north of the left bank of the river Sai. Butter² estimates the population at 6,000, all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$. ² Topography of Oudh, 116. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALKISSEN, in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, a town 11 miles N. from Burdwan, and 27 miles W. of Nuddya. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 56'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAIRAI I'ROOG—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 100 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAMGARH.—See **BULUBGURH**.

BALLAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Bangalore 23 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

BALLAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Serungapatam 99 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

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¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLAPOOR**,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Cheetapoor to Sekrora, 30 miles² S.E. of the former, 50 N.W. of the latter, 35 N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 22', long. 81° 6'.

BALLARY—See **BELLARY**.

BALLASAR.—See **ATTREE**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLAVEDDER**.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 152 miles. Lat. 14° 27', long. 75° 52'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLEABERA**, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town situate to the south of the route from Midnapore to Sambulpore, 27 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 16', long. 85° 31'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLIAPUDUR**, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Mahanuddy, 24 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 27', long. 86° 19'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLIAREE**, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sinde, a town on the northern boundary of the great western Runn of Cutch, 108 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 21', long. 69° 46'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALLPOOR**,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Sekrora to that of Sultanpore, seven² miles S.E. of the former, 76 N.W. of the latter, 50 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 3', long. 81° 45'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALMER**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town of about six hundred houses,² built principally of stone, with a small fort occupying the summit of a conical hill three hundred feet high, at the foot of which is the town. It was some time since a military station, and a cattle-establishment was maintained here by the British government.³ Distant S.W. from Joudpore 119 miles. Lat. 25° 47', long. 75° 22'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BALOAMODRUM**, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 31 miles W. from Dindigul, 54 miles N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 25', long. 77° 34'.

¹ Bollenau, Rajasthan, 117, 218. **BALOTRA**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town on the route from Balmer to the city of Joudpore, and 62 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Loonee, and on the high road from Joudpore to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the western extremity of Guzerat. There is, consequently, a great thoroughfare of

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pilgrims and other devotees, and of those requisite to minister to their wants; so that the bazaar is crowded with passengers, and filled with goods of various kinds. The dyeing and printing of calicoes is carried to some extent, and employs seventy or eighty small establishments; and embroidered velvet shoes are made in large quantities. The turnery in ivory and wood is remarkably neat. The inhabitants have 2,000 camels,² employed principally in carrying to market the salt made at the neighbouring saline lake of Puchbudra. The surrounding country is fertile, having water everywhere at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface, besides that derived from the river Loonee, which in the rainy season has extensive inundations. The town is supplied with good water from 125 wells, lined with masonry. The population consists of 6,750 Hindoos and 525 Mussulmans.³ Lat. 25° 52', long. 72° 21'.

² Boileau, ut supra, 225.

³ Id 225.

BALOUN.—A river rising in lat 26° 41', long. 86° 22', in the Tera or marshy lands at the base of the Sub-Himalaya range. At the distance of eight miles from its source, it flows over the northern boundary of the British district of Turbot, and holding a course southerly for sixty miles, falls into the Gogaree in lat. 25° 50', long. 86° 16'.

BALOWAL, in the Sungurb district of the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town 60 miles N. of Dera Ghazee Khan, 70 miles S.W. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 30° 53', long. 70° 31'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALUMBA, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the north-eastern quarter of the district of Hallar, and eight miles from the coast of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 139 miles; Baroda, W., 180. Lat. 22° 42', long. 73° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALUNG.—A town of Bonei, one of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant N.E. from Sambulpoor 50 miles. Lat. 21° 42', long. 84° 46'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALWA --See BAUTWA.

BALZORA, or **BALCHORAH**, in the kingdom of Oude, a fort and trading station in the sequestered and ill-explored tract near the northern frontier, towards Nepal. It is situated

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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in a low swampy island, formed by the great river* of Nepal, which a short distance above the fort divides into two branches, discharging themselves about thirty miles lower down, or farther south, into the Ghoghra. The fort is about ten miles south of the first mountain-range forming the southern boundary of Nepal, and the river is described as rushing down the steep brow with vast violence² and roaring, and in time of inundation hurrying along uprooted trees and large stones. For two months every summer a mart is held at Balzora, the mountaineers bringing their native products to exchange for the wares of the plains. Distant N. from Lucknow 120 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$ long. $81^{\circ} 12'$

² Tieffenthaler, l. 203.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

² As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 337*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 266.

¹ Survey of Eastern India, ii. 290.

² Beschreibung von Hindustan, l. 208.

BAMANVALI,¹ or **BUNYAWALA**.—A village, with a Hindoo temple, in the British district of Dehra Doon. Here was one of the stations for the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,220 feet.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BAMBHOLA,¹ or **LOMBOLA**, in the native state of Kishengurh, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 105 miles² S.W. of former, 28 N.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and water is abundant. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$

BAMBHORA, or **BHANIBORA**, in Bussahir, a fort in the district of Coochura, on a lofty summit rising about two miles north of the right bank of the Pabur. Elevation above the sea 9,844 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

BAMINGOLAKI, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town 30 miles S.W. from Dinajepore, 15 miles N.E. of Maldah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

BAMNEE—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Jaulnah 49 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

BAMO MYO, in Burmah, a town situated on the left or eastern bank of the Irawaddy river, 174 miles N.E. of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. 97° .

BAMOULLI, or **BAMBOLEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Alwar, a village on the route from Mntra to the town of

* Conjectured by Buchanan to be the Setiganga,¹ or White River; and called by Tieffenthaler² the Renar.

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Alwur, and 12 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

BAMOURI, or BUMBOUREE,¹ in the British district of Pilibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a police and trading-station on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and 42 miles south of the latter. It is situated near the right bank of the Goula, or Bullea, which here passes from the mountains to the plain by an extensive ravine described by Heber² as "the gorge of a delightful valley, with woody mountains on either side, and a considerable river running through it, dashing over a rocky bottom with great noise and violence." The road, though a much-frequented channel of communication between the district of Kumaon and the plains, is, according to Heber,³ so difficult as not to be passable for horses accustomed only to the plain; and this unquestionable evidence is corroborated by that of Gardén,⁴ stating the road to be indifferent, and intersected by several small streams. It is consequently viewed rather too favourably in the following passage in Hamilton:⁵ "An excellent road, twelve feet wide, having been constructed with great labour and expense, between Bamori and the fortress of Almora. This road is in some places cut out of the solid rock, in others supported by parapet walls, winding round the face of a hill." Bamouri has an elevation above the sea of upwards of 1,700 feet,⁶ Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

BAMRA.—See **BOMBRA**.

BAMSARU,¹ in Gurwhal, a pass over a mountain proceeding from the cluster of the Jumnotri peaks, separating the Ganges from the Jumna. Its summit enters within the limit of perpetual congelation, as a British party, which crossed it at the end of August, found it then covered with deep snow.² Elevation above the sea 15,447 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

BAMUNGAON.—A town in the native state of Indore, or the possessions of the family of Holkar, distant S.W. from Mhow 41 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

BAMUNGAON—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, distant N.E. from Boondee 33 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

BAMUNHATEE.—A town of Mohurbunge, one of the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal,

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As Res. xvi 141—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

² Journ. in India, i. 471.

³ Ut supra, 475

⁴ Tables of Routes, 50.

⁵ East-India Gazetteer, i. 127.

⁶ As Res. xv. App. ii p. x.—Prinsep's Meteorological Journal.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

² As. Res. xiv. 384*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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under the political superintendence of the government of India. Distant W. from Midnapore 80 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 21.

BAMUNWAS,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusserabad, 102 miles² S. W. of former, 118 N. E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar, and water and supplies, except firewood, are abundant. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

BANAAR, an offset of the Brahmapootra river, leaving the parent stream opposite the town of Jumalpoor, in lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$, long. $90^{\circ} 4'$, and flowing in a southerly direction for 120 miles, to lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $90^{\circ} 31'$, where it falls into the Dulassereé river, about seven miles above its junction with the Megna.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANAGANPILLY, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bellary to Guntoor, 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. $13^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANAIIRA.—A town of Rajpootana in the native state of Oodeypoor, distant N. E. from Oodeypoor 88 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or possessions of the rajah of Naccora, distant N. E. from Nagpore 92 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. As Res xviii part III. 77.—Hardie, Geology of Central India.

² Tod, Travels in Western India, 23.

BANAS¹ (Eastern).—A river of Rajpootana, rising on the western frontier of Mewar, amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravulli range, five miles S. W. of the station or encamping-ground of Saimur,² and in lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$. The word is significant in Sanscrit, and means "Hope of the forest;" having been, according to the local legend, originally the name of a "chaste shepherdess, who, while disporting in the waters of this natural fountain, espied to her horror an intruder gazing on her charms," and praying for aid to the guardian divinity of the place, was metamorphosed into the stream. Holding its course through Mewar, a little north of eastward for 120 miles, it is joined on the right side, and in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$, by the river Beris,⁴ or Beruch,⁵ which rises in the Udaisagar, or lake of Oodeypoor, or at least

³ Tod, ut supra, 24.

⁴ Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, 1 655.

⁵ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, in v. Beruch, 87.

¹ Voyage, vi. 406.

² Journ. in India, II. 57.

* Jacquemont,¹ mistaking this river (Beris) for the Banas, states erroneously that the latter has its source in the lakes of Udaipur. Heber² also mistakes the Beris for the Banas.

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issues from it. As this lake is 2,046 feet⁶ above the sea, and the Beris is little inferior in length to the Banas above the confluence, it may be concluded, on the supposition that the declivities of their respective channels do not vary, that the elevation of the latter is equal to that of the former, or about 2,000 feet above the sea. The route⁷ from Neemuch to Deesa, by Sirohi, ascends to the source along its course. Close to Nathdwara the river finally leaves the Aravulli range for the more depressed country of Mewar. Tod,⁸ who visited it here, found "the stream clear as crystal, and of great depth; the banks low and verdant, and fringed with wood. It was a lovely, lonely spot, and well deserved to be consecrated by legendary tales. In ancient times, ere these valleys were trod by the infidel Tartar, cocoanuts were here presented to the genius of the river, whose arm appeared above the waters to receive them; but ever since some unhallowed hand threw a stone instead of a cocoanut, the arm has been withdrawn." Having received the Beris on the right, and a few miles beyond that confluence the Botaseri on the left, it continues its north-easterly course, receiving on the left, in lat. 25° 57', long. 75° 35', the river of Ajmer, and subsequently several torrents flowing from the territory of Jeypore in the rainy season. At the town of Tour, in lat. 26° 12', long. 75° 55', and about 235 miles from its source, its direction changes, first to south-east, and sweeping round the hills in which are situate the stronghold of Runmber,⁹ it falls into the Chumbul on the right side, and in lat. 25° 54', long. 76° 50', after a total course of about 320 miles. At Tour its bed is about a mile wide,¹⁰ of heavy sand, with a shallow narrow stream in the dry season. The route¹¹ of the British army under Monson, flying before Holkar, in 1804, lay across the river in this part of its course; and on the 22nd of August the stream was so swollen from flood as to be for two days impassable for the army.

BANASA,¹ in Gurwhal, a village in the valley of the Jumna, and seven miles below the source of that river. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent, and on a natural ledge of rock, a series of which, in that part of the valley, rise over each other on the side of the mountain. According to Skinner,² the site is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree:—"The scenery around is of the

⁶ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa (Oodeypoor), 318. Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm's General India, ii. 349.

⁷ Garden, Tables of Routes, 279.

⁸ Rajasthan, i. 664.

⁹ Translator of Baber, Mem. 313, Note.

¹⁰ Garden, Tables of Routes, 306.

¹¹ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 434.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. E. I. C. Trig. Surv. Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 80.

² Excursions in India, i. 286.

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wildest description. A sort of basin is formed between two mountains, about a hundred yards behind my tent, and from a cleft in one of them, from a height of eighty feet, falls a tremendous body of water, without anything to break it: the river which it forms runs with great rapidity into the Jumna. This is the most magnificent spot imaginable." The Banasa² is at the confluence about two-thirds the size of the Jumna. In 1816, half the village of Banasa was overwhelmed and destroyed by the fall of a precipice. In the vicinity are numerous thermal springs, the waters of which are too hot to be borne by the touch. Lat. 30° 56', long. 78° 27'.

² As. Res. xiv. 141
—Hodgson, Surv.
of the Ganges and
Jumna.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Journey from
Madras, through
Mysore, Canara,
and Malabar, iii. p.
383, 385.

³ Wilks, I. 212

⁴ Buchanan, iii.
384, 385.

BANAWARAM,¹ in the territory of Mysore, a town situate in a fine open country on the side of a large tank,² which, when visited by Buchanan, was dry. Fevers are rife here, arising from causes not apparent, seeing that the soil is dry and sandy. Here is a mud fort, which has at all times defied the hostilities of the Mahrattas, who repeatedly ravaged the surrounding country. It formerly belonged to a polygar or feudatory of the Jain persuasion, and the ruins of his palace still occupy a considerable space, surrounded by a very high wall in good repair. After various vicissitudes, it was, in 1691,³ taken in a night assault by Chika Deo, rajah of Mysore. Hyder Ali, in establishing his ascendancy over the posterity of that prince, made himself master of Banawaram in the latter part of the eighteenth century. At the time of his making this acquisition, it is said there were about two thousand houses⁴ in the place, but most of the inhabitants were removed, with those of five other towns, to Nagapuri, which Hyder had recently founded in the vicinity. The new town, however, being found extremely unhealthy, the surviving inhabitants, who had been drawn from Banawaram, were allowed to return home. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 76 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 100; Madras, W., 250. Lat. 13° 24', long. 76° 13'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANCANEER.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of the Scindia family, distant S.W. from Mhow 40 miles. Lat. 21° 13', long. 75° 14'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANCOORAH,¹ a British district within the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal, and having its name in

¹ Hist. Sketches,
I. 212.

* Banawaram of Wilks.¹

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common with its principal place. It is also called West-Burdwan. It is bounded on the north by the British district Beerbhoom, on the east by the British district Burdwan, on the south by the British district Midnapore, and on the west by the British districts Pooraha and Pachete. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$ — $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. 87° — $87^{\circ} 39'$, is 60 miles in length from N. to S., and 42 in breadth. The area² is 1,476 square miles. It is generally a level tract, yet with gentle undulations, and inclining³ gradually towards the south-east, the streams all flowing in that direction. In the south and south-west parts the soil is a disintegrated granite, forming a coarse earth, resting on a slaty gneiss, which it covers to such a depth that the rock rarely appears. Under the surface, clay-ironstone, with laterite, is common; and in such parts traces of a volcanic⁴ action may be observed. At Chatna, on the western frontier, is an insulated group of granite hills, and from them is a gradual descent northwards to the valley of the Damoodah, where is the great carboniferous and iron-ore tract, the most valuable part of which, at Raneegunje, in the north-western part of the district, is now worked. The country in that part is in general of no great fertility, jungly and neglected. The surface having, but a slight average elevation above the sea, and the situation being lateritropical, the mean⁵ of temperature is high. From observations made in 1833, it appears that the lowest degree of the thermometer in January was 62° , the highest 87° ; the lowest in June 93° , the highest 97° . The amount of rain in the same year was 54 inches; in 1831 it was 69; in 1811 73 inches. The Hadjee river, a considerable torrent, touches on the district at its north-west corner, in lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $87^{\circ} 11'$, and flows in a south-easterly direction for thirty-five miles, to Nambazar, lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $87^{\circ} 36'$, forming the boundary between Bancoorah and Beerbhoom. The Damoodah, running a course nearly parallel to that of the Hadjee, flows from the British district of Pachete, and entering this in lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $87^{\circ} 11'$, holds through it a south-eastern course for twenty-five miles, and subsequently following the same direction for twelve miles more, it forms the boundary between this district and that of Burdwan, into which latter it passes in lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $87^{\circ} 38'$. Both streams are navigable for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn, and are

² Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

³ Calcutta Gleanings in Science, iii 129—Everest, Geological Observations.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 724, 725—Homfray, Descript of Coal-field of the Damoodah Valley; and 1838, p. 481—Everest, Geol. Remarks.

⁵ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 190—McRitchie, Meteorological Register for 1833.

BANCOORAIL.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 728
—Homfray, Descript. of Coal-fields of the Damoodah Valley; and 1843, p. 560—Heatly, on Mineral Resources of India.

then the channels⁶ for the conveyance of iron and coal to Calcutta and its vicinity. The communication, however, though quick, is precarious and difficult, and will shortly be superseded by a branch from the Calcutta railway, diverging from the main line in the vicinity of Burdwan, and proceeding to Ranneegunje. The Dalkisore, flowing from the British district Pachate, crosses the western boundary of Bancoorah in lat. 23° 16', long. 87°, and flowing by the town of that name, holds through the district a course in a direction easterly, or south-easterly, for forty-five miles, to a point in lat. 23° 8', long. 87° 34', where it passes the eastern frontier into the British district Burdwan.

The most important forest-trees enumerated as found in the district, are sal (*Shorea robusta*), and the mowah (*Bassia latifolia*), the petals of the flowers of which form a palatable, and to some extent important article of diet, and distilled yield an ardent spirit, drunk to great excess by the lower orders of the people.

Of wild animals there are tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, jackals, foxes, wild swine, and some others of less importance.

The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, gram (*Cicer arietinum*), and some other sorts of pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton. Many of the esculent vegetables of Europe are, during the cool season, successfully cultivated by the European residents. A considerable portion of the territory, however, is covered by a growth of unprofitable jungle.

The population is stated at 480,000. Bancoorah contains some Mussulmans, but the great majority are Brahminists, divided into numerous castes and classes.

The town of Bancoorah, the principal place, also Sunamuki, Bishempore, Ranneegunje, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The only important educational establishment appears to be the government English school at the town of Bancoorah. The number⁷ of pupils, by the latest returns, amounted to seventy-six.

Two great military routes traverse the district from south-east to north-west, from Calcutta to the upper provinces; one through Bishempore, Oondah, and the town of Bancoorah; the other running in some measure parallel to the last-mentioned, but about twenty miles more to the north-east, and passing

⁷ App to Report from Commons' Committee on Indian Territories, 1852, p. 327.

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through Burdwan, Caksa, and Mongolpore. There are also roads connecting the town of Bancoorah with Burdwan, Barrackpore, Midnapore, and Berhampore.

This district was formerly part of Burdwan. The northern part was obtained by the British from Meer Cossim, in 1760,³ the cession being confirmed by Shah Alum in 1765, at which time the southern part was also acquired from the last-named authority.

³ Treaties with the Native Powers, 132.

BANCOORAH.¹—A town, the principal place of the district of the same name, on the route from Calcutta to Benares, 101 miles² N.W. of the former, and 327 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Dalkisore, has a bazaar and a spacious public building for the accommodation of travellers. There is also a government English school, for the purpose of which a large airy building has been provided. It is under the management of a local committee, consisting of eight members. The courses are English and Bengalee,³ comprising writing, arithmetic, history, algebra, geometry, and general literature.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 165, 166.

³ Report on Public Instruction, 1850, p. 209.

Bancoorah is the sudder or principal station of the civil establishment, which consists of the ordinary European functionaries, judicial and revenue, with a considerable staff of native officials. There are a well-built gaol and hospital. The lines for the military are situate rather low, and hence are rendered damp. Formerly a regiment of native infantry was stationed here, but of late there have been only two companies. Distant S.W. from Berhampore 115 miles.⁴ Lat. 23° 14', long. 87° 6'.

⁴ Garden, Routes, p. iv.

BAND.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Tehree, distant E. from Tehree 15 miles. Lat. 24° 44', long. 79° 8'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BANDA.¹—A British district in Bundelcund, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Futtehpore; on the north-east by the British districts Futtehpore and Allahabad; on the south-east by the territory of Rewah; on the south and south-west by some of the petty native states of Bundelcund; and on the west and north-west by the British district of Humeerpoor. It lies between lat. 24° 53'—25° 54', long. 80° 3'—81° 35', and has an

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

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area of 2,878 square miles. The Jumna divides the district from the Doab, and forms its northern and north-eastern boundary for 130 miles, through the whole of which distance it is navigable³ for craft of considerable burthen.* It first touches the district in lat. 25° 54', long. 80° 21', and leaves it in lat. 25° 17', long. 81° 32'. The Cane or Keyn either traverses or bounds the western part of the district. It passes to the westward of the town of Banda, and, proceeding northward, falls into the Jumna on the right side at Chilla Tara Ghat. Its total length of course from the point where it first touches the district to its confluence with the Jumna is about ninety-five miles, in no part of which is it navigable throughout the year,³ though in the rainy season small craft may proceed from the Jumna as high up as the town of Banda.⁴ The Runj or Baghin holds a course in some degree parallel to the Cane, but to the south-east of it, and like it falls into the Jumna. The Pysunnee, flowing on an average fifteen miles more to the south-east, has a similar course and termination. The bank of the Jumna, though of no great elevation, is bold,⁵ consisting in many parts of the calcareous substance known throughout India as kunker. The elevation of the waterway of the Jumna at the north-western extremity, where it is highest, does not appear to have been determined.† The country extending west and south-west from the Jumna is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the south-west and south, and terminated in those directions by the Bindacha range, in which is situated the celebrated hill-fort of Kalleenjur having a considerable elevation, but far inferior to that of some parts of the highest summits, which are 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.⁶ They generally are of primitive formation.—granite, syenite, or granitoid overlaid by trap or sandstone.

² Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. h. 18.
Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 417-421.

³ Transact. of Royal As. Soc. l. 278.—Franklin, Mem. of Bundelkund
⁴ *Id.* 274.

⁵ Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442.
Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 417.
Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 304.
—Adam, Geology of Bundelkund.

⁶ Franklin, ut supra, 275.
Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 309.—Adam, Geology of Bundelkund.

⁷ Jacquemont, *l.* 427, 431, 432.
Adam, ut supra, 401-403.

¹ Travels and Adventures, i. 311

* Davidson mentions¹ that the boats in which, during the season of low water, he navigated the Jumna downwards from Calpee, were of 1,000 maunds, or about thirty-five tons burthen.

† The elevation of Cawnpore on the Ganges, forty miles to the north of this place, and at the other side of the Doab, is stated by Prinsep¹ at 403 feet above the sea. The general elevation of the bed of the Jumna bounding the Doab is perhaps greater than that of corresponding parts of the Ganges.

¹ As. Res. xv. Appendix, p. x.—
Meteorological Journal.

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The hills about Kalleenjūr abound in iron-ore,⁸ so easily reducible, that, notwithstanding the rudeness of the means employed by the native workmen, the metal in its earhest stage is sold at the mines for about three shillings and sixpence per maund of 80 lbs.⁹ It requires some further process, however, before it is fit for the general market. The soil of the level tract, which constitutes the greater part of the district, is a black friable earth, considered to be formed mainly of the disintegrated basaltic rocks,¹ the remains of which may still be observed in the hills. With this is mixed much decayed vegetable matter, perhaps the accumulation of a long course of years from the debris of forests which formerly overspread this part of the country. "At present there are no forests,² nor any timber which could be turned to use on an enlarged scale; the jungle of the low lands, of which indeed there is too much, particularly in the native states consists generally of the wild jujube (*Zizyphua jujuba*) and wild carandas (*Carissa carandas*), with much gigantic swallow-wort (*Asclepias gigantea*), and other brushwood, which is convertible into no other use than to burn as manure or fuel." Among the hills, however, the bamboo abounds, and teak and most other Indian timber-trees grow, though but to a small size, and to no great extent. Much catechu is collected, the species of mimosa which yield it being abundant. The climate is productive of ague to Europeans, who sometimes can be freed from its attacks only by removal to purer air; but the natives enjoy at least the usual average of health. The black soil of the plains is noted for fertility,³ producing in great abundance and perfection wheat, barley, maize, millet of various sorts, and pulse. Sugar also, and indigo, are successfully cultivated; but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton, for which the district is so celebrated⁴ that the produce is distinguished in commerce by the prefix of its name. It is mostly exported in its raw state by way of Calpee and Chilatarā,⁵ on the Jāmna, there being scarcely any manufacture, except of coarse cloth, dyed red with a colour obtained from the root of a plant called al (*Morinda multiflora*).⁶

Though part of the extensive tract called Bundelcund, the district of Banda contains few Boondelas. The inhabitants

⁸ India Rev Disp. 29 Dec. 3848.

⁹ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra, 277.

¹ Journ. As Soc. Beng 1842, pp. 304, 401, 402.

² Transacts. Roy. As Soc. i. 276

³ Id. 276.

⁴ Report on the Culture of Cotton in India, 169, 368, 419

Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 573.

Royle, Productive Resources of India, 331-335.

⁵ Spry, Modern India, i 139

⁶ Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, 238.

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area of 2,878 square miles. The Jumna divides the district from the Doab, and forms its northern and north-eastern boundary for 130 miles, through the whole of which distance it is navigable² for craft of considerable burthen.* It first touches the district in lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$, and leaves it in lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$. The Cane or Keyn either traverses or bounds the western part of the district. It passes to the westward of the town of Banda, and, proceeding northward, falls into the Jumna on the right side at Chilla Tara Ghat. Its total length of course from the point where it first touches the district to its confluence with the Jumna is about ninety-five miles, in no part of which is it navigable throughout the year,³ though in the rainy season small craft may proceed from the Jumna as high up as the town of Banda.⁴ The Runj or Baghin holds a course in some degree parallel to the Cane, but to the south-east of it, and like it falls into the Jumna. The Pysunnee, flowing on an average fifteen miles more to the south-east, has a similar course and termination. The bank of the Jumna, though of no great elevation, is bold,⁵ consisting in many parts of the calcareous substance known throughout India as kunker. The elevation of the waterway of the Jumna at the north-western extremity, where it is highest, does not appear to have been determined.† The country extending west and south-west from the Jumna is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the south-west and south, and terminated in those directions by the Bindachal range, in which is situate the celebrated hill-fort of Kalleenjor, having a considerable elevation, but far inferior to that of some parts of the highest summits, which are 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.⁶ They generally are of primitive formation,⁷ —granite, syenite, or granitoid overlaid by trap or sandstone.

² Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect II 18
Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 417-421.

³ Transact. of Royal As Soc I. 273—Franklin, Mem of Bundelkund
⁴ Id. 274.

⁵ Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442.
Bacon, First Impressions, ii 417.
Journ. As. Soc Beng 1842, p 304
—Adam, Geology of Bundelkund.

⁶ Franklin, ut supra, 275.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 309—Adam's Geology of Bundelkund.
⁷ Jacquemont, lii. 427, 431, 432.
Adam, ut supra, 401-403
¹ Travels and Adventures, i 311.

* Davidson mentions¹ that the boats in which, during the season of low water, he navigated the Jumna downwards from Calpee, were of 1,000 maunds, or about thirty-five tons burthen.

† The elevation of Cawnpore on the Ganges, forty miles to the north of this place, and at the other side of the Doab, is stated by Prunsep¹ at 403 feet above the sea. The general elevation of the bed of the Jumna bounding the Doab is perhaps greater than that of corresponding parts of the Ganges.

¹ As. Res xv. Appendix, p x.—Meteorological Journal.

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⁸ India Rev Disp. 29 Dec. 1848.

⁹ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra, 277.

¹ Journ. As Soc. Beng 1842, pp. 364, 401, 402.

² Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. v. 276.

³ Id 278.

⁴ Report on the Culture of Cotton in India, 1859, 368, 419.

Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 578.

Royle, Productive Resources of India, 331-335

⁵ Sprr, Modern India, i. 139

⁶ Royle, Bot of Himalaya, 238.

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⁷ Franklin, ut supra, 289.
⁸ Elliott, Supplement to Glossary, 99.

⁹ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i 172.
¹ Jour. As. Soc. Beng 1848, p 1088
 — Leechon Dialect of Bundelkund.
² Parliamentary Return, 1851.
³ Statistics of N W Provinces, 1846, p 169

formerly had the character of "desperate thieves,"⁷ illustrating in this respect the proverb,⁸ that "one native of Bundelcund commits as much fraud as one hundred Weighmen."

Hence, too, the name of Dangaya, or Thiefland, as the district is popularly denominated.⁹ The ordinary dialect of the country "is a mixture¹ of corrupt Sanserit and perverted Persian, a kind of slurred and slovenly Oordoo,"

The population is officially stated to be 552,526² Of this number 375,777³ are returned as Hindoo agricultural, 142,309 Hindoo non-agricultural, 16,007 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 18,433 of the like classes non-agricultural. The towns and villages are classed as follows: Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 982; more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 131; more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 6ne; * making a total of 1,114.

Under the recent revenue-settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1874.⁴

Notices of Bansi and Kalleenjur will be found in the proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes through the district are—1. From north to south, from Cawnpore, crossing the Jumna at Humeerpore, to the town of Banda, and continued thence in the same direction by a route which about twenty miles south of the town divides, one branch proceeding south-east to Kalleenjur, the other south-west to Adjyghur. 2. From Cawnpore to Banda town, nearly parallel to the former route, but a little east of it, crossing the Jumna at Chulalara. 3. From east to west, from Allahabad to the town of Banda, and thence continuing in the same direction to Kitha, and subsequently to Jhansi. 4. From north-west to south-east, from Calpee to the town of Banda. 5. From north to south, from Banda to Panna, and thence in the same direction to Jubbulpore. 6. From north-west to south-east, from Banda to Rewa. 7. From north-east to south-west, from Banda to Saugor.

Possession of the tract comprised within this district appears to have been much contested in the struggles for dominion in Hindoostan. In 1023 Kalleenjur was in vain besieged⁵ by

* Banda, in the pergunnah of the same name, 33,464 inhabitants.

⁴ Act of the Government of India, No. 8. of 1846.

⁵ Ayeen Akbery, ii 36.
 Ferishta, i. 66.
 Bird, Preface to Hist of Gujarat, 86-84.
 Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 566.

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Mahmood of Ghizni; but in 1196 it was taken⁶ by Kotb-ooddeen, an officer of Mohammed Sultan of Ghor. It seems to have been partially retained by the Patans, when most other parts of the possessions of Delhi had submitted to Baber, or his son Humaion; as the latter besieged⁷ Kalleenjūr in 1532 without success. Its rajah probably aimed at independence; as in 1545 he defended Kalleenjūr against Humaion's Patan rival, the renowned Shir Shah, who succeeded in taking it, though mortally wounded in the attack; breathing his last at the moment of its capture.⁸ About 1735 the rajah of this part of Bundelcund transferred⁹ it by will to Bajee Rao; the Peishwa; and by the treaty¹ of Bassein in 1802, and the supplementary treaty of 1803, it was ceded to the East-India Company.

BANDA,¹ the principal town of the district (North-West Provinces), and also of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the right side of the river Cane, or Keyn, which here is described as having "steep banks,² sandy bottom, and usual depth of water from November to June from one and a half to two feet" Its situation is rather striking at the foot of a hill³ of red granite, attaining an elevation of three or four hundred feet above the plain; the figure being pyramidal, and divided at the top into smaller elevations, of which the central alone terminates with a pointed summit. "The appearance⁴ of the hill from below is singular and fantastic; huge masses of stone presenting themselves in every position, and seeming quite unconnected the one with the other; while the few shrubs growing out from between them serve as a contrast to the nakedness of the rock." The town is of considerable size, but straggling and ill built; the houses being of mud,⁵ though there is abundance of excellent building-stone procurable. The habitation of the nawaub, or titular prince of the place, is an exception; being at the time of Jacquemont's visit, in 1830, new, spacious, and built with solidity; but in vile taste, partly Indian, partly European; wretchedly furnished, and having a profusion of gross sculptures. This nominal prince* has, how-

⁶ Ferishta, i. 180.

⁷ Ferishta, ii. 72.
Price, Mahomedan History, iii. 713.

⁸ Ferishta, ii. 124.
Ephinstone, ii. 151.

⁹ Duff, History of Maharratas, i. 515.
Franklin, ut supra, 203, 207.

¹ Treaties with Native Princes.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 394—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

⁴ Adam, ut supra, 304.

⁵ Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 338.

* There seems great obscurity respecting his creed. The name Zooficar Ally, as well as the title of nawaub, are both of Arabic origin, and consequently savour of Islam; and by a writer,¹ usually trustworthy, the late nawaub was styled an "orthodox Islamite." He was, however,

¹ Mundy, Sketches, ii. 127, 131.

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ever, an annual income equal to 40,000*l.*, which his father, the late ngwaub, is said to have expended in conviviality⁶ and genial enjoyment. This provision is secured to the family by an engagement⁷ with the East-India Company, concluded in 1812. He has an armed force⁸ of 440 men, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, dressed and equipped in imitation of the British troops. The cantonments of the latter are on the east or right bank of the river Cane; and though the site⁶ would appear *prima facie* to be judiciously chosen on a calcareous ground, well drained, it is found to be exceedingly unhealthy; so that few escape fever.

⁶ Davison, Travels in Upper India, i. 300.

⁶ Jacquemont, Hi. 439.

⁷ D'Crux, 287.

⁹ Shakespear, Statistics of North-West Provinces, 133

In a commercial point of view, Banda is considered a thriving place, being a great mart for cotton. The population amounted in 1847 to 33,464.⁹ Distant S.W. from Allahabad 95 miles; N.W. from Calcutta 560; S.E. from Agra 190. Lat. 25° 28', long 80° 23'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BANDA CIIHOTA, or **BANDA THE LESS**,¹ in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, six miles² S. of the former. Lat. 25° 24', long. 80° 25'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

As. Res. xviii. 94-89
Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. II part I. 821

BANDAIB.—A range of hills to the northward of the valley of the Nerbudda, commencing about lat. 24° 30', long. 80° 48', in a south-westerly direction. Its termination does not appear to be very precisely ascertained. The formation of the range is, according to Franklin, altogether of sandstone, horizontally stratified.

Gerard, Koonawur, table III at end of volume. Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 347—Colebrook on the Setlej.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii 27.

E I C. Ma. Doc.

BANDAJAN.—A pass over the range of the Himalaya, forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It consists of gneiss, and is covered with perennial snow, which extends in an unbroken sheet to the river Sipan, a depth of 1,200 feet. The summit of the pass is 14,854 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22', long. 73° 4'.

BANDE.—A town in the native state of Sawunt Warree, under the administration and control of the government of

³ D'Crux, Pol. Relations, 60.

a reputed descendant³ of the Peishwa, a Mahratta; and consequently, it may be inferred, a Brahminist.

¹ India Pol Disp. 26 June, 1850.

* Upon the occurrence of the death of Zoolficar Ally in 1850, and the succession of this son, it was determined that the privilege of maintaining a military force should cease, and that the new rajah should be allowed to retain only a suitable retinue.⁴

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Bombay, distant E. from Vingorla 13 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$.

BANDERPOOR,^{1*} in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 869 miles² from Calcutta by the river; 61 miles² above Allahabad;—82 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

BANDHUA HASNPOOR,¹ in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village with a fort five miles W. of Sultanpoor cantonment; 78 S. E. of Lucknow; 104 E. of Cawnpore; situate five miles S. W. of the right bank of the river Goomtee. A chief or petty rajah resides there, and, including his armed followers, Butter estimates² the population at 600, of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 117

BANDOOGURH, in the territory of Rewa, in Baghelcund, a fortified post near the south-west frontier, and 60 miles S. of the town of Rewah. In the great MS. map of Bundelcund by Franklin, who had the most ample means of information, it is set down as situated on an eminence, having on the west a jhil or small lake, and on the north-east and south another, of horse-shoe shape. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANWORA.—A town of the island of Salsette, situate at the southern point, where the island is connected with that of Bombay by the causeway and arched stone bridge constructed by the local government from funds principally contributed by the Parsee merchant Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.¹ Distant N. of Bombay fort nine miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 1'$, long. $72^{\circ} 55'$.

¹ Bombay Public Dep. 23 Aug. 1843. Id. 13 Oct. 1847.

BANDRA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village two miles N. of the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore, and 10 miles N. E. of the former place. It contains 150 houses. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$.

Bolnisi, Rajwara, 217.

BANGA BAZAR, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town 22 miles W. of Silchar, and 41 miles E. of Silhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $92^{\circ} 30'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANGALORE,^{1†} in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of the district of the same name, and the chief station of the British military force in the territory, is situate

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

* "Monkey's town;" from Bandar, "monkey," and Pur, "town;" or perhaps "port town;" Bandar signifying also a "port."

¹ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 187. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, II. 240.

† Bangaluru of Buchanan; Bangalore generally of the British writers.¹

Wilks, Historical Sketches, I. 65.

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on a high ridge of primary formation, the rock being generally granite² or gneiss. The fort, of an oval ground-plan, constructed of strong masonry, with round towers and powerful cavaliers, was nearly dismantled³ by Tippoo Sultan, on his finding it incapable of resisting the assault of a British army; but in 1802 it was put in thorough repair by Purneah, the minister of the rajah of Mysore.⁴ The palace of Tippoo Sultan, within the fort, is a large building of mud, yet not ill constructed. After the overthrow of that chief, it was occupied for the purpose of barracks until the cantonments were laid down in 1809. The town is tolerably well built, has a good bazaar, and is inclosed by a wall, a ditch, and a broad fence of thorns and bamboos. There is a manufacture of silk here; but that of cotton is the most important, having been calculated at one period to employ 5,000 looms.⁵ There are numerous Brahminical temples, many of them in a splendid though peculiar style of architecture, of which no technical account appears to have been anywhere given; but their general aspect is admirably depicted by Daniell.⁶ The present importance of the place results from its being the locality of the great British military establishment for the territory of Mysore. The cantonment, on an elevated ridge of ground, running longitudinally east and west, and sloping north and south, is nearly two miles and a half in length, and one mile in breadth. It is two miles east of the fort. The dragoon barracks consist of eight ranges of buildings, parallel to each other, and one hundred and twenty-six feet apart, each extending two hundred and twenty-four feet in length, forty-three in breadth, and being twelve in height, all tiled, and built of brick, and the whole inclosed by a wall of the same material, nine feet high. The European infantry barracks are sufficient for eight hundred men. The native troops live in huts; the officers in detached bungalows or lodges, the compounds or inclosures of which are separated from each other by hedges of aloes or euphorbia; and the profusion of planting, though perhaps carried to an insalubrious excess, gives a delightful appearance to the cantonment, strikingly contrasted with the bare aspect of the surrounding country. The gardens produce the usual vegetables of Europe in great abundance, and the products of the flower-garden are remarkably varied, vivid, and luxuriant.

² Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 49

³ Buchanan, Narrat. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, 144.

⁴ Report, ut supra, 52

⁵ Heyne, Tracts on India, 85.

⁶ Antiquities of India, part II. Nos. 5, 6.

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Water is good and abundant, there being eight large tanks in and about the place, besides several of smaller dimensions. "Bangalore" may be considered one of the finest climates in India, being cool and pleasant throughout the greater part of the year. The sun is generally powerful; but in the shade and in the house it is always cool. The mornings and evenings during the months of October, November, December, January, and part of February, are cold, and blankets are indispensably necessary at night. The mornings in these months, particularly December and January, are often moist and chilly; there is generally much fog, or the clouds approach so near as to rest on the surface of the earth; and there are likewise heavy dews. March, April, and May, are somewhat disagreeable, in consequence of the prevalence of strong dry winds, which raise clouds of dust; but the nights are seldom oppressive, even in the hottest seasons. In April and May there are sometimes what are called mango-showers; but these are very uncertain, and frequently fail altogether. About June the south-west monsoon commences, the approach of which is known by clouds collecting for some time before the rains commence. June, July, and August constitute the wet season. The monsoon months are very agreeable when the sun is obscured; but should the sky be but partially overcast the heat often becomes intense, from the refraction and concentration of the sun's rays." The temperature, as compared with the latitude, is wonderfully moderate, as, during six years, from 1820 to 1825 inclusive, the maximum of heat in but two instances exceeded 90°: those were in April, when it reached to 92°, and in May of the same year, 93°. The minimum during the same number of years was 61°, which occurred in December, 1824. Such equability of temperature is perhaps surpassed nowhere on the globe, except in some elevated parts of equinoctial America; and results probably from the influence of the vast oceans on the east, south, and west. The low maximum of temperature must mainly depend on the considerable elevation, which is estimated at 3,000 feet* above the level of the sea. The race

⁷ Report, ut supra, 59.

⁸ Id. 63, 64.

* According to official report, Savendroog, eighteen miles west of Bangalore, is 4,004 feet above the sea, Bonnargotta,² twelve miles south of Bangalore, 3,305, so that there is no improbability in assigning to the cantonment an elevation of 3,000 feet.

¹ As. Res. v. 382.—Lambton, Trigon. Operations in Peninsula, ² Id. 383.

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course on the south-east side of the cantonments is an elevated piece of ground, a mile and a half round. Of European places of worship, there are the Episcopal church,⁹ a Wesleyan chapel, and a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society.

⁹ Madras Eccles. Disp. 19 March, 1844.

¹ Wilks, Historical Sketches, 1 55

Bangalore, from time immemorial, was a place of importance; but the foundation of the present fort was laid by a descendant¹ of Kempe-Goud, a husbandman of the neighbouring country, who, probably in the sixteenth century, had left his native village to avoid the tyranny of the wadeyar of that place, and settled on a spot a few miles to the north of Bangalore. To the peaceful occupation of a farmer he added that of a warrior, and his first exploit was the conquest of this place, where, and at Savendroog, his family subsequently erected fortresses. Bangalore, with other possessions, was, however, wrested from them by Beejapore. Somewhat later we find it enumerated

² Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, 1 231.

among the jaghires of Shahjee,² father of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta sway; and at an early period of his career in the service of the Bejapore state, that adventurer seems to have fixed his residence there.³ It appears to have passed into the possession of Vencojee, one of the sons of Shahjee; but he having occupied Tanjore, deemed Bangalore too distant, especially under the circumstances of the times, to be safe. He accordingly, in 1687, entered into a bargain for its sale⁴ to Chick Deo, rajah of Mysore, for three lacs of rupees; but before it could be completed, Kasim Khan, commander of the forces of Aurungzebe, marched upon the place, and entered it almost without resistance. This event, however, had no other result than to transfer the stipulated price from one vender to another; for that general, not coveting the possession, immediately delivered it over to Chick Deo, on payment of the three lacs. In 1758, Nunjeraj, the powerful minister of the rajah, caused Bangalore to be granted, as a jaghire or fief, to Hyder Ali, afterwards usurper of Mysore, who greatly enlarged and strengthened the fort, which, in 1760, on his expulsion from Seringapatam, served as his refuge from destruction.⁵ In 1791 it was stormed⁶ by a British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Distance direct from Seringapatam, N.E., 71 miles; Mangalore, E., 185; Bellary, S., 155; Madras, W., 185. Lat. 12° 58', long. 77° 38'.

³ Wilks, ut supra, 1. 72.

⁴ Id. l. 91. 92.

⁵ Id. 1 490.

⁶ Id. ib. 130.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANGAON, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor,

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lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 29 miles S.W. from Shahjehanpore, 18 miles N. of Furruckabad. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

BANGAON, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Jessore, 39 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 23° , long. $88^{\circ} 50'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGARAH, one of the numerous outlets by which the Ganges discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 42'$.

BANGERMOW,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Nanamow Ghat, 43 miles W. of the former, four E. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lord Valentia² describes it, at the beginning of the present century, as "prettily situated on a small rise, surrounded with mangotopes [groves], and a nullah [rivulet] running close to it;" and adds, "this place has the appearance of having formerly been more considerable than it now is." Tieffenthaler,³ who saw it about thirty years earlier, describes it as a place of some extent, having many houses of brick, built on sandhills, mostly deserted and falling to pieces, and a quadrangular mud fort, of no strength, situate on the south-west of the town. He mentions that the rivulet which flows by it bears the name of Caliani; but probably confounds it with the Kali Nadi, the course of which lies on the other side of the Ganges. Baber⁴ represents it as situated on the banks of a pool. Distant N. from Cawnpore, by Nanamow Ghat, 47 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Travels, i. 184.

³ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 192.

⁴ Memoirs, 380, 381.

BANGHEYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 230 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BANGSEE.—See BANSEE.

BANGUNGA,¹ a river rising in the territory of Nepal, from a source which, though as yet unexplored, is probably in about lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$. It takes a southerly course, and in lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. 83° , crosses the northern frontier of the British district of Goruckpore, through which it continues its southerly course for twenty-three miles, and joins the Booree Rapti on the left side of the latter. It is probably the greater E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ According to Buchanan, "arrow river;" probably from Ban, "arrow," and Ganga, "river." Survey of Eastern India, ii. 310.

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of the two; and hence the united stream often bears the name of Bangunga. The confluence is in lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$; and below it the united stream has a channel² a hundred yards wide, with a considerable volume of water, scarcely fordable even in the dry season. Above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable, and a considerable quantity of timber is floated down by it.

² Buchanan, II. 310.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

² Voyage, vi. 365.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

⁴ Rajwarra, 100. Garden, ut supra, 208.

⁵ Rajwarra, 161.

⁶ Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

Boil. Rajwarra, 80.

BANGUNGA.¹ *—A river rising near the north-western frontier of the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, in about lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$. For a considerable distance it is merely a channel for water in the rainy season, and quite dry at other times. Jacquemont,² who crossed it thirty miles east of its commencement, found it totally without water in February. Near the same place it is crossed³ on the route from Muttra to Nusseerabad, and is found to become dry soon after the cessation of the rains. At Maunpoor, eighty miles from its source, it is described by Boileau,⁴ after the commencement of the rainy season in August, "with a channel 600 yards wide, and nearly dry." Forty miles lower down, the same traveller,⁵ a few days later, found it, after heavy rains, fordable for camels. Twenty miles beyond this point it is joined by the torrent Gumbeer, and thence is called generally by the latter name. Thirty-three miles to the east of the junction, and 173 from its source, it is crossed on the route from Agra to Gwalior, and even at that point has only a small rill of clear water in the dry season; but its sandy bed, 130 yards wide, indicates that the body of water may be considerable during the rains.⁶ Its final discharge is into the Jumna, on the right side, in lat. 27° , long. $78^{\circ} 32'$; the total length of channel being about 220 miles. It is sometimes called the Ootungun.

BANGURSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the route from Bahawalpoor to Bap, and 120 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate two or three miles from the eastern frontier, towards Bikaneer, and contains about eighty dwellings, dispersed around a small defence, which can be scarcely deemed a fort, consisting merely of a house on a small eminence,

⁷ As. Res. xiv. 456—Wilford on the Ancient Geography of India.

* According to Wilford, describing an old bed of the Ganges, and now deserted by the stream, "Banganga,¹ or the Reed River; because when th Ganges, or any other river, forsakes its old bed, the old bed and its bank are soon overrun with bans, or reeds, which form numberless thickets."

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inclosed with a wall of mud and bushes, and having a gateway and two bastions. The heat at this place is very great before the setting in of the periodical rains at midsummer. Boileau gives the following memorandum on this point: "Thermometer on the table in my tent on Saturday, 9th May, 1835, at nine A.M., 101°; at noon, 120°; at one P.M., 123°; at two P.M., 119°; at three P.M., 116°; at four P.M., 113°; at five P.M., 111°, and at six P.M., 105°; so that the average heat for nine successive hours was nearly 113°; the minimum being 101°, and the maximum 123°." Bangursir is in lat. 27° 59', long. 72° 34'.

BANIA CHUNG, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town 83 miles N.E. from Daeca, and 40 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 32', long. 91° 22'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANIHAL, in the Northern Punjab, is a pass over the mountains of the same name, bounding Kashmir on the south. The formation is a mygdoidal trap. The ascent is much more considerable on the southern than on the northern side, where it descends into Kashmir, which country has a greater elevation than that part of the Punjab lying to the south. Though by no means the highest, being but 8,500 feet above the sea, it is one of the most difficult passes into Kashmir, and is seldom attempted with horses, though Vigne¹ passed it in that way. Forster² entered Kashmir on foot through this pass. The pergunnah, or district, also bears the name of Banihal. Lat. 33° 21', long. 75° 20'.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, i. 334.
Von Hugel, Kashmir, ii. 169, 172.

² Journey Beng. Eng. i. 318.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANKEE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 83 miles. Lat. 28° 4', long. 81° 43'.

BANKOTE,¹ in the British district of Ratanagherry, presidency of Bombay, a town with a small haven, at the mouth of the river Savitree. Fort Victoria, situate on a high barren hill of red colour, is on the south side of the entrance. On the north side is Harissa Hill. The anchorage is in five² fathoms low water, abreast of the fort. Bankote is 68 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 58', long. 73° 8'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 500.

BANKY, one of the native mehals in the district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, paying an annual tribute of 4,162¹ rupees to the British government. Its centre is in lat. 20° 18', long. 85° 35'.

¹ Parliamentary Return, April, 1861.

BANMOWTEE, or **BUBOTI**, in the British district of

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 39 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANNAWASSI,¹ in North Canara, within the territory subject to the presidency of Madras, a town once of much celebrity, but subsequently greatly decayed, and represented by Buchanan,² at the period of his visit half a century ago, as containing not more than three hundred houses, with a population of about two thousand. Here is a temple of Siva or Mahadeva, which had formerly very large endowments, and although a very mean building, was kept in good repair and very much frequented. Distance (direct) from Soonda, S.E., 20 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 240; Madras, N.W., 370. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

² Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 230.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANOULI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 109 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BANS,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Petoragarh, and 43² miles N.E. of the former. There is encamping-ground near the village, but supplies must be collected from the neighbouring country. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BANSDA, or BAUNSDA.—A petty native state, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay, through the governor's agent at Surat. It is bounded on the west and north by the British collectorate of Surat; on the east by the Daung; and on the south by the native state of Dhurrumpore. It extends from lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$ to 21° , long. $73^{\circ} 8'$ to $73^{\circ} 28'$, and contains an area of 325 square miles, and a population of 24,050. During the minority of the young chief, the management of the district was assumed by the British government, and under its auspices considerable improvement¹ has taken place, both in regard to the increase of revenue and the diminution of crime. The British officer in charge was also assiduous in training the young rajah to such habits of business as might fit him for the administration of his affairs, when it should become expedient to intrust it to him. The

¹ Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 16 May, 1850. Id. 11 Aug. 1852.

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present amount of revenue² is 47,000 rupees, or 4,700*l.* per annum, subject to the deduction of 780*l.* per annum for chouth, or tribute, to the British government, which was transferred to it by the Peishwa in 1802, under the treaty³ of Bassein. A small military force is kept at the cost of the chief, but it is not superintended or controlled as to discipline by the British government. The town of Bansda, distant from Surat, S. E. 45 miles, is in lat 22° 44', long. 73° 25'.

BANSEE, or BANGSI,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the river Raptée, having there a channel 200² yards wide, with low banks, inundated to great extent during the rainy season. Buchanan,³ describing the town at the time of his survey, forty years ago, mentions that the rajah, or petty native chief, occupied the northern bank, and the officers of government the southern, and adds,—“The rajah’s present abode consists of several mud-walled quadrangular towers of two stories, and covered with roofs somewhat after the Italian fashion. These towers are joined by buts of one story, with windows towards the interior. Before the principal gate is an area through which the street passes. It is surrounded by mud buildings, some of them two stories high.” The rajah had formerly his residence on the south side of the river, and extensive ruins of the buildings are still there; but he was frightened from it by some superstitious terror respecting the imagined ghost of a Brahmin. Buchanan⁴ styles Bangsi a very sorry place.⁵ It has, however, a market, and 600 houses, and allowing six persons to each, the population may consequently be estimated at 3,600. Distant N. from Benares 130 miles, N. E. from Allahabad 136. Lat. 27° 7½; long. 82° 58'.

BANSEE, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 23 miles S. of Allahabad, 51 miles E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 4', long. 81° 50'.

BANSKERA.—See BAUSHKERA.

BANSRORE, or BYNSRORE,¹ in the territory of Kota, in Rajpootana, a fort situate² in the angle of confluence where the river Bhamuni falls into the Chumbul. Its site is the summit of a great rock, from 800 to 700 feet above the average

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.

³ Clune, Itinerary 249. Treaties with Native Princes, 1 403.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, 1 ii. 307

³ *ib.* 396.

⁴ Buchanan, *ib.* 398.

⁵ *Id.* *ib.*

⁶ *Ut supra*, 396.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 650.

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height of the surface of the water in the river, which is here 500 yards wide, and even in the dry season forty feet deep. The stream is very rapid and violent, there being a fall of between thirty and forty feet above the fort, and another of equal depth below. The base of the rock is washed on all sides except the north, and is there only accessible; but the rock has been artificially scarpred. The fort, however, could without much difficulty be reduced by shells; and even before the introduction of artillery, was taken by Alauddin, the Patan sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from 1295 to 1316. Distant direct from Kota, S.W., 22 miles; from Oojein, N., 127. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BANSWADDY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 81 miles Lat $18^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

BANSWAREA.—A petty Rajpoot state in the western quarter of Malwa, bordering on the province of Guzerat, and politically under the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by Dongurpoor and Oodeypoor, or Mewar; on the north-east and east by Pertaubgurh; on the south by the dominions of Holkar and Jabooa; and on the west by the Rewa Caunta. It extends from lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ to $23^{\circ} 48'$, and from long. $74^{\circ} 2'$ to $74^{\circ} 41'$; it is about forty-five miles in length from north to south, and thirty-three in breadth from east to west, and has an area of 1,440 square miles.¹ The population may be assumed at 144,000.

¹ Journ As Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 749.

*
² Treaties and Engagements with Native Powers of Asia—Calcutta, 1845, l. 695. Sutherland, Sketches, 108, 109.

The ruling family of this petty state is a branch of that of Oodeypoor.² It was dependent on the empire of Delhi until the ascendancy of the Mahrattas, by whom it was fearfully oppressed. In 1812 the ruler of this principality made overtures to the British government, and sent an agent to Baroda with the draft of a treaty, offering to become tributary, on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas. The agent was referred to the British authorities at Delhi, to whom he was subsequently accredited by his master; but the negotiation seems to have slumbered, for it was not till 1818 that a treaty was concluded. With the treaty thus negotiated the chief was dissatisfied, and about two months afterwards it was replaced by another. Most of the articles in this, the existing treaty, are of the usual character; but the advice of the British

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government was to be followed in settling the affairs of the principality: the British government was not only to defend the country from external attacks, but also, if necessary, to afford to the chief aid in reducing his refractory connections and relations to obedience. The chief stipulated to pay tribute to the British government, increasing annually as the territory should recover its prosperity, till it should attain the amount deemed by that government adequate to the charge of protecting the country, provided that it should never exceed three-eighths of the revenue. In 1819 the tribute of the first year was fixed at 7,000 rupees; that of the second at 20,000 rupees; and that of the third at 25,000 rupees. The revenue of the country was in the year following estimated at 207,860 rupees,³ of which rather more than 100,000 rupees were appropriated to the rajah; something less than that sum fell to the thakoors, or nobles, and the remainder was applied to purposes considered religious. In 1824 the tranquillity of the country was secured by the suppression of the Bheels and other plunderers by whom it was infested; a measure of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the country. In 1825⁴ the revenue had reached 300,000 rupees, and according to the report of the political agent, would have been much greater but for the vices and misconduct of the ruler and his favourite minister, whose attainments in profligacy were so nicely poised that the British representative found it difficult to say which was the more unworthy. The amount of tribute paid in 1824 was 33,000 rupees; for 1825 it was fixed at 34,000 rupees; and for 1826 at 35,000 rupees, which was the amount formerly paid to the Mahrattas. No increase was to take place until 1832. In 1829 Captain Spears proceeded to Banswarra to effect certain necessary reforms, in the course of which a certain officer of police was dismissed. After repeatedly importuning the good offices of the British agent, which that functionary deemed it proper to withhold, the wretch formed the design of destroying the man who stood, as he believed, between him and profitable employment; and the crime was effected through the instrumentality of a Mahomedan servant. No doubt, it is said, existed as to the guilt of the accused parties, yet they were sentenced only to transportation; probably because the evidence against them was altogether circumstantial. Even this

³ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 27.

⁴ Sutherland, ut supra, 108.

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lenient punishment the principal criminal found means to elude, having succeeded in making his escape on the way to Bombay. In 1831 the tribute was fixed for a period of five years at 25,000 rupees, a sum falling far short of the three-eighth share to which, under the treaty, the British government was entitled if it should be deemed necessary to require it. Moderate, however, as was this charge, it was not paid with regularity. Neither the rawul nor his minister paid the slightest attention to anything but sensual enjoyment. The Bheels and other marauding classes, now totally unrestrained, again indulged their lawless habits, not only within Banswarra, but by committing the grossest acts of outrage in the neighbouring states. In 1835,⁵ a large balance was due to the British government for tribute, nearly the whole of the revenues of the country having been expended by the chief and his minister in wasteful extravagance and shameless debauchery. The reiterated exhortations of the British agent, Colonel Spiers,⁶ for a reform of the administration, had been wholly disregarded, and his demands for the restoration of plundered property were in the same manner unheeded. Strong remonstrances on the part of the British government were made, and the consequences which must follow perseverance in the reckless course pursued by the rawul and his minister, distinctly pointed out. Some effect was thereby produced; part of the arrears of tribute were paid; the minister was dismissed, and an arrangement was made with the rajah of Pertaubghur for co-operation in the suppression of plunderers. The career of the prince whose misconduct had given rise to the evils thus sought to be abated, was not long protracted; and his death raised the question, often productive of confusion in Oriental states, of the right to the succession. He left no direct male heirs; and females in Rajpoot states have no claim to succeed. The difficulty, however, was happily got over without disturbance. The chiefs were called together, with the sanction of the political agent, and proceeded in conformity with usage, as was understood, to an election. The result⁶ was the installa-

⁵ Pol. Disp. to India, dated 24 Jan. 1838, No. 7.

Id. 18 Jan 1840.

* It is scarcely necessary to caution the reader against being misled by the similarity of the name of this officer to that of another, whose tragical fate is related a few lines previously. The dates will show that they were two persons.

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tion of Bahadoor Singh, a member of the family, who it appeared had in all respects the best claim.

The tributary thakoors of this state are thirty-three in number, and their forces, with those of the state, amount to about 525,⁷ inclusive of the military police establishment.

The practice of suttee⁸ has been recently abolished in Ban-
swarra.

BANSWARA,¹ * on the route from Mhow to Deesa, 123 miles² N W. of the former, 178 S E. of the latter, a town the principal place of the small Rajpoot state of the same name. It is situate eight miles west of the left bank of the river Mahye, and has a rampart³ inclosing a considerable area; much, however, of the inclosed space being occupied by gardens. The palace, or residence of the rawul or chief, is a large, turreted, battlemented building, on a rising ground overlooking the town, and near a beautiful tank overhung with trees, access to the water being gained by a fine ghaut, or flight of steps. Within the town are some handsome Hindoo temples and an extensive bazaar. The majority of the inhabitants are Brahminists, but there is a considerable number of Mussulmans. Distance direct from Neemuch, S W., 76 miles; from Nusserabad, S., 200; from Oojien, N W. 91; from Bombay, N.E., 330; from Agra, S W., 350. Lat. 26° 30', long. 74° 24'

BANTER,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, eight miles E. of Cawnpore, 38 S W. of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 5,000, of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 29', long. 80° 32'.

BAONEE,¹ or BOWNEE, in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession held under the East-India Company. It is inclosed on all sides by the British territories, except on the south-eastern corner, where it adjoins the small state of Behree, and lies between lat. 23° 54'—26° 7', long. 79° 44'—80° 1'. Its length from north to south is about fifteen miles, and its breadth is of similar extent. Its area is stated to be 127 miles, and it "is estimated to contain fifty-two villages,² with a population of 18,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lac of rupees (10,000*l*) per annum." It was originally granted about the middle of the last century to Ghaziud din Khan, at

* Banskwa of Briggs's Index; Banskwarah of Ah Mohamed Khan.¹

⁷ E I C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of N. States.

⁸ Pol Disp to India, dated 21 Feb 1849.

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 261.

³ Heber, Narr. of Journey, ii. 89.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 117.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² De Cruz, Sketch of Pol. Relations, 89.

¹ Hist. of Gujarat, translated by Bird, p. iii.

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³ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 627.

Scott, Hist. of Successors of Aurungzebe, in Appendix to Hist. of Deccan, ii. 230.

⁴ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.

⁵ Sect. 69.

Bolleau, Tour in Rajwara, 39, 196.

one time the vizier³ of Alungir II., emperor of Delhi, by the Peiskwa. The grant was confirmed by the British government on obtaining possession in 1802, and the Mahomedan descendant of the original grantee still holds the jaghire. He resides at Calpee, and maintains fifty horse and 300 foot.⁴ In the large map⁵ of India published by Horsburgh, 1827, it is denominated "Bownie of Calpie."

BAP, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a small town close to the eastern frontier towards Joudpore, on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 100 miles N.E. of the latter. It is an important place in this arid country, in consequence of a very fine tank of water close to the town to the south-east, and several wells of fresh water about three furlongs to the southward. On the west edge of the tank is a small shrine of great sanctity, being supposed to have the power of conferring children on those who are not blessed with offspring. There are 130 houses, containing probably a population of about 700 persons. The surrounding country is open. Bap is in lat. 27° 22', long. 71° 26'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAPIOO—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, distant S.E. from Beekaneer 48 miles. Lat. 27° 50', long. 71° 8'.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. 1838, p. 478—Court, Mem. of a Map of Peshawur; and 1839, p. 771—Irwin, Mem. of Afg. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 165; ii. 233.

BARA¹—A small but highly-important river of Afghanistan, in the province of Peshawur. It rises in Tirah, or the hilly tract lying between Sufeid Koh and the Salt Range. From the benefits which it confers on the country through which it flows, it has, in conformity with oriental feelings, become an object of veneration. The Afreedies, who possess the highlands through which the Bara flows, can stop its stream, and during the occupation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, caused the latter much vexation and injury, by frequently cutting off the supply. The Sikhs lost many troops in conflicts with these mountaineers, originating in their attempts to restrict the flow of the river. On one occasion the Afreedies, by allowing the water to accumulate and then cutting the mound, caused so great an inundation that Runjeet Singh's camp was nearly swept away, and those alert freebooters, who had watched the opportunity, secured great plunder. The length of the river is about sixty miles. It enters the plain of Peshawur in lat. 33° 53', long. 71° 30'. The rice grown in this plain is considered superior to any other, and so highly

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esteemed, that in the tripartite treaty of 1838, Runjeet Singh stipulated to supply a certain quantity of it yearly to Shah Shoojah.²

² Article viii.

BARA,¹ or BAREH, in the British district of Ghazee-pore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Chupra to Ghazee-pore, 17 miles E. of the latter. It contains a population of 7,042.² Lat. 25° 30', long. 83° 51'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Statistics of North-West Provinces, 165.

BARABUTTEE.—A fort in the province of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, situate about a mile from the town of Cuttack. It was stormed in October, 1803, by a British force under Colonel Harcourt, and its capture was followed by the submission of the province. Lat. 20° 29', long. 85° 56'.

BARA DEVI,¹ in the hill state of Hindoor, a peak, ten miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej, of the lofty range of mountains extending from north-west to south-east through the western part of that state. On the summit is a small temple. Elevation above the sea 7,003 f. et.² Lat. 31° 11', long. 76° 57'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As Res xiv. 332*
—Hodgson and Herbert, Trig Sur of Himalaya.
E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BARAGHEE.—A town in the raj of Odeipoor, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N. from Odeipoor seven miles. Lat. 22° 44', long. 83° 22'.

BARAGU POINT.—The southernmost point of land on the coast of Pegu. Lat. 15° 44', long. 95° 30'.

BARAH,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 26 miles² N. E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. The road³ in this part of the route is excellent; the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 23', long. 80° 5'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.
³ Statistical Papers.

BARAH, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bandah to Mirzapoor, 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 14', long. 81° 49'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BARAHAUT,¹ in the native state of Gurwah, on the right bank of the Bhagorettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The houses are built of large stones, and covered with slabs or coarse slates laid on strong timbers. At the time of Raper's² visit, in 1808, they were generally ruinous, having suffered much from an earthquake in 1803; on which occasion between two and three hundred persons were killed,

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² As. Res xi. 478
—Surv. of Ganges.

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besides great numbers of cattle.* From the central position of this place, there are lines of communication with various parts of Gurwhal. The distance to Gangotri is estimated at seven days' journey; to Jumnotri, at five; to Kedarnāla, at twelve; to Srinagar, at six. Here travellers proceeding to Gangotri lay in provisions, as no supplies can be obtained higher up in the route. Near the village is a remarkable trisul, or trident, no doubt set up in honour of Siva, of whom it is, according to Hindoo mythology, the proper equipment.³ The base or pedestal, made of copper, is about three feet in circumference, and supports a shaft of brass twelve feet long, surmounted by a trident, having prongs each six feet long. By whom, or at what time, it was constructed, is unknown; and though it bears an inscription in legible characters, no one has yet succeeded in deciphering any part of it. The natives have a notion that the Chinese formerly held this country, and attribute to them the construction of this relic. The Brahmins maintain that this lofty trident is miraculously maintained perpendicular on its narrow base, and defy any one to overthrow it; but it is in fact fixed into the ground by an iron bar. There was formerly a temple over it, but this was destroyed by earthquake in 1803. Barahaut is in lat. 30° 43', long. 78° 29'.

³ As Rev. I 251—
Jones, on the Gods
of Greece, Italy,
and India.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.

BARAHULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 111 miles. Lat. 18° 34', long. 77° 23'.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.

BARAI, in the Punjab, a town situate in the Jetch Doob, 106 miles N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 30', long. 72° 40'.

BARAK,—A considerable feeder of the Megna river, and an offset from the Jeeree, which it leaves in lat. 24° 43', long. 93° 13', and flowing first westerly through Caxhar and Silhet for ninety miles, and then south-westerly for 170 miles, falls into the Megna in lat. 24°, long. 90° 59'.

BARA LACHA PASS, in the Punjab, a pass leading over the Himalaya mountains from the British district of Lahul, into the dominions of Gholab Singh. The crown of the pass is about lat. 32° 44', long. 77° 31'.

BARA LOHAKUR, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Delhi, and

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40 miles¹ N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, having cultivation in some places, in others patches of jungle. Lat. 28° 22', long. 77° 49'.

BARAMAHAL.—A subdivision of southern India, situate within the presidency of Madras. The tract was annexed to the dominions of Mysore by Hyder Ali. It was ceded to the British in 1792 by Tippee Sultan, under the treaty of Seringapatam, and now constitutes the northern portion of the British district of Salem. Its centre is in lat. 12° 30', long. 78° 20'.

BARAMULA, in Kashmir, is a gorge in the mountains forming the south-western boundary of the valley. Through this aperture the Jhelum flows, draining the whole of this extensive basin. The Hindoos attribute its formation to Vishnu;¹ some give the credit to a saint called Kasyapa,² by the Hindoos, and Kashub by the Mahometans. This remarkable opening, according to Vigne,³ and Bernier,⁴ has been caused by the gradual operation of the river Jhelum wearing away the inclosing barrier, or by earthquake. The soil and hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Baramula are alluvial, but below the town the Jhelum enters into a channel in the rock, the sides of which are from 500 to 1,000 feet high.⁵ In one place this river passes through an opening only fifteen yards wide. The scenery⁶ in the pass is described as singularly beautiful. The town is situate on the west or right bank of the river, here crossed by a bridge of eight piers. There are about 300 houses and a small fort, garrisoned by the Sikhs. This is the most practicable pass for an army invading Kashmir, and that by which the Sikhs themselves entered it, carrying a six-pounder, their only artillery, slung on a pole.⁷ Near this place the river ceases to be navigable, and does not again become so until it reaches Om, in lat. 33° 46', long. 73° 29'. It holds a rapid course until it enters the plain of the Punjab, near the town of Jhelum. Baramula is in lat. 34° 10', long. 74° 30'.

BARAMUTTIE, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town 55 miles S.E. from Poonah, and 50 miles N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 18° 10', long. 74° 39'.

BARANDA.—See **BURENDA PASS**.

BARASET.—A British district under the presidency of Bengal. It is named from its principal place. On the north

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

² Vigne, Kashmir, 1 377

³ As. Res. xv. 9—Wilson, Hist. of Cashmir.

⁴ 1 286.

⁵ Von Hugel, Kaschmir, 1. 359 Moorcr. Punjab. Bokh ii 280.

⁶ Voy. aux Indes Orientales, ii. 268.

⁷ Vigne, Kashmir, 1. 378.

⁸ Id. i. 379.

⁹ Moorcr. ii. 316.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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it is bounded by the British district of Nuddea; on the east by the British district of Jessore; on the south by the Sunderbunds; on the south-west by the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; and on the west by the river Hooghly, separating it from the British district Hooghly. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$ — $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 25'$ — $89^{\circ} 22'$; is about sixty-three miles in length from south-east to north-west; and in breadth about thirty-one. The area is about 1,424 square miles. The population has been returned at 522,000. The Hooghly forms for fifteen miles the western boundary of this district towards the British district Hooghly. The Jaboona creek parts from the Hooghly at the north-western corner of the district; forms its northern boundary towards the district Nuddea for about forty miles, and falls into the Isamuttee or Jaboona river, a considerable offset of the Ganges, which, flowing in a southerly direction, crosses the northern frontier of this district, through which it meanders in a direction generally southerly, and passing the southern frontier, is lost in the Sunderbunds, its total length of course through the district being about seventy miles, throughout which it is, during the rainy season, navigable for large river-craft. The Kubbpduk, also an offset from the Ganges, and flowing southerly from it, touches this district at its north-east corner; and holding a course very sinuous, but generally southerly for about eighty miles, forms the eastern boundary between this district and the district of Jessore, and beyond the southern frontier is lost in the Sunderbunds. A great number of other streams and watercourses, offsets of the Ganges, traverse the country in various directions, especially during the periodical rains, and in many places lay the surface extensively under water, particularly in the south-eastern part, where the Bairajhal or lake extends over about a fifth of the district during the rains, and is at other times a mere swamp. This redundant moisture, and the pestilential atmosphere resulting from its action on the alluvial soil and decayed vegetation, appear to have prevented the full development of the natural resources of the district, which, under adequate culture, might be expected to yield more abundantly sugar, cotton, indigo, and rice. The district is traversed by the road from Calcutta to Dacca.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BARASET.—A town the principal place of a district of the

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same name, under the presidency of Bengal, is situate three miles north-east of an offset from the Hooghly to the Sunderbunds, and eight miles east of the main stream. It is an insignificant place, little deserving notice, but as the locality of the civil establishment, consisting of a magistrate and collector, with other European and native officials. Baraset is on the road² from Calcutta to Dacca, 15 miles N.E. of the former, 172 S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is well made and good. Lat. 22° 43', long 88° 33'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 163

BARASHEE.—The name given to one of the numerous streams intersecting the delta of the Ganges. In the upper part of its course it bears the name of Koomar, and in lat. 23° 28', long. 89° 38', separates into two channels, the eastern branch receiving the name of Barashee, which it retains until it divaricates into the Attara and the Bahissore.

BARATHOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Bhanjain 4 miles. Lat. 28° 30', long 84° 4'.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAUNSA. In the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude, a village five miles E. of Sultanpore cantonment; 80 S.E. of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 300, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 21', long. 82° 12'.

¹ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Topog of Oudh, 117.

BARCOOR,¹ or BARKURU.—A town, the principal place² of a subdivision of the same name, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras. It is situate in a fertile well-watered country. The town is now much ruined, as is the fortress, which, according to Buchanan,³ was founded by Hari Hara, rajah of Vijayanagar, who reigned from 1367⁴ to 1391. The subdivision of which it is the principal place comprises a portion of the western declivity of the Ghauts, and is consequently very hilly, and traversed by numerous mountain-forrents, which, on entering the low country along the seashore, become sluggish streams, affected by the tide, and generally terminate in broad shallow estuaries communicating with the North Indian Ocean. Though in many places sandy, the soil is productive of rice⁵ and cocoa-nuts, which are extensively cultivated. The less fertile parts are carefully planted, to yield building-timber and fuel. The population consists principally of Brahmins, who speak the Canarese, or language of Carnata; but the Mussulmans use Oordoo or Hindostanee, the dialect

¹ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Travels from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 101, 102.

³ ibi 101.

⁴ Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 122.

⁵ Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 104.

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compounded of Persian and Hindee. The tract, within the remotest known period, formed part of an ancient realm, ruled by a dynasty named Cadumba, and overthrown in the second century⁶ of the Christian era. It subsequently was comprised within the vast realm of Vijayanagar; on the overthrow of which by a Mussulman confederation, at the great battle of Talikot, in the year 1564,⁷ it became part of the dominions of the rajah of Bednore; on whose overthrow by Hyder Ali, in the year 1763, it was subjugated by that adventurer; and on the overthrow and death of his son Tippoo, in the year 1799, was incorporated with the territory of the East-India Company. Distant from Mangalore, N., 42 miles; Bombay, S E., 400; Bangalore, W., 195; Madras, W., 378. Lat. 13° 28', long. 74° 49'.

BARDOLEE.—A town of *Warraree*, one of the petty native states of the Rewa Caunta under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant E from Surat 20 miles. Lat. 21° 4', long. 78° 10'.

BAREE,¹ in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, has belonged to it a few fertile patches of soil, yielding good crops of grain and of potatoes, the cultivation of which has recently been introduced here from the British settlements. There is here a petty manufacture of woollen cloth, the material being supplied by the native flocks and worked up by the men, the women being otherwise employed. "It is strange," as Skiuner² observes, "to meet in these wild passes with men, each sturdy enough to make a Hercules, armed with a distaff and a work-basket." Baree is in lat. 30° 55', long. 78° 26'.

BAREE,¹ in the native state of Dholpoor, a town, the principal place of a small district of the same name, situate among hills² in the south-west part of the territory. The rana of Gohud³ having by treaty, in 1805, relinquished³ Gohud and some other districts to the East-India Company, was granted⁴ the districts of Dholpoor, of Baree, and of Rajakhera, which he now holds with the title of rana of Dholpoor. It appears to have been little visited by Europeans. Distant W. of

⁶ Wilks, Historical Sketches, 1 12.

⁷ Ferishta, III. 127, 130.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigōn. Surv. Jacquemont, Voyage, p. 78. As Res xiv. 141—Hodgson and Herbert, Survey of Ganges and Jumna

² Excursions in India, I. 284.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Baber, Mem., 314, 373.

³ Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 139.

⁴ Treaties with the Native Powers, 582.

¹ Gazetteer, 4, 136.

* Hamilton¹ states, "The streets are narrow; but many of the houses, built of red stone, are two stories high, and have a comfortable appearance.

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Dholpoor 18 miles, S.W. of Agra 44. Lat. 26° 38', long. 77° 42'.

BAREE,¹ in the territory of Bhopal, a large town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situated in a mountainous country on the north or left bank² of the river Jamneer. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains 140 khalsa villages, or such as belong to the government, and 81 in jaghire, or granted as fiefs. The town was taken³ from a Hindoo zemindar, about the year 1725, by Dost Muhammed Khan, first nawaub of Bhopal. Distant S.E. of the town of Bhopal 46 miles, S.W. of Saugor 70. Lat. 23° 3', long. 78° 4'

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 87.

³ Malcolm, Central India, i. 351.

BAREE, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank* of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Karamnasa. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by water, 576 miles, or if the Sunderbund passage be taken, 753, by land, by the new line of road passing through Sasseram and Buxar, 400; E. from Ghazeepoor cantonment 18. Lat. 25° 32', long. 83° 52'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. 24° 15', long. 80° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREE DOOAB.—One of the natural sections into which the Punjab is divided, it lies between the river Ravee on the north-west, and the Ghara or Sutlej, and the Beas rivers, on the south-east. Its length is 370 miles, and its average breadth about forty-five. Though not the most extensive, this doab is one of the most important of those of the Punjab, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view. It contains the towns of Lahore, Mooltan, and Amritsir, and is traversed from north-east to south-west by the great canal (now under construction), which, diverging from the Ravee at Mahadeepoor, proceeds to Tibri, a distance of twenty-seven miles, whence, throwing out branches at various intervals for the supply of the adjacent districts, it pursues its course to the vicinity of Chichawutni, where it rejoins the parent stream. Its total length, inclusive of its branches, will be about 480 miles. The cost is estimated at 527,6971.¹

¹ India Revenue Disp. 23 March, 1858.

It is chiefly inhabited by Patans, and contains several handsome Mahomedan tombs.

* Garden¹ states erroneously on the left.

¹ Tables of Routes, 161.

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¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc

BAREILLY.¹—A British district within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. The portion of country now included within it, was formerly divided into two districts; one bearing the name of Bareilly, the other called Pillibet. The district, as at present constituted, is bounded on the north by Kumaon; on the east by Oude and the British district of Shahjehanpore; on the south by Shahjehanpore and Budaon; and on the west by Budaon, the Rampoor territory, and the British district of Moradabad. It lies between lat. 28° 2' and 29° 19', long 79° 4' and 80° 12'; contains twenty-three pergunahs, and has an area of 2,937 square miles.² It is a level country,³ watered by the Western Ramgunga, the Goulah, the Gurrah or Deoha, and the Gogra or Surju, which latter for a short distance forms the north-eastern boundary towards Oude. The general slope of the surface is towards the south, as is indicated by the descent of the rivers in that direction, as well as by actual measurement; Bîrindeo, at the northern frontier, where the Gogra passes from the mountains to the plain, having an elevation of 798 feet above the sea; Rodurpoor, on the north-west frontier, 629 feet; the town of Pillibet, farther south, 517 feet; while that of the city of Bareilly, twenty miles more south, is only 470. The climate is fine, suffering little from the hot winds,⁴ though colder in winter than might be expected from the latitude and elevation. The soil is fertile, and, except in a part of the northern division, highly cultivated, producing excellent wheat, the original seed of which was brought from England,⁵ very fine rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, barley, maize, millet, pulse, plantains, dates, walnuts, grapes, strawberries, apples, and pears. The country is spotted with groves of noble trees of various kinds, and abounds with neat villages and cottages. The extreme northern section is part of the Terai, a tract of jungle, forest, and marsh produced by redundant moisture, arising from numerous small streams oozing from the bases and sides of the Sub-Himalaya. The forest⁶ comprises a prodigious assemblage of fine trees, interwoven with gigantic creepers, and encumbered above with air-plants, below with underwood and the most luxuriant herbage. Those parts devoid of forest are generally overrun with rank grass and other herbage of enormous growth, which are annually fired, to allow fresh pasture

² Parliamentary Return, 1851.
³ Davidson, Travels in Upper India, t. 14.
Heber, Journ. in India, t. 437, 439.

⁴ Heber, l. 429, 437

⁵ Heber, ut supra, 435.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1832, p. 335—Hodgson on Mammalia of Nepal.

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to spring up. Those wild and gloomy coverts are tenanted in great numbers by the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, lion,⁷ panther, cheta or hunting-leopard, bear, jackal, fox, wild dog, various small feline quadrupeds, the monkey, stag-deer, antelope, wild hog, hare, and porcupine. Wolves commit great depredations, and are so numerous as to call for the interposition of government, who offer rewards for their destruction.⁸ The boa-constrictor, and some other reptiles, attain a great size. In most parts of this tract the air is highly pestilential, and almost inevitably produces agues and fevers of the most fatal kind in such strangers as venture to encounter its influence from April to October; and though some of the indigenous population remain throughout the year, the pernicious effects of malaria are indicated by their stunted nægre forms, sallow complexion, and listless temperament. Even domestic animals perish,⁹ if brought from healthier regions into the Terai during the pestilential season. This appalling character is, however, principally applicable to the western part of the tract, which is the most swampy. The route from Birmoo to Pilibet, which lies farther east, is frequented¹ with impunity even in June. There is considerable trade² driven in the timber of the Terai, that selected for the purpose being chiefly sal (*Shorea robusta*) and sisu (*Diospyros sisu*), and the transit trade³ between Chumuck Taluk and the mountains on one side, and the plains on the other, is also considerable.

A writer, quoted above, thus describes this traffic in operation:—"The place [Birmoo] was crowded with native traders in borax, drugs, &c., and substantial four and six-bullock hackeries. The Nepal merchants were encamped on the opposite side of the Saidu or Pilibet, and a brisk traffic was being carried on. Strings of hackeries could be seen wending their way downwards to Pilibet, as well as on their way up."

The population, according to official return, is 1,143,657.⁵ Of this number, 663,074 are Hindoos occupied in agriculture; 215,721 Hindoos following other pursuits; 113,594 Mahomedans and others, agricultural; and 146,268 persons not Hindoos, and engaged in other avocations than the tillage of the land. The number of towns containing less than 1,000 inhabitants is 3,298; more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 107;

⁷ Heber, l. 448.

⁸ India Jud. Disp. 15 March, 1843.

⁹ Hodgson, *supra*, 336.

¹ Delhi Gazette, 1843, p. 406
² As Res. xvi 196—
Trall, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

³ Id. 236.

⁴ Delhi Gaz. 1843, p. 406.

⁵ Mem. on Statistics of North-West Provinces, 1843, p. 169.

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more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 2; * more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 1; † more than 50,000, 1; ‡ making a total of 3,409. The union of the district of Pilibet with Bareilly was arranged in 1842. In 1846 the incorporation of the two was complete,⁶ and under the existing settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on account of the land revenue has been fixed, and is not liable to increase until the year 1867.⁷

⁶ Mem. on State of North-West Provinces, 84. India Jud. Disp. 31 Jan 1844. ⁷ Act of the Gov. of India, viii. of 1846.

⁸ Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 4.

⁹ Heber, ut supra, i. 440.

The Rohilla Patans, formerly the ruling race, are numerous, and are easily distinguished by their superior stature and fairer complexions, as well as by their arrogant air.⁸ They are stated to be a clever animated race, but devoid of principle, false and ferocious, like their Afghan forefathers; and in consequence, crimes, both of fraud and violence, are very numerous: perjury is said to be almost universal. The picture given of these people by Heber is very unfavourable: "The country⁹ is burdened with a crowd of lazy, profligate, self-called suwarrs (rahalers), who, though many of them are not worth a rupee, conceive it derogatory to their gentility and Patan blood to apply themselves to any honest industry, and obtain for the most part a precarious livelihood by spunging on the industrious and sober and farmers, on whom they levy a sort of blackmail, or as hangers on to the few wealthy and noble families yet remaining in the province. Of these men, who have no visible means of maintenance at all, and no visible occupation except that of looking up and down with their swords and shields like the ancient Highlanders, whom in many respects they much resemble. The number is rated at, perhaps, taking all Rohilkund together, not fewer than 100,000." These are hostile to the British government, the power of which, enforcing tranquillity, restrains their dissolute habits, and precludes them from maintaining themselves by predatory warfare. In 1815 a serious rebellion, fomented, if not originally excited, by the more fanatical Mahometans, endangered the safety of the city of Bareilly, and was suppressed only by resorting to strong military measures. In this disturbance the Patan portion of the population were the chief actors. Akin to the Rohillas in feelings and pursuits are the Moguls, Arabians, and other

* Aoulah, 7,649; Beesulpoor, 7,245. † Pilibet, 25,157.

‡ Bareilly, 92,203.

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Mahomedans. The Hindoo portion of the people are said to be better affected, having by the change of rule been rescued from Mahomedan oppression and rapacity. The condition of the population, with the exception of a small proportion constituting the higher order, is poor; and in former times they have occasionally been so straitened for food,¹ that the more scrupulous castes have had recourse to wild roots, herbs, and insects; and the outcasts to vermin, dead fish, and carrion.

¹ Transactions of Royal As. Soc.—Glyson on Population of Bareilly, 483.

The principal routes are that proceeding northwards from Bareilly, by Bamouri, to Almora, in Kumaon; another, also from south to north, but east of the former, proceeding from Bareilly, by the town of Pilibet and the Birindeo Pass, to Petoragarh, in Kumaon; another, in a direction from south-east to north-west, from the town of Pilibet to Nugina; another, in a direction from west to east, and leading from Roodurpore to Birindeo.

The Bareilly district forms part of the country called Rohilkund, deriving its name from the Rohilla Patans, sprung from the Yusufzai Afghans, who settled in the tract about 1720,² and the character of whose descendants has been adverted to in the course of this article. Though often obliged to struggle against the supremacy of the sovereigns of Delhi, they maintained a precarious and undefined independence until 1774, when a body of British troops, under the command of Colonel Champion, acting in co-operation with Shujah and Dowlah, the nawaub vizer of Oudh,³ totally defeated the confederated Rohillas at Tessunah, a short distance from the town of Bareilly, and hence named Futtygunge, “Place of Victory.” In 1796, a disputed session to a hillia jaghire again called for the interference of the British, whose army, under the command of Sir Robert Abercrombie,⁴ defeated the Rohillas close to the village of Betourah, a few miles from Bareilly. A village, now situate on the field of battle, also bears the name of Futtygunge, from the result.⁵ By these events a large tract of territory, of which Bareilly formed part, passed into the hands of the nawaub vizer. In 1801, both Bareilly and Pilibet were included in the cessions made by that prince, in commutation of subsidy, to the East-India Company.⁶

² Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. l. 116.

³ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 46. Forster, ut supra, l. 108.

⁴ Thornton, ut supra, 560. Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 13.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

⁶ Treaties with Native Princes.

⁷ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREILLY,⁷ the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate in a pleasant and well-wooded

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² Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

³ Heber, Journ. in India, i. 439.

⁴ Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 14.

⁵ Id. ib.

⁶ Transacts of Royal As. Soc. vol. i part ii 471
—Glyn on Population in Bareilly.

⁷ Memoir on Stats of N.W. Provinces, 90.

⁸ East-India Gazetteer, i. 138.

country on the left bank² of the Jooa, a tributary of the Western Ramgunga. It is a considerable town,³ and though somewhat ruinous,⁴ has a brisk and lucrative commerce,⁴ and some manufactures, of which the principal is that of house-furniture,⁵ more particularly of chairs and tables, which, though wrought, painted, and gilt very handsomely, are sold remarkably cheap. Besides the hands engaged in this branch of handicraft, there are cotton-weavers,⁶ dressers, and twistors, manufacturers of muslins, and also of silks and brocades, dyers and colour-makers, linen and cloth-platters, gold and silver lace-makers, jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and tinmen, cutlers, armourers, seal-makers and engravers, turners, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, and various workers in leather, perfumers, distillers, printers, stampers, carpenters, and some other trades of less importance.

Much the greater part of the manufacturing business is in the hands of the Hindoos, who are far more industrious, persevering, and frugal than the Mahomedans.

The total population in 1848⁷ was stated to be 92,208.†

The most numerous and important class of Mahomedans are the Rohillas, of Afghan origin; besides whom are Sayyids, who claim to be the offspring of Mahomed, a sheikh of Arab descent, Moguls, and Kunbohs, which last are a mixed race between Hindoo and Mahomedans, who regard them with contempt. The cantonment for the troops is at the south side

* Hamilton says, "The principal street or bazar is nearly two miles long, and tolerably well built, consisting, however, almost entirely of booths only one story high. One mosque, from its style of architecture and high position, has a striking appearance; and there are several other tolerable buildings of the same class. The old fort, situated at the western extremity of the main street, is crumbling to ruin, but after the insurrection of 1858, government judged it advisable to erect a small regular outadel on the plain to the south of the town, for the eventual protection of the European inhabitants, should any similar commotion ever occur. It is of a quadrangular form, has a good ditch, and two bastions projecting from opposite angles, an arrangement which gives the whole rather an odd appearance; but it is quite of sufficient strength for the object contemplated."

† The mode of conducting the census was as follows:—certain houses were selected in various parts of the city and outskirts, in such manner as to embrace every variety of situation, construction, and population. The number of persons in these houses was ascertained by actual enumeration; and upon this basis an estimate was formed of the whole.

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of the town, near the new fort. It is the head-quarters for the division of Rohilkund. Elevation above the sea 470 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 788 miles, E. from Delhi 152.⁸ Lat. 28° 23', long 79° 28'. ⁸ Garden, Routes, p. IV.

BARENGEE, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town 40 miles W. of Point Palmyras, and 40 miles N.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 40', long. 86° 30'. E I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAREWELLE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 95 miles. Lat. 16° 4', long 78°. E I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARGA, in Koonawur, a pass leading across the range of the Himalaya, bounding that district on the south. This, with three other passes, occurs in a space of little more than a mile. Of these Barga is the highest, and probably has not an elevation of more than 15,000 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 16', long. 78° 19'. ¹ Gerard, Koonawur, 45.

BARGAUT, in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mutunpoor to Jubbulpoor, 60 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 29', long. 81° 17'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARIPOOR, in the British district of Bishnupoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, close to the frontier towards the British district of Benares, distant N.W. from Calcutta, by the river, 749² miles; S.W. from the city of Allahabad, by the same course, 77. Lat. 25° 18', long 81° 15'. ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

BAKALOOF, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town once of great celebrity, but now so ruined that its name has disappeared from the maps of India. Faria y Sousa, in his Annals for A.D. 1581-1584, observes:—"Bacalor, a city seated on the coast of Canara, in almost 14 degrees of latitude, was once one of the most noted places of trade in India, in the form of a commonwealth, but much decayed since the Portuguese built a fort there." It is not given in the "accurate and comprehensive Trigonometrical Survey Map of India; but in that work, the name of "Collobr" is set down in a site corresponding to that of the ancient town. Horsburgh³ mentions, "Barsalor Peak, in lat. 13° 50', long. 74° 54', is a round mountain, about three and a quarter ¹ E I C. Ms. Doc.
² iii. 13
³ India Directory, 1803.

* It is the Barcelore of Wilks; Barcelore of Rennell and of Hamilton. ¹ Historical Sketches, I. 61.

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leagues inland, having the high chain of Bednore mountains for its base." This site corresponds almost exactly with that of Colloor in the trigonometrical survey; so that it may be concluded that Colloor of the present maps is identical with Barkalur or Barcelor of the earlier. Colloor is distant (direct) from Mangalore, N., 68 miles; Bombay, S.E., 380; Bangalore, N.W., 195, Madras, W., 370.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARKAROONDEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 90 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARODA,¹ a city of Guzerat, and the capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar, is situate near the river Biswamintri, which is thus crossed by a stone bridge,² consisting of two ranges of arches one over the other. The town is surrounded by numerous luxuriant and dense groves, containing great numbers of mangoes, jackfruits, and tombs of Mussulmans, giving an impressive solemnity to the scene. Interspersed are numerous baolis or wells, with architectural decorations, having grand flights of steps descending to the water through rows of stone pillars and pilasters. Of these, the finest is that called the Baoli of Sulman, made in the year 1613, by a Patan governor of the city, of that name. It is as remarkable for the excellence of the water as for its architectural splendour. The fortifications of the town are of no great strength, consisting of slight walls, with towers at irregular intervals, and several double gateways. The town is intersected and divided into four equal quarters, by two spacious streets, meeting in the centre, at a market-place, containing a square pavilion, with three bold arches on each side, and a flat roof, adorned with seats and fountains. The houses are in general very high, and built of wood, with sloping tiled roofs. The palace, or residence of the Guicowar, is a building of the same sort, having wooden galleries projecting one over another; and though the edifice is large, it is but of mean appearance. The house of the British resident may be characterized in like terms. The British cantonment is outside the town, and consists of "a number³ of small brick houses, with trellis, wooden verandahs, sloping tiled roofs, and upper stories, each surrounded by a garden with a high green hedge of the

² Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, II. 297

³ Heber, *Narrat. of Journey*, II. 127.

* Brodera of Forbes.

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milk-bush." "The church is a small, but convenient and elegant Gothic building, accommodating about 400 persons extremely well, and raised at an expense of not more than 12,000 Bombay rupees, or 1,000*l*." The population⁴ some years since was reported at 140,000.

The dominions of the Guicowar, over which the government of India exercise political superintendence,⁵ are described in the article on Guzerat. His annual revenue is estimated at 66,87,443 rupees (668,744*l*).⁶ The military establishment of this prince, in addition to his regular troops, amounting to 6,059 cavalry and infantry, comprises also the subsidiary force at the disposal of the British government, which consists of five regiments of infantry, completed to 800 men each, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of artillery. He also maintains a contingent force of 3,000 cavalry, paid and equipped agreeably to the stipulations of the British government, and a corps of irregulars, known as the Guzerat Irregular Horse, commanded by British officers.

The state of Baroda was a branch of the great Mahratta confederacy, and its ruler the Guicowar, one of the princes acknowledged the puppet rajah of Satara, the descendant of the Sevajes, as their chief. Palajee Guicowar succeeded in 1721. Dummaje Guicowar as second in command of the Mahratta armies in 1721. In 1725, he obtained by treacherous dealing a share in the chauth of Surat, and from the hill-fort of Soneghur, which he built on the south bank of the Taptee, fifty miles east of that city, he made predatory excursions, by which he gradually extended his authority over Guzerat. The Mahratta power in that province had been established chiefly by Dabari Sepoyputtee, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Mahratta nation. Dabari being slain in battle with the Peishwa, was succeeded in 1731 by his son Yeswantrao, but this prince never possessed any real authority, it being usurped in Guzerat by Pelajee, on whom Bajee Rao, the first Peishwa, conferred the title of "Leader of the royal troops." Pelajee was murdered in 1757 by the rajah of Joudpore, and succeeded by his son Damajee, who still further extended the authority of his family, obtained a share of the revenue and customs of the town and port of Broach, and levied tribute annually from Kattiwar, and contributions from Surat. Damajee then threw off allegiance to the Peishwa, and

⁴ Trans. of Medical and Physical Soc. of Bombay, 1838, i. 47.—Gibson,

Sketch of the Province of Guzerat.

⁵ India Pol. Disp. 8 June, 1853

⁶ E I C Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

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joined a conspiracy in favour of his rival; but being treacherously made prisoner, he was not allowed to obtain his liberty but at the sacrifice of half his possessions, and under acknowledgment that he held the other half in fief to the Peishwa. Subsequently, in 1753, Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, was besieged and captured from the Moguls by the joint armies of the Peishwa and the Guicowar. Damajee dying in 1768, the succession was disputed by two of his sons, and finally decided in favour of Syajee, a prince of weak intellect, to the exclusion of Govind Rao, his elder brother. This result had been brought about through the intrigues of a younger brother, Futteh Sing, who had bribed the Peishwa to recognise the usurpation, he (Futteh Sing) being acknowledged as regent. Syajee died without issue in 1792, and was succeeded by his elder brother, Govind Rao, whom he had appointed in 1768. In 1800 the government devolved upon Annund Rao, a prince of weak intellect. His illegitimate brother Canoojee usurped the administration; but was speedily ejected by Rawajee, the minister of the late Govind Rao. Shortly afterwards Rawajee solicited the assistance of the British government, for the purpose of reducing the usurper Rao, a relative of the late prince, who, advancing his claims in support of Canoojee, had commenced hostilities against the Guicowar. A body of troops was detached by the government of Bombay, to prevent the subversion of Annund Rao's authority, and Mulhar Rao professed submission; but while negotiation was in progress, he availed himself of an opportunity to make a treacherous attack upon the British detachment, which was, however, successfully repelled, and on the arrival of reinforcements under Sir William Clark, Mulhar Rao was entirely defeated, and compelled to surrender at discretion. During the proceedings, a convention was concluded between the government of Bombay and Rawajee, on behalf of Annund Rao. This was signed on the 15th March, 1802. Thus the British government, by treating with the Guicowar as a substantive state, secured his independence of the Peishwa. Under the treaty, the Guicowar had agreed to receive a British subsidiary force; and the Arab soldiers in his service being no longer required, it was resolved to disband them. These foreign mercenaries had for some time ruled at Baroda; and, alarmed at the prospect of reduction, they placed the Guicowar in con-

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finement, and refused to release him till their claims were satisfied. They permitted Canojee to escape from Baroda, and serious disorders were apprehended. Major Walker called in the aid of an European regiment from Bombay, which, with the subsidiary force under Colonel Woodington, invested the town of Baroda, and after a siege of ten days, a practicable breach having been made, the garrison surrendered. The arrears of the Arab mercenaries, amounting to 175,000*l.*, were duly discharged. Most of the Arab chiefs adhered to the conditions, and left the country; those who forfeited their pledge and joined Canojee, were pursued and defeated by Major Holmes, at the village of Sauree, and finally dispersed near Kupperwing, in the zillah of Kaira. Mulhar Rao had been pensioned, and provided with a residence at Neriad, in the zillah of Kaira. During the siege of Baroda he disappeared from Neriad, but was subsequently captured, and treated as a prisoner at large at Bombay, where he died. Canojee's repeated treasons led to his being finally conveyed to Bombay as a state prisoner.

Other engagements between the Guicowar and the British government followed, dated respectively the 6th June and the 29th July, 1802; and on the 21st April, 1805, the stipulations of the existing agreements were consolidated in a definitive treaty of general defensive alliance. The Guicowar thereby agreed to receive a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry, and to provide funds for their payment, as well as the liquidation of certain advances of money made for the benefit of the Guicowar state, and the interest thereon. The usual articles were inserted against either of the two governments entertaining the services of any subjects of the other without consent, and against the native government retaining any European or American. Henceforward there is little to notice in the history of the Guicowar state till disputes between the Guicowar and the Peishwa, in regard to certain territorial claims, gave rise to a series of events which dissolved the great Mahratta confederacy, and hurled its leader from sovereignty to captivity. To enter minutely into these disputes is here neither necessary nor practicable. It may suffice to state, that with a view to their termination, Gungadhur Shastry, an able and upright

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servant of the Guicowar, proceeded to Poona, whence he was seduced to Punderpore, under pretence of devotion, and there treacherously murdered by the contrivance of a wretch named Trimbackjee Dainglia, a prime favourite of the Peishwa. This led to a succession of hostile operations between the British government and the Peishwa, starting first in the humiliation of the latter, and ultimately in the destruction of his state and power. When, as a result of his first discomfiture, the Peishwa yielded to the British government his rights in Guzerat, the Guicowar's cession of territory; and a new treaty, supplementary to the former, was concluded by the resident, Captain Carver. Under this treaty, the subsidiary force was increased by a battalion of native infantry, of not less than one thousand men, and two regiments of native cavalry, the expense of which was provided for by the cession to the British government of the Guicowar's rights, under the Peishwa, in the perpetual talook of Ahmedabad. Certain exchanges were made between the contracting parties, and the Guicowar undertook to raise and maintain three thousand horse to act with the subsidiary force. Annund Rao died in 1819, and was succeeded by Satej Rao, when the commission established in consequence of the incapacity of the former prince was discontinued. But the violation of faith with creditors of which Satej was guilty, compelled the Bombay government to interfere (the claims of the creditors being guaranteed by the Company), and to sequester a portion of the territory for the payment of the debts. Some further sequestrations took place, to provide for the payment of the contingent of three thousand men; but in 1832 the Guicowar made arrangements for the discharge of the guaranteed debt, and gave security for the regular payment of the contingent, which was on the sequestered districts restored. Further differences, however, remained to be adjusted, which not being satisfactorily effected, the Bombay government, in 1837, under the order of the Court of Directors sequestered certain tribute collected by the government of the Guicowar.

From the earliest period of our connection with the Guicowar state, a system prevailed of granting the British-guarantee to officers of state, bankers on raising loans, and others, to insure them against the violence or want of faith of

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their prince; and thus an influence was exercised over the families of many of the principal persons in Baroda, which placed them rather in the position of subjects of the British government than of the Guicowar. The hostile feeling of the Baroda durbar had for some time been manifest, from the outrages committed on several occasions, and the frequent and ineffectual remonstrances, the British government was instructed to reduce the prince in person, and to warn him of the danger of refusing compliance with the just claims of the British government. In the event of the Guicowar failing to give an unqualified assent on or before the 1st November following, the British government was authorized to despatch a force, and place the prince under sequestration, and to acquaint the Government that should he fail within two months from the attachment of Pitlad to accede to all the demands brought to his notice, the sequestration would be declared permanent. Among the demands were the dismissal of the Guicowar's minister V. J. Aditram, and the nomination of another dewan, approved by the British government; the surrender of the Guicowar's officers who had instigated various piracies on British commerce, and of those who had been guilty of injustice and oppression; satisfaction for the past in regard to complaints from almost every British authority in Guzerat against the Guicowar government of a systematic want of co-operation in matters of police, and the prevention of the recurrence of the like conduct in future. The sequestration of Pitlad was carried into effect on the 1st November, and two months passed without any alteration in the conduct of Synjee. It was not till the 28th November, 1839, that he tendered at the residency his submission to the demands of the British government. Through the

* This was strongly objected to by the Guicowar. But while the necessity of the approval by the British government of any individual nominated to that office has been maintained, the requisition was made less unpalatable upon the occasion of Sir James Carnac's visit to Baroda, when governor of Bombay, by an intimation that so long as the British relations with the Guicowar continued in their then satisfactory state, he would not be required to appoint a minister, and that the resident might continue to transact business with himself personally.¹

¹ Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 31 Dec. 1842.

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BARODA.

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¹ Pol. Disp to Bombay, dated 21 Dec. 1842.

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able and persevering exertions of the resident, most of the demands of the British government had been complied with in the early part of 1840. The rite of suttee was abolished throughout the Guicowar's dominions, by proclamation dated the 12th February in that year; the obnoxious minister Veneran was dismissed; certain criminals were given up for punishment, and the parties protected by British guarantees were respected in their persons and property. In 1841 Syajee agreed to pay into the British treasury the annual sum of three lacs of rupees to maintain the Guzerat Irregular Horse, a corps which is originally raised by the British government on their occasion, and is paid out of the revenues of that province. The Guicowar has the option of dismissing a portion of the corps, but is bound by treaty to maintain; but of this he declines to avail himself, and the province of Pithla was restored to him in consideration of his full though tardy submission. The Guicowar has it in contemplation to connect his capital by a 'cut' with Talasra, on the coast of the Gulf of Cambay, a distance of about forty miles.

¹ Bombay Pol. Disp. 80 Oct. 1852.

The ² Baroda is distant from Ahmedabad, S E., 68 miles; from Surat, N. W., 120; from Cambay, N., 231; from Poona, N. W., 210; from Mhow, N. W., 180; from Calcutta, W., 980. Lat. 22° 16', long. 73° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

³ BARODA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, 100 miles W. from Gwalior 103 miles. Lat. 23° 30', long. 76° 45'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

⁴ BARON.—A town in the native state of Dewah, in the province of Bundelcure, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant S. E. from Allahabad 30 miles. Lat. 24° 6', long. 81° 18'.

Bolleau, Tours in Rajwara, 31

⁵ BAROO, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village 71 miles S. W. from Rajpootana.

* The sum actually expended on the Guzerat Irregular Horse, up to the year 1846, fell short of the assignment of three lacs, by an annual average balance of 30,500 rupees, which was saved to the Guicowar. On a representation in that year of the insufficient strength of the corps for the duties assigned to it, an increase was sanctioned at an annual expense of 12,000 rupees, still leaving the cost of the corps short of the assignment by 18,500 rupees annually. The corps is under the exclusive control of the resident, with the reservation that any detachment, when on service with troops of the line, becomes subject to the orders of the senior officer in command.⁶

¹ Pol. Disp to Bombay, dated 3rd Feb 1847.

² Id. 5 Feb. 1845.

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miles N.E. of the town of Jessulmeer. Its inhabitants are notorious for their marauding expeditions to plunder all whom they may be able to master. Lat. 27° 00', long. 71° 59'.

BAROO BARYE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 75 miles S. from Saugor, 70 miles E. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 46', long. 73° 49'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAROWNDA, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Rewa, and 25 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated on a range of sandstone formation, slightly elevated above the level of the Ganges, and bounded in that direction or north-east, by the small range of the Bara hills. This part of the route is excellent, having been improved under the superintendence of the East-India Company's engineers; the country barren, but not totally devoid of cultivation. Elevation above the sea 100 feet. Lat. 24° 57', long. 82° 12'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyages dans l'Inde, t. 375. Garden, Tables of Routes, 263. As Res. xviii. 49. — Franklin, Geol. Section of Bundelkhand.

BARAN, in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Benares to Dinapore, 25 miles N.W. from the latter. The houses are built on a high and extensive extent, and their number is estimated at between 5,000; from which number, according to the usual average of inmates to dwellings, the number of inhabitants would appear to be about 25,000. It is an enormous place for a rather insignificant place, though stated by Heber to have a considerable trade. It is the principal place of the thana or police district, the area of which is estimated at 166 square miles, and number of inhabitants at 96,950, of whom 24,237 are Mussulmans, and 72,713 Brahminists. Lat. 25° 27', long. 85° 47'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Narr of Journ. t. 234. Valentis, Travels, t. 218. Garden, Tables of Routes, 98. Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, t. 84. Ut supra, l. 9. Buchanan, l. Append. 2, 4.

BARRA, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the river Vyturna, 30 miles N. of Calanee. Lat. 19° 40', long. 73° 11'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARRABHOOM, a British district within that part of the presidency of Bengal which is under the political agent for the south-west frontier, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Pachete; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Burraboom of Rennell.

¹ Index to Atlas.

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on the east and south by that of Póoralis; and on the west by Singboom and the British district of Pachete: it lies between lat. $22^{\circ}48'$ — $23^{\circ}10'$, long $86^{\circ}35'$ — $86^{\circ}52'$; is forty-six miles in length from east to west, and thirty-five in breadth. The area is 860 square miles. The information respecting the district is scanty and obscure in the extreme. There is no account of its population except in connection with the larger district of Pachete, the united numbers of the two being supposed to be about 772,000. Barrabhoom appears to be less than one-fifth of the size of its associate district, and its proportion of population may be presumed to be in the same ratio.

E I C. Ms. De a.

BARBACK. A military cantonment in the British district of twenty-two Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, on the west bank of the Hooghly, here about three quarters of a mile from the river. Several regiments of native infantry are quartered at this place, huddled in commodious bungalows, and the bungalows or lodges of their European officers. There are also other lodges, the residences of European families, "attracted hither by the salubrity of the air, the vicinity of the Governor-General's residence, or the convenience of the river." The house of the Governor-General is hardly so commodious, but not very

² Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 31.

³ Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 192.

⁴ Heber, ut supra, 20.

⁵ Topography of Calcutta, 4.

It is situate in a park about 250 acres, laid out with great taste and picturesque effect, the surface being artificially varied in elevation with much judgment, and "offering a beautiful and diversified scene of turf, tree, and flowering shrub, as any scene in the world can produce."⁴

Here was formerly a menagerie, of which several curious animals were kept, but the collection was nearly broken up during the reign of Lord William Bentinck. From an oral tradition, still prevalent among the natives of Barrackpoor, it appears that the founder of Calcutta, Mr. Job Charnock, built a bungalow here in 1689, and that a flour-mill was raised under his patronage, before the site of Calcutta had been selected for the new settlement.⁵ Distance N. from Calcutta 16 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ}46'$, long. $88^{\circ}26'$.

BARBACKUR.—A river of Bengal, rising in lat. $21^{\circ}4'$, long. $85^{\circ}27'$ in the British district of Ramgurh, through which it flows in a circuitous course for 120 miles, and, passing into the district of Beerbhoom, which it traverses for thirty-five miles, falls into the Dammoedah in lat. $23^{\circ}40'$, long. $86^{\circ}51'$.

BAR.

BARRAH,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, a town on the route from Calpee to the city of Kotah, 275² miles S.W. of former, 46 E of latter. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 25° 7', long 76° 33'

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 117.

BARREEAH,¹ or DEOGHUB BARREEAH.—A petty Rajpoot state of the Rewa Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The tract of country which it stretches from lat. 22° 21' to lat. 22° 50', and from long. 75° 41' to long. 74° 18'. It is bounded on the north by the tracts of Loonawarra and Soauth; on the east by Dohud and Jabbook; and on the west by the tracts of Dohud and Jabbook. The area is 870 square miles.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

The climate² of Barreeah is peculiarly unhealthy, and even noxious. This is principally attributed to the greater part of the country being covered by dense jungle, which preventing a speedy evaporation of the humidity, some exhalations are the result. This bad quality of the water, strongly impregnated as it becomes with vegetable matter in its course through these jungles, is another cause of unwholesomeness. The fact of the country being the seat of the malarial fever, the country being Indian, which is reckoned by the natives to be cold and indigent, may be assumed as a third cause. These causes combined, a variety of diseases prevail; the most fatal of which is called Mubarakee. In this disease the abdomen swells to an immense size, and the whole body becomes of a bilious yellow colour, a symptom more frequent in the eyes. After the first stage of a bad description generally prevail throughout the country. A stranger, therefore, would visit Barreeah from other parts, but little intercourse would subsist between it and other places during a great part of the year, did not one of the principal commercial routes between the provinces of Hindostan, Guzerat, and Malwa, lead through it.

² Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 21 Jan. 1840.

The chief rivers of Barreeah are the Panun, the Gamaun, the Kurie, the Herb, the Gorauk, the Vankree, and the Kubootree. These principally have their source in the country itself, and are mostly tributaries to the river Myhee. The first four become formidable streams in the rainy season, but their channels are either wholly or partially dry during at least one half of the year.

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The forests of Barreeah belong exclusively to the government, and constitute one of the sources of its revenue, the privilege of cutting the timber being annually farmed to the highest bidder. From this quarter Poona and other parts of Guzerat derive the greater portion of the timber required for building purposes.

* E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The connection between the British government and the Barreeah state dates from 1803, when Scindia's districts in Guzerat were in the possession of by a British force under Colonel Mordaunt. The success of that campaign appears to have been materially facilitated by the good-will displayed towards the British by the rajah of Barreeah, whose conduct throughout called forth the warmest praises of the commanding officer, and a treaty was entered into by the British, subjecting a detachment of the Barreeah Bheels at a monthly expense of eighteen hundred rupees. This secured the friendship and cooperation of this tribe, and enabled our troops to pass through the country without molestation.

† Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 25 Jan. 1848
Id. 21 Jan. 1846.

The Barreeah principality was one among the few independent petty states not only exempted from the payment of tribute to any Mahratta superior, but levying chauth on those districts composing the Poonah Punch Mahals, now commuted for a money rent of 2,750 rupees, which is annually deducted from the tribute due to Scindia, and collected by the British government from South and Loona Mahals.

‡ Pol. Disp. ut supra, 21 Jan. 1846.
Id. 24 Dec. 1844.

In the year 1824 the sovereign of Barreeah consented to make payment of 22,000 rupees to the British government in consideration of its becoming liable to a future increase in proportion to any subsequent improvement in the amount of the revenue of the state. The arrangement was ratified by the Governor General under date 20th April, 1824. The amount is partly appropriated to defray the expense of maintaining a chain of police thanahs from Barreeah to Neemuch; and with reference to this tribute the expense of a military force sent a few years ago to suppress the Naikra disturbance was borne by the British government.

The revenue of the state is estimated at 57,651 rupees, or about 5,765*l*. The population, estimated at seventy-four to the square mile, would amount to 64,380. The country, as well

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as the neighbouring districts of Godra, Chota Oodepoor, and Narookote, contains a great number of Naikras, who exceed even the Bheels in their predatory and lawless habits.

The military force at the disposal of the rajah, including the feudatory troops, amounts to 416 men, a small portion only being cavalry. Three field guns constitute his artillery.

BARREEA, in Guzerat, a town taking name to the small territory so called. It lies between Baroda, N.E., 50 miles; Ahmedabad, S.E., 81 miles. Lat. 22° 51', long. 73° 51'.

BAR, in the Nizam's territory, a section of the British district of Sholapoor, previously under Bombay, entirely surrounded by the Nizam's territory. It has since its independence having been experienced in the levy of duties by the native government on goods in transit between the Nizam and the British frontier, it was proposed to the Nizam to abandon his right, in consideration of a pecuniary compensation, or to give for an equivalent portion of territory sufficient to unite Barseena with the remainder of the collectorate. The question has been settled by the recent cessions of territory for the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent. Distant 48 miles N. from Sholapoor, 128 miles E. of Poona. Lat. 18° 25', long. 75° 00'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² India Pol. Disp. 19 Dec. 1845.

BARUNGULA, a town in the northern part of the Poonah and on the southern slope of the Poonah range, which is in Kashmir. The town is situated in the Nandan Sar Pass from the Poonah in Kashmir. The situation is beautiful and picturesque at the extremity of a dark and deep defile, through which the Punch river flows. Close to the town is a small fort, garrisoned by a detachment of British troops. There are probably 400 or 500 inhabitants, who are employed in weaving shawls. The height above the sea is 6,800 feet. Lat. 23° 36', long. 74° 40'.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, 259.

BARUT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Nandarr 10 miles. Lat. 13° 14', long. 77° 31'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BARWAH, in the British district of Nizam, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, 48 miles S.W. of Ganjam, 94 miles N.E. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 53', long. 84° 40'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BASANTGANJ, in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a walled town on the western boundary, towards the district of Bainswara, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 70 S.E. of Cawnpore, 55 N.W. of Allahabad. Butter estimates its population at

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 117.

BAS.

6,000, of whom half are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° , long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BASANTPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude,* distant S.E. from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BASHTA, in the British district of Bynour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Chilkea, 31 miles E. of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296. BASNEE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 12 miles N. of the latter. It is situated on the banks of a torrent, which in the rainy season discharges itself into the river Loni. Wells are numerous; but the water which they yield is brackish. The road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BASODA,* or BASOND, a territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Taly to Oujein, 78 miles S.W. of former, 10° N.E. of latter. It is situated on a stream tributary to the Betwa, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Population about 10,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

² As Res vi. 32—Hunter, Narr. of Journ from Agra to Oujein.

³ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 30.

BASOUDYETSO.—A large lake in Tibet, sixty miles circumference. The centre of the lake about lat. 2° long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BASSEIN, in the recently-acquired British province of Bombay, a town the principal place of the district of the same name, is situated on the left or eastern bank of one of the main arteries by which the waters of the country flow swadly discharge themselves into the sea. The stream which in this part of its course is called the Bassein River, leaves the parent stream in lat. $17^{\circ} 45'$, long. $95^{\circ} 14'$, and flows in a southerly direction for, eighty-five miles, reaches the town of Bassein, where its deep channel affords a safe passage for ships of the largest burthen. Below the town the river takes the name of Negrais, and flows in the same direction for seventy-five miles, to lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $94^{\circ} 25'$, where it falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles south of Cape Negrais.

Bassein occupies an important position in the military occupation of the country, from its complete command of the navi

* Basoda of Tassar.

BASSEIN.

gation of the river on which it is situate. It was captured by the British with trifling loss, on the 19th May, 1852, in the first campaign of the second Burmese war. Lat. 16° 45', long 94° 50'.

BASSEIN,* the presidency of Bombay, a town on an island separated by a narrow channel from the mainland of the Northern Concan. The island lies between lat. 19° 20' and 19° 23', long 72° 48' and 72° 54', is about eleven miles in length from south-east to north-west, and three in breadth; and has an area probably of about thirty-five square miles. It appears to be of an irregular surface, and by some rugged eminence of considerable elevation; amongst others, one very high hill of table form, and another, not quite so elevated, rising in a conical peak.

¹ Heber, Narr of Journ. ii. 178.

In 1840, the Court of Directors sanctioned the construction of a break or embankment at the Callian river, to the island of Bassein; the object being to prevent the encroachment of the sea, and to reclaim several hundred acres of land.

² Bombay Pub. Disp. 21 Oct. 1840.

The town of Bassein was of considerable size, surrounded by a regular fortification of ramparts and bastions. At the time of its capture in 1823, the place was uninhabited, and though it was a great number of streets and houses, it was overgrown with jungle and other vegetation. The houses were in some places, and a Brahmical temple; but all were desolate. It was early attracted the notice of the Portuguese, who, by the strait separating the island from the mainland, was a convenient rendezvous for shipping, and a noble operation. It was the neighbourhood of Bassein, which led to the Portuguese by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat. The Portuguese were bound to have ceded it to the British, as part of the

³ Heber, ut supra, 188.

⁴ Faria y Sousa.

* Baccin of Tassin; Faria y Sousa, and Persian writers; Baccin of Faria y Sousa (translating generally of the British writers) Baccin of Rennell, who usually writes it to be on the mainland.

† Hamilton, without citing any authority, states that the Portuguese obtained possession of Bassein by treaty with the sultan of Cambay so early as 1531, but this appears to be incorrect, as Faria y Sousa mentions that they landed and destroyed that place in 1532.

‡ Styled by Faria y Sousa "Log of Cambay," but at that time Cambay was included within the realm of Guzerat.

¹ Mem. of Map of Hindostan, 32.

² Gazetteer, i. 144. ³ i. 350.

⁴ Portuguese Asia, i. 361. ⁵ Ali Mohammed Khan, Hist. of Guzerat, translated by Burd, 245.

BASSEIN.

dowry of the Infanta on her marriage with Charles II., retained it until 1765,⁵ when it was invested by the forces of the Peishwa;* and, though well maintained, the defences having been rendered untenable, it was surrendered on good conditions. It was in 1780⁶ invested by a British force commanded by General Goddard, who, "owing to the great strength of the place,"⁶ made regular approaches with "a very powerful artillery, principally twenty-four pounders, and one battery of twenty mortars, at the distance of 500 yards, which did great execution;" and after a siege of twelve days the place surrendered. It was restored to the Mahrattas by the humiliating treaty of Salbye.⁷ Here, in 1802, was concluded the important treaty by which the Peishwa agreed to maintain a British subsidiary force,⁸ thus virtually and formally dissolving the Maratha confederacy. The final overthrow of the Peishwa in 1818, Bassein was incorporated with the presidency of Bombay.

The extent of land on the island is cultivated with sugar-cane. The soil is of the common variety. The Mauritius sugar-cane has not been found to grow here, but a small quantity is manufactured and exported. Attempts have been made to encourage the cultivation and manufacture of sugar-cane, but without success. A grant of land was made in 1802 for the purpose of erecting a sugar-mill,⁹ and carrying on a plantation. The plantation failed, and the property subsequently devolved to other hands, but with no better success. It is said that the soil was of the same quality as that of Mauritius, in which sugar-cane is grown, whereas a large portion is little more than pure sand; and it seems to have been overlooked, that the sugar-cane does not thrive unless sheltered from the sea-breeze. The sugar-mills consequently ceased to be worked, and the machinery was reported to be ruined from disuse. The Bassein plantains are largely exported. There is a species called "Rajela plantains" cultivated here, which are dried in

⁵ Duff, i. 549.

⁶ Id. ii. 425.

⁷ Treaties with Native Powers, 382.

⁸ Treaties with Native Princes, 364.

⁹ Id.

⁸ Nonington v. Disp. 30 A. C. 1834.

⁹ Id. 8 Feb. 1837.

¹ Id. 23 Oct. 1830.

¹ Gazetteer, i. 146.

* Hanulton assigns an erroneous date, stating it to have been "captured by the Mahrattas in 1750."

BAS.

the sun like figs. A considerable number of plantains and other trees were planted in 1845.

The town of Bas is distant from Bombay 28 miles. Lat. 19° 20', long. 72° 30'.

BASSIM.—A native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Ellichpoor 80 miles. Lat. 20° 8', long. 77° 11'. E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

BASSWARAJE DROOG, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, called by the British navigators Fortified Island, from the defences erected on it by an ancient Mysorean rajah. It contains coconut-palms, and plantain-trees, with abundance of fresh water. Though level and not much elevated, it forms on the west the shelter of Honnawar Roads, where ships may anchor a mile and a half from the shore in five or six fathoms water, with a soft breeze. Distant direct from Mangalore 135 miles; from Bombay 340. Lat. 14° 18'.

E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, in. 138

³ Horsburgh, India Directory, 508.

BASTENDA, a British district of the north-east quarter of the presidency of Bengal, distant from Rangoon 38 miles. Lat. 26°, long. 90°.

BASTI—See BASTI.

BASUNEE—A native state of South India, distant N.E. from Bangalore 98 miles. Lat. 17° 15', long. 74° 15'. E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

BASUNEES, in the British state of Mysore, a village on the route from Srirangapatna to the town of Channarayana, and eight miles S. of the latter. It is situated in a rocky plain at the south-eastern base of a rocky ridge. The road in this part of the route is level and tolerably good, passing through a tract. Lat. 26° 55'.

Boileau, Raywara, 119, 218.

BUNGPEER, in the British state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmere, and 11 miles S. of the latter. It is situated at the base of rocky hills above it on the north and west, and contains thirty houses supplied with water from a tank. The road to the north-east leads to the town of Jessulmere, and to the west to the town of Bikaner. Lat. 26° 55', long. 71° 7'.

Boileau, Tour in Raywara, 88, 108.

BASUTEA, in the British district of Hujilkee, presidency E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

BAS—BAT.

of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Kedjeree, nine miles N. of the latter. Lat. 22° , long. $87^{\circ} 14' 11''$.
BASWAPATA, a town in the district of Mysore, distant W. from Chert Droog 40 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BATALA.—A town of the Punjab, in the Baree Doab division, situate on the left bank of the Kusoor Nullah, distance N.E. from Amritsur 24 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BATULL,¹ in the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras, a town situate on a small stream which a mile and a half lower down falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. This stream waters a beautiful valley,² surrounded on every side by hills and highly cultivated, the current being stopped by several dams, and directed over the fields. The town has two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants are Christians. The total population is estimated at 3,000. It is 13 miles direct from Mangalore, N.W. Lat. $13^{\circ} 58'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

² Buchanan, Journ from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, &c. 131.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BATY, a town in the district of Pannan, situate 31 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BATHUR, a town in the district of Agra, situate on the right bank of the Yamuna, 15 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. It is celebrated for the excellent quality of the scenery, which is a broad lake-like appearance of the river, and descends quickly through its precipitous banks. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$.

² First Impressions, &c. 411.

BATHERI, in the native name, a village on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, 15 miles S.W. of the latter. The upper part of its course is called the Retal Nadi,¹ a torrent falling into the Bhagirathi on the right side. There is a small temple dedicated to Mahadevi, constructed in a conical form, of stones piled together, without mortar or cement. The roof is square and flat, and altogether the building has a great resemblance to a dome model. On the opposite side of the river an extraordinary cascade tumbles

¹ As Res. 7th 479 — Report, Surv. of Ganges.

BAT—BAU.

from the brow of the snow-clad summit of a lofty mountain in five distinct falls, the most and most considerable descending in a perpendicular body of water from the height of ninety or a hundred feet. It appears to be fed by the melting of the snow on the mountain tops. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long $78^{\circ} 36'$.

BATINDA.—A town in the state of Patialah, one of the protected Sikh states, distant W. from Patialah 90 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. 75° . E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAT KOOCHEE, in the British district of Durrung, in Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the northern boundary of the district, 20 miles N. of Durrung. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $91^{\circ} 59'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BATTA, or **BHUTAH,** in Sirmoor, a stream draining the Kyarda Doon, the waters of which it discharges into the Jumna. It rises seven miles S.E. of Nahna, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long $77^{\circ} 28'$, and collecting the various torrents of the Doon, holds a westerly and then a southerly course for about eight miles to fall into the Jumna, in lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long $77^{\circ} 09'$, close to the point where it crosses the passage through the Shikhar range. The stream during its course is dry in the season, and the route from Hurdwar to the Jumna is by the E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon
Surv
Clerk, Political
Relations, 77.

BATTANA, in the British district of Bombay, a town in the Blue Mountains, 18 miles N.W. of the fort of E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAUG, a large or small fort, situated on a granite rock, with a fort, situated on a granite rock, in a rocky tract, and at the confluence of the river Girna. Here are furnaces for sand, and a low mud wall, and is stated to contain 300 houses, which amount, according to the usual average, to a population of about 2,000 persons. "Previous to the last twenty years of anarchy and desolation, Baug is said to have been contained between two and three thousand people. In a range of hills extending N.E. and S.W., and about three quarters of a mile S.E. of the town, a rock is situated in the N.W. face of the rock, and which is in best preservation, has an area, a regular square, measuring eighty-four feet on each side. "Its height is fourteen feet E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Trans of Geol.
Soc. 2nd series, i.
157—Fraser,
Journ from Delhi
to Bombay.
Trans Lit Soc.
Bombay, ii 194,
195—Dangerfield,
Account of Cavus
near Baug.
Dangerfield ut
supra, 197.

BAU.

Mehals, in lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, long. $84^{\circ} 14'$, and flowing north for about sixty miles, principally through the petty state of Boad, falls into the Mahanuddy near the town of Sonepoor, in lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

BAUJPOOR.—A town in the native state of Wusravee, E. I. C. Ms. Doc. presidency of Bombay, 58 miles N.E. from, and 34 miles E. from Wusravee. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

BAULAPOOR, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad, 65 miles S. W. of former, 102 N.E. of latter, on the river Mun, a tributary of the Taptee. Lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAULEA,¹ a town in the British district Rajeshahye, and the seat of the civil establishment of the district, is situated near the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from the eastern mouth of the Ganges, on the route from the eastern mouth of the Ganges, on the route from the eastern mouth of the Ganges. It has a bazaar and considerable trade. The English public school, established by a local committee, composed of five members and a secretary, and its classes are conducted by five masters and a pundit. It was founded in 1837, and on the 30th September, 1850, the date of its foundation, the number of pupils on the books was 100. The station of the district was formerly at Naula, but the spot was low, and very unhealthy, and was removed to Baulca, which is 10 miles S. W. of Naula. Distance from Calcutta N. E. 136 miles, from Jumalpoor, S. W., 136 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 38'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As. Res. viii. 7—
Colebrooke on the
Course of the
Ganges.
³ Garden, Tables
of Routes, 100.

BAUMEE—A pass leading from the State of Arracan into Pegu. The station of the pass is about lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$, long. $94^{\circ} 50'$.

BAUN, or OOTUNGHU.—A river rising in the British state of Orissa, in lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, near the town of Munchampoor, and flowing 20 miles, first south and then west, passing in its course through the states of Bhojpur, Dholpoor, and the British district of Agra, it falls into the Jumna on its right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

BAUNDA, in the Kingdom of Doab, in the Punjab, a town 58 miles N.E. of the town of Meehan, in lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BAUNK, in the native state of Korea, on the S.W. frontier of the presidency of Bengal, a small town or village among

BAU—BAZ.

the mountains of Gondwana, 44 miles N.W. of the town of Sirgooja, 108 S of Murzapoor, 260 W. of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BAUNSDA.—See BANSDA.

BAUNTWA,¹ in Guzerat, a town of Kattywar, in the district of S. It is the principal place of a talook or subdivision, comprising fifty-four villages² and a population estimated at 20,000. A tribute of 1,200*l.* annually is paid to the British government. The chiefs of Bauntwa, younger branches of the family of the second nawab of Joonagurh,³ by whom it was founded in 1740, have an aggregate income which has been estimated at about 100,000 rupees. Distance from Akra, S.W., 100 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

BAZ SATTARA, in the British district of Morabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Morabad to Almorah, 27 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the country is wheeled cart roads, 1000 paces over a level country. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BAUSUR—See native state of Hyderabad, a dominion of the N. of the N. of Hyderabad, 110 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BAYPOOR—See BAYPOOR.

BAYTEL, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the left bank of the Ganges from Allahabad cantonment to the N. of the N. of the former, 30 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$ of the latter, the route in this part is an excellent made road, the soil is low, flat, and partially cultivated. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BAZWAR is the Punjab town of the district of Bunnoo, on the right bank of the Khoorum river, 60 miles N. of the town of Khan. Lat. $32^{\circ} 39'$, long. $70^{\circ} 42'$.

BAZWAR, in the district of Peshawar, a division of the Punjab, a town, 50 miles N. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

BAZPOO—See town in the British district of Morabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. D.
² Jacob, Report on Kattywar, 62.
³ Cluise's Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 51.
 Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.
 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
¹ E.I.C. Ms. D.
² Garden Tables of Routes, 50.
 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEA.

BEARA, in the native state of Wusravee, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay, a town on the route from Boorhanpore to the city of Surat; 190 miles W. of former, 89 E. of latter. Population about 4,000. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

BEAS, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rises on the southern verge of the Rotang pass, in the Himalayan region north-east of the Punjab, and at a point 100 feet above the sea, in lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. This information is derived from the lamented Moorcroft, who visited the spot, which is considered sacred by the Hindoos, like the other sources of their great rivers, and has its name from being consecrated to Beas or Vyasa, who is reputed to have compiled the Puranas, and arranged the Vedas into their present order, and hence is called Beas *Sakhi*, or the sister. It then takes a southerly course of about eighty miles to Mundi, and being increased by the access of numerous streams, has here a considerable quantity of water, and a width of from 150 to 200 yards, with a depth of twelve feet. The water, however, is at the warm season constantly variable, being so swift in the evening, attaining its maximum in the forenoon, and decaying through the day, losing about one-third of its power. This periodical variation results from the evaporation of the water by the heat of the sun. From Mundi it takes a course of fifty miles westerly to Nadaun, where it is found in the dry season to be only two feet deep, and running at the rate of five miles an hour. Within this distance from its source it has numerous feeders, of which only two require notice, they are both from the north: the more eastern, the Binou, which has a course of about thirty miles, and joining the Beas east of Mundi; the more western, the Binou, which has a course of about fifty miles, and joins the Beas about twenty miles east of the same place. Moorcroft crossed the Beas at a distance below Nadaun, and he found it to have a rapid stream about 100 yards wide; but the breadth frequently varied, and Moorcroft, at a quarter of a mile above the town, found it only 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of five miles an hour. B. Von Hugel describes it here as an unfordable clear rapid stream, running between steep and

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

¹ Punj. Bokh. I. 190.

² Kashmir, i. 132.

³ Moorcr. I. 106.

⁴ I. 200.

⁵ I. 69.

⁶ Kashmir, ii. 70.

BEA—BEC.

lofty banks, access being obtained to the water by large and well-constructed stairs. From Nadaun it takes a wide sweep of about eighty miles to the north-west, and having entered the plain of the Punjab, it, about lat. 32° 1', long. 75° 30', turns southward, a course which it holds for about eighty miles further, where it receives the influence with the Sutluj. A short distance below this confluence receives the river of Kunyar, flowing from the south. Macartney measured it at the ferry of Dayrawul, about twenty miles above the confluence, and there found it 740 yards wide, and so rapid that, in crossing, the boats were driven to or twelve miles down the stream. This was in August, the season when the river is at its greatest height. In the dry season it is fordable in most places. By the comparison of the river last quoted, the Beas is regarded as larger than the Sutluj, though in length of course it is greatly inferior to that river. But Burnes states, that though they have the same breadth each, about 200 yards, the Sutluj has the greater volume of water.⁷ The confluence of the Beas with the Sutluj takes place at Endressa, near the village Hurekee, and in lat. 31° 10', long. 75° 40'. The course by the former river is 200 miles. The Beas is supposed to be identical with the *Hippokis* of Arrian,⁸ the latter name being a corruption of *Hypokis*, given it by the Greeks. The united stream below this confluence is called the Ghara, and the confluence is called the Ghara.

BEAWAR.—A district in the province of Ajmere, town of Beawar, 10 miles from the city of Ajmere and cantonment. It is a fertile and fertile soil, and is likewise the site of the residence of the Maharajah, a force of 1,000 men reside in the district, the inhabitants inhabiting that part of the Ajmere. The principal building at this place is the prison, a well regulated establishment, the expenses of which are defrayed by the labour of the prisoners. Lat. 26° 10', long. 74° 26'.

BECHORE.—See PICHONE.

⁷ F. Von Hugel, i. 77.

⁸ Bokh. i. 7.

⁹ L. vi. c. 14. Rennell, 82.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

³ Irvine, Topography of Ajmer, 6.

⁴ Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 305.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BECTALUNG. in the British District of Sylhet, president of Bengal, a town on the left bank of a small rivulet running into the river Barak, 52 miles S. W. of Sylhet. Lat. 24° 25' long. 91° 12'.

BED

BEDER,¹ in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a large town near the right bank of the Manjira, a considerable tributary of the river Godavery. It is on a table-land 2,359 feet² above the sea, and about 10 feet above the level of the adjacent country.³ It is surrounded by lofty walls, and is still a large city, though greatly declined from its former state, when it was the capital of a principality and the residence of kings. It is at present chiefly noted for the manufacture called Bidari ware, used particularly for the bottoms or bowls of hookas or tobacco-pipes, and for vessels to hand round betel to guests. The material is an alloy, consisting of twenty-four parts of tin and one of copper. The ware is coloured black with a preparation for which this place is celebrated, and which is made by mixing equal parts of arsenic, orpiment, and saltpetre-earth with water, compounding it into a paste. The colour is said to be very durable; and if it becomes impaired, it is restored by the application of oil or butter. The sable hue of the articles thus fabricated is relieved by silver ornaments. Beder is 75 miles N.W. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 53', long. 78° 36'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Journal As. Soc. Bengal, 1838, p. 401 — Poysey on Geology of Haidarabad.

³ Asiatic Journal, 1817, vol. iii. 231 — Heyne, Account of Bidderware.

BEDNOUR A town in the Kingdom of Oodeypoor, distant N. by E. from Oodeypoor, 93 miles. Lat. 25° 51', long. 74° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEDNURU or **NUGGURU**, in the native states of Mysore, under the administration of the governor, a city, the principal place of a principality, situated in the midst of a table-land on a rugged table-land on the Western Ghats, the elevation estimated at more than 4,000 feet above the sea. The greater part of the surrounding country is covered with dense and impenetrable forests, nearly impenetrable from underwood, and the extraordinary moisture borne along by the prevailing winds blowing from the Indian Ocean, and condensed and precipitated by those lofty mountains. Nine months rain are expected every

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449.

³ Wilks, ut supra, i. 449.

* Beder was enlarged and beautified by Ahmed, one of the Bahmanee sovereigns, who gave it the name of Ahmedabad. Hence the new kingdom of Beder was sometimes designated, "Ahmedabad Beder."

† Bidderuru of Buchanan, who states that the word means "place of lamboos"

¹ Mill, Hist. of India, ii. 351.

² Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 261.

BEEANS.

year, and for six of those the inhabitants lay in provisions as for a siege or voyage. The town does not appear to have been at any time fortified, its defence having been injudiciously intrusted to the line of posts⁴ erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. On a bold eminence within the lines of defence are the citadel and the ruined palace of the rajah. The town is favourably situated for commerce, on the road leading from Mangalore, through Hosso Angadi, one of the best passes through the Western Ghats. Originally a village, this place in 1645 became the seat⁵ of government of the rajah of Ikern, who thenceforward was denominated rajah of Bednore, and its prosperity rapidly advanced, so that the population soon exceeded 100,000 persons. In 1763 it was taken⁶ by Hyder Ali, the usurper of Mysore, who pillaged it of property of the estimated value of 12,000,000*l.*, and subsequently made it the seat of his government, and, in honour of himself, called it Hydernuggur, or Hyder's Town, subsequently abbreviated probably into Nuggur, by which name it is at present generally known. Early in 1783 General Matthews occupied⁷ the town at the head of a considerable British force; but he was driven after a short stay by Tippoo with a vastly superior force. His attempts at a defence were quickly overpowered, and the British force having surrendered, General Matthews with the other principal officers were put to death, and the remainder of the force imprisoned and cruelly treated. Bednore is distant from a river station 250 miles; Mangalore, N.W., 123; Bangalore, S.E. 100; Mysore, W., 360. Lat. 13° 30' long. 75° 30'.

⁴ Buchanan, *Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, iii. 261. Wilks, ii. 461.

⁵ Buchanan, iii. 254.

⁶ Wilks, *Historical Sketches*, i. 451.

⁷ Wilks, ii. 461.

⁸ EIC Ms. Doc.

BEEANS, in the British district of Kanara, a subdivision of the West Provinces, is a subdivision or collection of land on the upper part of the course of the river Kalee, and is accurately defined; but it may be stated to be bounded to the north and north-east by South-Western Tibet; to the south-east by the territory of Nepal; on the south by the rajah of Choudans; and on the west and north-west by the rajah of Dharma; and as lying between lat. 30° 3'—30° 23', and 80° 42'—80° 57'; and having an area of about 200 square miles. The scanty habitable portion consists of a part of the banks of the Kalee and a few

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Pass, to the elevation of 19,929 feet above the sea,* and far beyond the limit of perpetual snow. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 58'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEAS, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh, 26 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 13'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEBAMEYOO, in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEBEEPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 32 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather bad, the country is sandy with a soil, which, though sandy, is highly cultivated and abounds with groves of mango-trees. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
 Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 204.
 Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.
 BEEBREE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 30 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country is flat, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEECHIA KOPAN, a town in the Nepalese state of Nepal, distant S.W. from Kathmandu 25 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

Bollean, Rajwara, 169, 187.
 Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 203.
 BEEEDASIR or BEEEDASIR, a town in the Rajpootana of Bikaner, a town near the north-eastern frontier of the province. About five miles south-east of the town, during the rainy season, is a piece of water about four miles in length and breadth, with a depth of four or five feet. The drainage in the hot season, forming a thick crust of salt, which is taken off both for home use and exportation. The number of houses, according to Tod, is 500. The adjacent country is the least sterile part of the territory of Bikaner, in consequence of the nearness of water to the surface. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEGOGI — A town in the native state of Beekaneer, distant E. from Beekaneer 32 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 102.
 BEEGHUR, in the British district of Murrjana, division of
 * According to surveyor-general's map. Welb, however, in his Field-book, states the elevation at 19,857.

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Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Blatneer, and 42 miles N.W. of the former. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road to the south-east is generally good, but in some places sandy and heavy, to the north-west it is firm and good. Lat. 29° 22', long. 76° 34'

BEEHEE, in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Benares, 39 miles W. of the former. Lat 25° 30', long. 84° 31'.

BEEHUR,¹ a river of the district of Boghelkhand, or territory of Rewah, rises in lat. 24° 15', long. 81° 5',² about 25 miles S.W. of the town of Pochah. The elevation above the sea, of its source, must certainly exceed 1,000 feet, as at the Chachye Fall, fifty miles further north, or down the stream, the bed has an elevation of 900 feet.³ At the Chachye Fall, the stream, passing from the plateau of Rewah to the more depressed country farther to the north-east, is precipitated down the face of the bounding ledge a depth of 200 feet.⁴ Two miles below this it falls into the Tons, on the right side. Lat. 24° 48', long. 81° 22'. At Rewah, thirty miles from the source, it is crossed by the road from Shahabad to Dinapore, and at that point is forty feet wide. The stream is here fifteen yards wide, and the bed is irregularly calcareous. The water is clear and cold, and is used for drinking.

BEEHUR, a town on the route from Khatwa to Shahabad, 34 miles W. of former, 30 E. of Pochah. It is a town of masonry on an eminence.⁵ A small furnace is driven in smelting and selling the iron raised from the calcareous hills a short distance to the south. Lat. 26° 10', long. 79° 37'.

BEEJAPOOR.*—A ruined town in Sattara, near the eastern frontier, towards Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. Duff gives the following account of its condition: "The walls, which are of masonry and very lofty, are to this day entire, and being surmounted by the cupolas and minarets of the public buildings, still present to a spectator from without the appearance of a flourishing city; but within

* Beejapoor of Briggs's Index, Bijapur of Elphinstone and of Sydenham.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

³ As. Res. xviii—Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund

⁴ Franklin, ut supra. Barometrical Observations in Bundelcund, 42.

⁵ Id. 27.

⁶ Garden, Tables of Routes, 89

⁷ Voyages, i. 382.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

³ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 135. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 408.

⁴ Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 341.

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all is solitude, silence, and desolation. The deep moat, the double rampart, and the ruins of the splendid palaces in the citadel, attest the former magnificence of the court. The great mosque is a grand edifice, and the tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah is remarkable for its elegant and graceful architecture. But the chief feature in the scene is the mausoleum of Mohumud Adil Shah, the dome of which fills the eye from every point of view; and though in itself entirely devoid of ornament, its enormous dimensions and austere simplicity invest it with an air of melancholy grandeur, which harmonizes with the wreck and desolation that surround it. When viewed as mere ruins, the remains of that noble edifice which present exist are exceedingly grand, and as a whole, surpassed anything of the kind in Europe." The fortification consists of the walls of the city, the rampart flanked by towers of different dimensions, the ditch and covered way surrounding it, and a citadel in the interior. These works are very strongly built, having a thickness both inside and out, of hewn stone, carefully and skilfully laid in lime-mortar. The parapets are of the same material, and are nine feet high and three feet thick. The ground plan of each tower is vicircular, having a radius of about thirty-six feet, and the curtains, which appear to rise from the bottom of the ditch, vary from thirty to forty feet in height, their thickness being from thirty to forty feet. The ditch, which in many parts is cut in rock, is from forty to fifty feet in breadth, and from eight to ten in depth. A reveted counterscarp is discovered in many places, and the remains of a line of masonry in a parallel direction, at the distance of about seven yards in front of this, point out the boundary of the counterscarp. The circuit of the counterscarp is not a regular circle, but a ground plan, though somewhat irregular, being nearly a circle. The works of the citadel, or inner fortification, are also of hewn stone, constructed with great regularity. The defences consist of a rampart and *fausse-braye*, flanked by towers, and a wet ditch about 120 feet in breadth. The space between the ramparts and the wall of the *fausse-braye* is very broad; the ditch entirely surrounds it. "The circumference of the counterscarp of the ditch is about five furlongs. The water is good, and contains abundance of fine fish, but no alligators, as has

² As Res xiii. 434
—Sydenham, Account of Bijapur.

³ Sydenham ut supra, 406.

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been stated by former writers." To the westward of the fort is the ruin of a vast city, which, from the innumerable tombs, mosques, serais, and edifices of every description, may be concluded to have been one of the greatest cities of India. It was formerly divided into several quarters, one of which is six miles in circumference, and is said to have contained a hundred thousand dwellings. Within the fort is the mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad of Beejapoor,⁴ who died in 1660. It is 150 feet square on the inside, and upwards of 150 feet in height to the top of the dome, which is 130 feet in diameter. Outside the fort is a wall, bounded from the face of the bastion, by an iron chain, which is popularly regarded as a preservative against the effects of lightning. The Masjid, or mosque, is a beautiful structure, but has lost its splendour by Aurungzebe, who plundered it when he took the city. Among the various wonders of this ruined capital of the extinct kingdom of Beejapoor, not the least remarkable is the vast gun, called the "King of the Plain," one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world.⁵ The muzzle is four feet eight inches in diameter, the calibre two feet four inches, the length nearly fifteen feet, the weight forty tons. Its removal to England has been suggested by the Bombay government; but as the expense of its transport to the coast was estimated at 20,000 rupees, the Bombay government expressed an opinion, that the object proposed was of sufficient importance to justify the expense. There are several good wells, yielding excellent water: a still more abundant supply was formerly afforded by aqueducts from the mountains outside; but these were destroyed previously to the present state, with the view of straitening the supplies of the bastion. In the citadel is an ancient temple in a style similar to that at Ellora.⁶ It appears to

⁴ Sydenham, ut supra, 486. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 151.

⁵ Elphinstone, (Hist. of India, ii. 68).
⁶ Duff, Hist of Malabar, i. 118.

⁷ Bombay Pub. Disp 3 Nov. 1853.

⁸ Sydenham, ut supra, 447.

* According to Sydenham, Colonel Sykes states the diameter to be 116 feet.

† This monster gun was cast by Chuleft Rumi Khan at Ahmednuggur,¹ where the huge mould may still be seen. It was taken from the king of Ahmednuggur by Muhammad, the king of Beejapoor, who reigned from 1626 to 1660. This fact was recorded in an inscription² on the gun, erased by order of Arungzebe, who substituted the present inscription, stating that he conquered Beejapoor in 1635.

¹ Briggs in Note on Ferozshah, iii. 230

² Sydenham, ut supra, 445.

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sway, rose into notice. Shahjee, the father of Sevajee, had been an officer in the service of the king of Beejapoor; and the first aggressions of Sevajee were made at the expense of that state, from which, in the interval³ between 1646 and 1648, he wrested several parts: soon afterwards he took possession of the greater part of the Concan. Muhammad, however, had a more formidable enemy in Shah Jehan, whose son Aurungzebe, in obedience to the imperial mandate, besieged the city of Beejapoor, and was on the eve of taking it, when he precipitately marched away to Arra, whither he was drawn by intelligence of some court intrigues,⁴ which he feared might end in his destruction. After Aurungzebe's death the power of Sevajee rapidly increased, and that of the king of Beejapoor proportionally declined. Muhammad Adil Shah, who had succeeded by Ali Adil II, who, on the death of his father in 1672, left the kingdom, then descending to the throne, was succeeded by Secunder Adil Shah, the last of the line, who occupied the throne, as, in 1686, Aurungzebe took Beejapoor, and put an end to its existence as an independent state. The city and wonderful ruins, passed, with the adjacent territories, to the Mahrattas during the decline of the power of the Deccan in the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1760, the territories of the Peishwa, in 1818, they passed into the hands of the British government, and were included within the limits assigned by that government to the rajah of Saurashtra. The ruins of that state manifest a great anxiety for the preservation of the splendid remains of the Arabian grandeur in Beejapoor, and adopted measures for repairing and upholding them. Since its escheat, the British government has acted with the same laudable spirit, having taken measures, with the sanction of the home authorities, for arresting the further progress of dilapidation in the buildings, as well as for collecting and preserving the relics of manuscripts, coins, copper-plate inscriptions, and other curious and interesting relics of the past.⁶

³ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II, 425-427.

⁴ Duff, at supra, I, 160.

⁵ Scott, Hist. of Deccan, II, 35. Duff, I, 250.

⁶ Bombay Public Disp. II Sept. 1850. Id. 29 June, 1853.

* In Scott it is stated to have been taken in 1688; but Elphinstone, Duff, and Sydenham agree on the date; 1686. In the inscription made on the great gun by order of Aurungzebe, the date is stated to be 1685; but Sydenham observes, "The neatness of the chronogram is a sufficient excuse for the mistake of one year."

BEF.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEJAPORE,¹ in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 200 miles N.W. of former, 60 S.E. of latter. Population 12,000.² Lat. 23° 32', long 72° 45'.

BEEJEE—See BAJEE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEJEEPOOR.—A town of Purlahkemedi, one of the Khand states, on the north-east frontier of the Madras presidency, distant S.W. from Coonoor 60 miles. Lat. 19° 33', long 84°.

BELJUL.—A river of Baghelund, rising in Rewah, about lat 24° 10', long 82° 30', and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles through Rewah, and twenty-five miles through Bilzapore, falls into the river Son on the right bank, about lat 24° 22', long 83° 4'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEJWAR,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Alwar, a town near the left bank of the Sambha Nulla, a torrent dry from November to July, but daily spreading during the rains. Distance S.W. from Jaipur 60 miles. Lat. 27° 48', long 76° 35'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEJWAR, in Guzerat, India, a town of the native state of Tonk, on the north-west of Smeer Khan, distant 12 miles from Tonk 18 miles. Lat. 26° 20', long 75° 41'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEEKANER, or BIKANER, a state of Rajputana, is bounded on the north by the British district of Bikaner; on the east by that of Jaisalmer and Sheikhan; on the south-east by Sheikhan; on the south by the British district of Bikaner; and on the west by Jessulmer. It is bounded between lat. 27° 30'—29° 55', long. 72° 30'—75° 30'. Distance from Jaipur 100 miles. It is a direction from north to south.

² Boileau, in Marj annexed to Tour in Rajwara.

¹ Annals of Rajasthan, II. 178.
² Hist of India.
³ I. 5.
⁴ Memoir, cxviii
⁵ Index to Mem.
⁶ Malomedan Hist. II. 791.
⁷ Ferishta, IV.
⁸ Trans. in India, N. 307.
⁹ Rajwara, I.
¹⁰ Mem of G. Thomas, 428.
¹¹ East-India Gazetteer, Index.
¹² Utsupra, II. 178, 184.

* There is great diversity in the manner in which it is spelled. It is given "Bikaner" by Tod¹ in Elphinstone's² and it is written "Bhicaner;" in his "Account of Cabool" it is written "Bikaner;" in Rennell's we find it "Bickaneer," and again, "Bickanere;" in Price,³ "Bikkaneer;" in Briggs's Index⁴ "Bikkaneer," in H. T. Prinsep,⁵ "Beekaneer;" in Boileau,⁶ "Beekaber," in Francklin,⁷ "Beykaneer;" in Hamilton,⁸ "Bicanere." According to the account of Tod,⁹ the town and state were founded 1459, by Beeka, a Rajpoot adventurer; and "the spot which he selected for his capital was the birthright of a Jaut, who would only concede it for three years, on the condition that his name should be linked in perpetuity with the name of the proprietor." The name of the proprietor was added to the name of the future capital Bikaner.

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tion at right angles with the former. The area is 17,676 square miles.³ There is throughout the whole country probably no eminence having an elevation of five hundred feet above the average level, though in many places the whole surface is overspread with undulating sandhills, described by Elphinstone⁴ as "exactly like those which are sometimes formed by the wind on the seashore, but far exceeding them in their height, which rise from twenty to one hundred feet." The consistence of these is so loose, that men and quadrupeds stepping off the better sink as if in snow. It does not appear that there is any permanently-running stream throughout this territory, though considerably exceeding Sicily in size. Boileau⁵ states, the "country may be traversed for a hundred miles without meeting a running stream less than an inch deep." The Kharri nuddy or stream flows from Shekavati, the eastern frontier, and is shortly lost in the sands of Beekaneer. The river Gagur, the channel of the drainage from the part of the Sub-Himalaya extending between the Sub-Himalaya and the Jumna, scarcely enters Beekaneer ere it disappears, from the effects of evaporation and absorption, though a continuation of its bed, devoid of water, may be traced westward to the communication⁶ with the Ghara, at a point about twenty miles above the mouth of the Gulpore. Water for the most part lies so far beneath the surface, that many of the wells are two hundred fathoms deep. In numerous instances it is necessary to descend to three hundred to three hundred and forty fathoms. When obtained, the quality of the water is brackish and saline, and the supply generally so scanty, that two or three days' drinking for a night exhaust it.⁷ The best well for drinking water in the fort of Beekaneer is three hundred feet deep, and when the bucket is let down, the noise produced from its striking the water is represented as equal to that of a great gun. Besides the supply from those wells, a scanty and precarious resource is found in reservoirs of masonry, ten or twelve feet deep, and about half that width, replenished by the periodical rains.¹ After heavy and continued rains, there are a few shallow salt-lakes, or sirrs, as they are vernacularly termed, that on the setting in of hot weather become dried up, and leave a thick crust of salt,² which, though of inferior quality, is removed, and used for commercial and

³ Frigon, Surv. Report.

⁴ Account of Caubul, i. 6, 7.

⁵ supra, 168

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 107.—Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

⁷ Boileau, ut supra, 12.

⁸ Elphinstone, ut supra, 17

⁹ Id. 16.

¹ Boileau, 18.

² Tod, ii 203.

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domestic purposes.* Rock formations appear to be not of frequent occurrence. Tod³ states, without specifying localities, that "occasionally the sandstone formation rises above the surface

² p. 208.

⁴ Boileau, 178.

At Khas, between thirty and forty miles north-east of the town of Beekaneer, is a rock at present quarried, and yielding a fine hard red stone, universally used in facing the better class of houses, for which purpose it is also neatly and curiously carved by the native stonecutters. Twenty miles to the south-east of the town, the formation is a soft limestone, and in the same vicinity are quarries of a porous conglomerate, like massis agates embedded in a light calcareous matrix, which is broken up and burned into lime, the nodules of agates being used as building-stone. Near the eastern frontier, at

⁵ Elphinstone, 16.

Chooroo, large masses of kunkur, or soft limestone, are dug up from beneath the earth, and in the same vicinity is the little conical hill of Betsunair, in which copper-mines have been worked, but soon relinquished, in consequence of the unprofitable result. Altogether, nothing can be more dreary than the general aspect of the country, even to the very gates of the capital. Elphinstone⁶ says, "Within ten miles of the town was as waste as the wildest part of Arabia. Nor did his experience of remoter parts lead him to form any favourable opinion of them. "Among the most desolate parts of sand," he observes, "one occasionally meets with a village, if such a name can be given to a few straggling huts with low walls and a few like little trees of carob, which are surrounded by hedgees of thorny branches and in the sand, as well as the houses, were so dry, that if they happened to catch fire, the village would be reduced to ashes in five minutes. These miserable abodes are surrounded by a few fields, which depend for water on the rains and dew, and which bear thin crops of the poorest kind of maize and of bajra, or *Holcus spicatus*; and this last, I thought it grows in the most sterile countries, grows here with difficulty. The stalk several feet from its neighbour."

⁶ p. 15.

The least barren tract is on the

⁷ Id. p. 7.

* Boileau mentions, at Koolath, thirty miles south-west of the capital, a collection of water, which he in one place styles a "very extensive sheet of water;" in another, "a very large tank;" but does not state whether it is fresh or otherwise.

¹ Ut supra, p. 20.

³ 108.

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south-east frontier, where are many patches of arable land,² and where water is found nearer the surface than in other parts of the country. The sandhills in some places produce a scanty growth of harsh juiceless grass, and of mimosas, caper-shrubs, and phoke, a shrub with a slight and tender stem, and branches serving as fodder for camels.³

The climate is characterized by extraordinary extremes of temperature, according to the sun more above or below the horizon. There is the exceptional evidence of Elphinstone¹ respecting this, at least as regards the closing part of the year. Previous to the capitulation at the beginning of November, the number of the mission was reduced by great mortality. "Thirty sepoy," he states, "without reckoning followers, were taken in the course of one day at Nuttossur, and forty persons of all descriptions expired during the first week of our halt at Bikaneer. The great difference between the temperature of the days and nights no doubt contributed to this mortality. Even the English gentlemen used to suffer from cold during the night watches, and were happy to kindle a large fire as soon as they reached our ground; but the sun became powerful early in the morning, and we were assailed with a feverish heat, which lasted till sunset." Boileau found the weather piercing cold in winter, and even in the beginning of February ice was formed in considerable quantities on the ponds, and the current courses of water were completely frozen. But in the fifth of May the temperature was 120° at 10 A.M.; 119° at 2 P.M.; 116° at 3 P.M., in the same tent. Yet under this great heat the air was not found unhealthy, and there was not a sick man in camp; so that a comparison with the effects of the season encountered by Elphinstone, would seem to show that the more healthy part of the year.

On the number and nature of the wild animals in this country accounts do not perfectly agree. Todd says, "The nil-gau, or elk, and deer of every kind, are plentiful, and the fox of the desert is a beautiful animal. Jackals and hyenas are not scarce, and even lions are by no means unknown in Bikaneer." Boileau, however, though not positively denying the alleged fact, believes that tigers and leopards are never seen. He adds:⁴ "A few deer are to be found eastward

² Elphinstone, i. 5.

¹ Id. l. 13.

³ Rajwara, 167.

⁴ Ut supra, ii. 204.

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of the great desert, but game, or game-birds of any kind, are very scarce in these quarters. A few wild ducks and grey partridges now and then show themselves, but I do not remember hearing that hyenas, wolves, jackals, foxes, porcupines, hares, or any of the ordinary denizens of Indian jungles, are commonly found here. Snakes are, however, so common in some parts, that the villagers wear leggings or long gaiters of leather, as a protection against their bites.⁵ Elphinstone⁶ reports the presence of the gorkhar, an equine quadruped generally called the "wild ass," but the shape of which he considers more resembling that of a mule. He⁶ also mentions antelopes, and a species called the desert rat, but which "is more like a squirrel than a rat; has a tuft at the end of its tail, and is often seen sitting upright, with its forefeet crossed, like a kangaroo. It is not unlike the jerboa, but is much less, and less wild." He also saw foxes smaller in size than those of our islands, with backs of a brown colour. In one part of the desert, their legs and bellies up to a certain height are black, and in another white; the line between these colours and the throat is so distinctly marked, that the one kind seems as if it were the hind part of the belly black, and the other in white.

The people find their principal resources in the pasturage. Near the town of Beekaneer is a tract called the Johur Jungul,⁷ where there is a fine breed of camels and of horses. Of such numbers are sent to Ajmere and other places to the southward, and find a ready sale, a bag of wool fetching between 7l. and 8l., a pair of camels about 1000 that sum. Tod⁸ reports that 1000 are given for a superior one. Kine are not scarce, and are much valued: their milk forms an important part of diet, and the clarified butter, is a considerable article of trade. Large numbers of sheep continue to subsist on the scrubby herbage and stunted shrubs of the desert, and the wool of the Beekaneer⁹ is "the staple commodity both of manufacture and sale in this region. It is worked into every article of dress, both male and female, and worn by all, rich and poor. It is produced from the loom of every texture and quality, from the coarse blanket at three rupees per pair, to thirty rupees. The quality of these last is very fine, of an intermediate texture between the shawl and

⁵ Ut supra, l. 9.

⁶ l. 8.

⁷ l. 9.

⁸ Boileau, 104.

⁹ l. 208.

¹ l. 204.

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camlet, and without any nap. It is always bordered with a stripe of chocolate-brown or red. Of this quality are the do-patis, or scarfs for the ladies. Turbans are also manufactured of it, and though frequently from forty to sixty-one feet in length, such is the fineness of the web that they are not bulky on the head." Men, goats are kept, and their hair and the refuse of wool are manufactured into cordage and coarse cloth. Under the improved agriculture of this country, the crops are a sort of millet, *Eragrostis* (*Holcus spicatus*), *Setaria secalis*, *acomitifolius*, &c. In some situations, the rains fall abundantly and seasonably, the produce is considerable. Wheat, barley, and the better kinds of pulses, are of necessity imported. Some of the cucurbitaceous tribe succeed well, especially the water-melon. Elphinstone observes: "In the midst of so arid a country, the water-melon, the most juicy of fruits, is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons of two or four feet in circumference growing from a stalk as slender as that of a common melon in the dry sand of the desert. They are raised, and perhaps require some cultivation, but they are raised about, at all seasons, as if they grew wild. It is not surprising that a large quantity suffices to allay the thirst of the natives. The water-melon, however, is of a most insipid character. Tod,² who is more inclined to view the dark side of the subject, thus describes the straits to which human nature is reduced for obtaining subsistence in this ill-favoured soil: "In these arid regions, where they depend entirely on wells for water, and where they calculate on famine every year, nothing that can administer to the wants of the people is raised. The seeds of the grapes, as the bhoorat, burroo, &c. are collected and mixed with bajra-flour, enter much into the food of the poorer classes. They also store great quantities of the wild ber, khyr, and kharil berries; and the long pods of the bajra, astringent and bitter as they are, are dried and formed into flour. Nothing is lost in these regions which can be converted into food."

The manufactures and handicraft arts, with the exception of those in wool already adverted to, are of no great moment. The most important are in leather, sugar-refining, goldsmiths' work, iron, brass, copper, stonemasonry, currying, weaving, dyeing, and carpentry. The artisans of Chondasir are noted

² Tod, ii. 201.

³ ii. 201.

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* Bollenau, 175.

for making very handsome carts^d for the draught of two bullocks. They are constructed in a rather ornamental style, are light, strong, and skilfully put together. They are sold at prices from 6*l.* to 10*l.* each, "though barely carrying more than the vile *sugars* of Bengal, which is rudely built," and seldom costs more than 5*l.* shillings.

* H 206.

The present-trade of Beekaneer was formerly much more considerable than at present, and probably at one time formed the principal resource of the country. So long as Sirhind was the scene of frequent and sanguinary contests for the empire of India, the channels of commerce passed farther south, through Rajpootana and the desert, but British supremacy over the Sikh states having since established complete security for person and property, the free-trunk of commercial communication from east to west, and in the vicinity of Loodiana. According to Todd, the duties levied in the capital alone formerly exceeded those collected throughout the whole of the country, amounting, being estimated at above two *lacs*, though the selling short of one. Of this amount, half is collected at Rajpore, the chief commercial mart of Beekaneer. The policy of the British, who have cut off the communication with the rest of the country, and the duties of principle within this state, have had the effect of driving merchants from visiting it; and the caravans from Ameer, Bhatulpore, and Shikarpoor, which passed through Beekaneer to the eastern states, have wholly discontinued the route. The only duties of which he [the rajah] is certain are those of grain." Still Bollenau considers that, in comparison with the rest of Rajpootana, Beekaneer retains some degree of commerce, as he found there English guns, pistols, powder, and other expensive articles; French musical-boxes, earthenware, ivory toys from Herat, American glass vessels, fine fabrics of silk and cotton, gold thread, cambric, cinnam, sugar, and other valuable articles of merchandise from the east.

The weights are *manas*, 80 lbs; and *ser*, 2 lbs. The currency consists of rupees and *paisas*, thirty-one of which make a rupee. The rupees are of various degrees of purity and value, but that most in request is the Sonat rupee.

The majority of the population are by descent Jauts, a people inhabiting from a very remote period a widely-extended

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country on the east of the Indus from the Himalaya to the Indian Ocean.⁶ To that ancient stock it is believed about three-fourths of the people of Beekaneer belong. The predominant race are Rajpoots* of the Rahtore tribe, of which class is the rajah, a descendant from Bika, the founder of the state and capital. Brahmans of the Sarsote (Sarasvati) tribe are numerous, and are held to be peaceable and industrious; lax in practising the duties of their religion, and they eat flesh of various kinds, smoke tobacco, and trade in kine. There is also a considerable number of Jains.⁷ The Charans,† of Rajpoot origin, are an influential class, who, by the assertion of the loftiest pretensions and the exercise of the most wily arts of priestcraft, acquire to themselves the confidence and properties of the community at large. Their influence toward is paid to the prejudices of caste by their superior desert, eating and drinking with little either of scruple or discrimination. Tod,⁸ whose admiration of them appears to be far more ardent than judicious, says they would make the best soldiers in the world if they would submit to discipline, as they are brave, hardy, easily satisfied, and very patient. Formerly great numbers of wretched creatures were burned with the corpses of their deceased husbands. A related case "was accompanied by the death of a party of eighty-four Europeans. Another had eighteen Europeans killed by a party at last the late Maharajah. Soorat "It was reported that his father without a single suttee sharing the funeral pile." At the last sacrifice of this kind that occurred in the Rajah's family, the departed rajah's second son, an exceedingly distinguished man, was burned "with the widow Deep-gee, a princess of the house of Oodepoor, who was in the prime of early life, and being reported about sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of this cruel sacrifice."⁹ This was in the Hindoo year 1882, corresponding with A.D. 1825.

The language of the country is a dialect of Hindi.
The annual revenue of the rajah is stated at 65,000L.¹ the

* The Rajpoots form a subdivision of the Khattis, a primary caste, one of the four primary castes of the Hindoos. The four principal tribes of the Rajpoots are Sesodyas, Rahtores, Kutchwas, and Chowhan.

† A sensible account of the Charans, and of the Bhats, a class resembling them, is given by Malcolm.

⁶ Tod, l. 106, ii. 170.

⁷ Bollean, 24.

⁸ Id. 199.

⁹ Bollean, 21.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

² Malcolm, Central India, II. 128.

³ Id. 131.

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It seems, moreover, quite clear, that the fifth article of the treaty does not apply to cases of internal revolt, and that the operation of the seventh is restricted to the particular case which gave rise to it.

Among the original contributors of the fund for the maintenance of the Shikaruttee was the rajah of Beekaneer, whose quota amounted to 2,200*l.* per annum. The payments were made till the year 1844, when the British government relieved the rajah of this charge, and long upon themselves the expense of the force. Sir Singh, the reigning prince, succeeded his father Maharajah Sambun Singh in 1851.⁷

⁷ India Pol. Disp. 21 May, 1844.

⁸ Id. 16 June, 1852.

In the Ayacuttee, which territory is mentioned in the Soubah Account, there is stated to be 12,000 cavalry, 50,000 infantry, and a sum of 2,750,000*l.* duns, which, if the duns are valued at 100*l.* per dun, will be equal to 275,000*l.*

BEEKANEER, the capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name, is in a singularly desolate tract, the soil being hard, stony, and totally unfit for cultivation.² Viewed from a distance, its appearance of a great and magnificent city is mounted by many round towers, and Indian battlements. So imposing a city, when approached by Elphinstone's army, among his followers whether British or Indian. Some high houses and temples rising, and the striking outline of the lofty fort, add to the appearance of the place. The wall is three miles in circuit, built wholly of stone, with five gates and three sally-ports. It is six feet thick, and from fifteen to twenty feet high,³ including a parapet six feet high and two feet broad. The terre-plein is from two to four feet high, and is a ditch on three sides, the ground on the southern side of the city being intersected by deep ditches, which have broken up the whole esplanade in that quarter. The soil is kunkur, or calcareous conglomerate, intermingled with siliceous pebbles, the sides of the ditch, though not lined with masonry, are nearly perpendicular; the depth is about fifteen feet, the breadth twenty, the interval between the wall and the

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Boileau, Raywars, 169. Elphinstone, Account of Caubul, 1. 15.

³ Boileau, 16.

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ditch from twenty to thirty yards; but in some places the excavation has been quite filled up and obliterated. The interior exhibits an appearance rather flourishing, there being many good houses filled with red sandstone richly carved.⁴ Even the poorer kind of houses are carefully painted with a sort of reddish ochre, and adorned with carvings, which gives the place an appearance of great neatness and uniformity, the walls being all red, and the doors and windows white. There are distinct trades or subdivisions allotted exclusively to the respective trades and crafts. Instead of the great well described by Elphinstone, there are now only the walls eighteen, each having a depth of about 240 feet; several of these are quite new, beautifully faced with stone, and each secured by an inclosure and door. Some of the temples are conspicuous objects, especially the principal one belonging to the Jains, which is situated on a lofty spire visible for many miles every day from the citadel. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the city, and is surrounded by a rampart with numerous large bastions about forty feet high, and a fausse-braye, running all round in a direction parallel to the curtains, without following the convexity of the bastions. All these defenses are constructed of good masonry. The ditch is not faced with masonry at any part, and its section is weak, being narrow at bottom, though wider and deeper at the top, and twenty or twenty-five feet deep. Outside the citadel, and close to its north-west angle, is a tank now dry, faced with masonry, 200 yards long and 140 yards broad; and on the north side of the citadel, there is a large earthen tank, containing a small quantity of water. The rajah's residence occupies nearly the whole east side of the citadel, and contains several gorgeous state apartments, richly and tastefully furnished with mosaic, jewelry, and other sculpture, and a profusion of large mirrors. Immediately below the windows of the palace is a menagerie, containing elephants, tigers, hyenas, and various other wild animals. Four miles east of the city is a place called Devi Kund, where the bodies of the deceased members of the ruling family are buried, and their monuments erected. Those of princes who died married exhibit their effigies, and those of the

⁴ Boileau, 17.

⁵ Account of Caubul, 1. 16.

BEERBHOOM.

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village three miles from the right bank of the Ramgunga (western) Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long $78^{\circ} 42'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEERBHOOM,¹ a British district in the presidency of Bengal is bounded on the north by the British district of Bhawalpore; on the east by the British districts Moorsheda- bad and Nuddea; on the west by the British districts Burd- wan, Bancoora, and Pachete; and on the west by the British districts Ramgurh, Pachete, and Monghyr. It lies between lat $23^{\circ} 32'$ — $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$ — $88^{\circ} 30'$. The area is 4,730 square miles.² Though part of the district is within eighty miles of Calcutta, little satisfactory information exists con- cerning it. In the north-east part are extensive high- lands, connected with the Rajmahal hills. The remainder of the territory, about three-fourths of the whole, is level, and traversed by numerous torrents descending from the highlands, and taking a direction east or south-east until discharging themselves into the channels either of the Bhagrucce or Damooda, their contents find their way to the estuary of the Ganges. Of these torrents one of the principal is the Hadjee, which, rising in the British district of Ramgurh, flows through it south-easterly for thirty miles, then enters this district, thence follows a southerly course for forty miles, and subsequently turns east, forms for ninety miles the boundary between it and the British districts Pachete, Bancoora, and Burdwan, and discharges itself into the south-eastern extremity of the district into the Damooda. The Barak rises in the British district of Burdwan, and traversing the south-western extremity of this district for thirty miles, falls into the Damooda, which last river forms this district for twelve miles, following to that distance the south boundary towards Pachete. The other streams most noticeable are the Dattaraj, Daula, and Kalpa. Laterite, composing some of the sandstone, but more frequently on gneiss or granite, is to be the prevailing formation, especially in the eastern part. Coal and iron-ore in vast quantities and excellent quality exist along the courses of the Damooda and Hadjee, in the southern and western parts of the district. Much the

² Parl Returns, April, 1851.

* Birbhoom, "Heroes' land," from Bir, "hero," and Bhumi, "land." Birbhoom of Richardson.¹

³ As. Res. xviii
—Oulder on
Geology of India.
⁴ Journ. As. Soc.
Beng. 1842, pp.
728, 734, and
map—Hornfroy
on Coal-field of
Damoodah
Valley.

¹ Dict. 807.

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greater part of the country is under forest or jungle, harbouring tigers,⁵ leopards, bears, jackals, foxes, wolves, and wild buffaloes; wild boars commit great havoc, and rewards are offered by the government for their destruction.⁶ Serpents are very numerous, including the monstrous boa and deadly cobra-di-capello. The most important timber-trees⁷ are teak (*Tectona grandis*) and sal (*Shorea robusta*). Rice, sugar-cane, and indigo are the staple crops there are besides cultivated gram (*Cicer arietinum*), tobacco, various kinds of millet, maize, sesame, and other sorts of oil-seeds, ginger, and turmeric. The most important articles of commerce are coal and iron, lac, indigo, timber, coarse sugar, hides, and silk, and coarse piece-goods.

There are many Mussulmans scattered throughout the district, though they by no means form the bulk of the population. The majority are Brahmunists. The population is estimated to be 1,040,876.⁸ The people are represented as for the most part a rude race, addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, opium, and smoking. There appear to be few places which can properly be styled towns. Suri, Pathari, Sarhat, Surul, Nagar, are the principal places.

Of three vernacular schools previously in operation in this district two have recently been abolished by the government authorities. On the subject of the latest report on the subject, both of the attendance of pupils and their proficiency.⁹

Beer was first acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, by the purchase of a garden of Shah Allam, padshah of Delhi, granting the company of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

BEERCOOR, in the British district of Malapore, presidency of Bengal, a town two miles N. of the shore of the Bay of Bengal, distant from the town of Malapore, 15 miles; from Calcutta, 100 miles. Lat. 23° 3', long. 87° 30'.

BEERGUN, in the British district of Dinajpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the bank of the river Teesta, distant from Dinajpore to Darjeeling, 15 miles N. of the town. Lat. 25° 43', long. 88° 36'.

BEERKOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 89 miles. Lat. 18° 28', long. 77° 52'.

BEEROOL, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency

⁵ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 43d.

⁶ Bengal Rev. Disp. 19 March, 1851.

⁷ Bengal and Agra Guide, at supra.

⁸ Parl. Return, April, 1851.

⁹ General Report on Public Instruction in Lower Provinces of Bengal. Calcutta, 1851, p. 278.

¹ Treaties with Native Powers.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Gladwin, As. Miscell. ii. 10.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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of Bengal, a town on the route from Hooghly to Jessore, 40 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 23° , long. $88^{\circ} 35'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEERPOOR,¹ in the presidency of Bombay, a town of Guzerat, on the route from Mow to Deesa, 180 miles² N.W. of former, 146 S.E. of latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water, and belongs to the nawaub³ of Balasinore, a descendant of Osman Khan, who received it from Shahjehan, padshah of Delhi. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 29'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 248

³ Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 49.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

BEERPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 24 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated in a fertile, well-watered, and well-cultivated country. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEERPOOB, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, from Mongheer to Patna, 12 miles E. of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $85^{\circ} 33'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

BEERPORE, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aizgurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 17 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, the soil is fertile, and in some places cultivated with opium, others overgrown with brush. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

Boileau, Rajwara, 11, 174, 191
Tud, Annals of Rajasthan, II 203.

BEEHARSIR, a village in the Rajpoot state of Bickanere, on the eastern frontier of the British empire, 100 miles E. of the latter. It is well supplied with water. One well 100 feet deep. Two miles south-west of the town is a rocky eminence on the summit of which is a fort 200 feet above the neighbourhood. It is a well fortified place, commanding an extensive view. It has been destroyed and worked in this hall, but the undertaking being unprofitable, has been relinquished. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

Boileau, Rajwara, 104, 216.

BEERPOO, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Jalore, and 10 miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, passing over a sandy tract, with occasional pebbly hillocks. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 24'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEESULNUGGUB,¹ or **BISANAGAR**, in Guzerat, or

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territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 220 miles N.W. of former, 50 S.W. of latter. It has considerable transit-trade,² in sending iron and some other heavy goods to Marwar; and the manufacture of cotton cloths is carried on to a considerable extent. Population 18,000, among whom are many of the Mussulman sectarians called Boras. Distance from Ahmedabad, N., 45 miles. Lat. 23° 40', long 72° 33'.

² Trans of Med. and Phys. Soc of Bombay, 1 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

BEESULPOOR, in the state of Joudpore, a town on the route from the city of Jodpore to that of Jimeer, and 18 miles E of the former. It contains 800 houses, and a bazaar of 100 shops, and is supplied with good water from seventy wells lined with brick, and from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Population 1,050. The road westward towards the city of Joudpore, is tolerable, though rocky; in the other direction it is rather hard and uneven. Lat. 26° 16', long 73° 26'.

Bolleau, Rajwara, 146, 219, 227.

BEESULPUR, in the British district Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seta-poor, being 25 miles² S.W. of the former place, has a good bazaar, and is abundantly supplied with good water. The road in this part of the route is good, the soil is fertile, and cultivated. Population 7,215.³ Lat. 27° 52'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

³ Statistics of North-West Provinces, 90.

BEEJUNGER, a town in the foot state of Bejwara, distant S.W. 50m Beelaneer, 100 miles. Lat. 27° 50', long 72° 46'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BEEJUNGER, in the state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Jessulmera to Jassehabad, and 202 miles N.W. of the latter, with good water from two wells 200 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, passing over a fertile plain. Lat. 27° 5', long 72° 23'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

BEGERWAL, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 75 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a level, fertile, cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is in general good, but miry after heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,051 miles.² Lat 30° 6', long. 75° 53'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BEGH, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

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route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futtehgurh, and 13 miles N. W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carts, the country is open and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.
E I C. Trigon.
Surv.
Garden, Tables
of Routes, 261.

BEGIEGVAH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Suharunpoor. It is situated on the left bank of the Jumna, crossed here by ferry. The surrounding country is flat and well cultivated, and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N. W. from Calcutta 976 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

Garden, Tables
of Routes, 185.

BEGOKE, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of the former. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.
Bacon, First Im-
pressions, ii 206
Garden, Routes,
144.

BEGUMABAD, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dehra to the town of Meerut, and 28 miles N. E. of the former. It is a large place, with a bazaar. Water and provisions are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables
of Routes, 26

BEGUMGUNJ, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Bahadur, 63 miles N. W. of the former, 20 S. E. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BEGUMGURH, in the British district of Bahadur, presidency of Bengal, a village on the route from Bulloah to Tipperah, 15 miles N. E. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $91^{\circ} 9'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEGUMPOOR, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Saharanpoor, 13 miles N. W. of the former, 13 miles S. E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. The country is level and well cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

Garden, Tables
of Routes, 28.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BEHADARPOOR, in the British district of Mozaffurnuggur, a village on the route from Meerut to Saharanpoor, and six miles S. E. of the town of Mozaffurnuggur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

* "Lady's town;" from Begam, "lady," and Bahad, "town."

BEHAR.

BEHAR.¹—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, so called from a town of the same name. It lies between lat. 24° 12'—25° 22', long. 83° 25'—86° 6', is 165 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty-eight in breadth. The area is 5,694² square miles. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Patna; on the east and north-east by that of Monghyr; on the south by Ramghur and Palamou; on the west by Mirzapore; and on the north-west by Shahabad. It is a well-watered tract. The great river Ganges touches the western frontier in lat. 24° 28', long. 83° 50' and proceeding along it in a north-eastward direction for 110 miles, for the first seven miles of that distance the boundary between this district and Mirzapore, and for the remainder the boundary between this district and Shahabad, is at all times navigable upwards from the point of its departure from this district as far as Daudnagar, a distance of thirty miles; for the rest of its course along the frontier, it can be only turned to account in this district during the periodical inundations, when great quantities of mud and bamboos are floated down the Ganges, which on this district, but is parallel to the northern boundary, being separated from it by the British district of Mirzapore, however, receives numerous rains, or rather torrents, flowing in a north or north-west direction, from the hilly country in the south of this district. Of those streams the most considerable is the Ghaghra, a vast torrent commencing during the annual rains a few miles above Gayah, and in lat. 24° 44', long. 85° 30' being formed by the conjunction of two torrents, the Mehanse and Jang. At Gayah, a little below their confluence, the Ghaghra is a narrow stream, bounded by high and steep banks, but is 60 yards wide; in some places rather more. At the dry season, in the early part of the year, there is no continuous stream; but during the periodical rains, in the latter part of summer there is a vast torrent filling the Ghaghra, down which it rushes with enormous rapidity and violence. The general direction is first north, and subsequently north-east; then, traversing Patna and Monghyr, it finally discharges itself into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 25° 17', long. 86° 11'. During the rainy season it ramifies in an extraordinary degree, intersecting the north-east quarter of the district, and inundating part of it.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Parl. Return, April, 1851.

³ Prinsep, Steam Nav in British India, 46.

⁴ Buchanan, Eastern India, t. 12.

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The greater and less Punpun, and many other streams of inferior importance, flow also from the more elevated tract in the southern part of the district, and are generally dry in spring; but during the periodical rains become torrents, everywhere traversing the country, and in some places laying it under water. These ultimately discharge themselves into the Ganges. By much the greater part of the district is marshy, and during the rainy season mostly marshy. A narrow range of mountains extends along the northern boundary, dividing this district from that of the *North-Western Provinces*. The range is traversed by many narrow gorges, and is easily practicable between the districts of *Benares* and *Lyngurh*. The average elevation⁶ is probably in some parts about 1,000 feet; in others 1,200. These hills are of *granite* formation. They are red and barren, yet in many parts wooded. There are many other hills scattered over the plain of *Peswar* with great irregularity, and completely isolated: of these the principal are the *Barabar Pagar*, on the west side of the river *Phalgu*, extending between lat. 24° 50'—25° 30'—These are by the natives called *Barabar Hills*. A *range* more or less elevated extends from the east to south-west of this range, between lat. 25° 10' long. 85° 50'—30' Their elevation is generally on an average between 600 and 700 feet above the *sea level*, or between 800 and 900 above the level of the *sea*. They bear the name of the Hills of *Rajahmundry* Palace Hills, from *Rajahmundry*, “a palace” of the ancient *Loveigns* of *Behar*.

Of the minerals the most important is *coal*, which has been discovered⁷ at *Deoria*, in the southern extremity of the district, on the right bank of the river *Son*. The *strata* of the mountains on the south frontier are quarried for *lime*, which is sometimes obtained in blocks a yard in length, and half that in breadth, and bears to be divided into thin transparent laminæ, nearly as pellucid as glass, and of great use on the disadvantage of the fragility of that material. *Clay* is also found a ready sale, being much used in the *tawls*, *decorations* so much in vogue in *Hindoo* temples, and in the interior of native houses. Pottery earth abounds in many parts of the district. The prevailing winds⁸ in *Behar* are that from the east and that from the west. The west winds blow from the middle of January to the end of

⁶ Buchanan, ut supra, i. 6.

⁶ Bengal Atlas, No. 3.

⁷ Report of Committee on Coal Calcutta, 1842, p. 57.

⁸ Buchanan, ut supra, i. 248.

Id. 17, et seq.

* From *Rajah*, “king,” and *Orha*, “house.”

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March; from that period to the middle of June, both east and west winds occur with equal frequency and strength; thence to the end of July, the east winds prevail, and throughout August the west. Throughout September and October, the east winds again prevail; and from thence to the middle of January, the prevalence of the two winds (east and west) is nearly on a balance. The west winds are considered injurious to vegetation, but favourable to animal life, while the east winds are decidedly unhealthy. The south winds, which sometimes blow for a few days, are considered detrimental to vegetation. Autumn is marked by the periodical rains usual in this part of India. The nights in winter are cool, and frosts sometimes injure the crops. The heat is excessive in the latter part of spring and the beginning of summer, and the annoyance resulting is increased by drought, there being then no verdure. Gaya, about the middle of the district, is considered the most sultry place within it, chiefly in consequence of the radiation from the extensive banks of the river, partly from the same effect, and partly from the heat of the sun.

Of beasts the most formidable are tigers, though not so numerous, they are of extraordinary strength and ferocity. Leopards exist in great numbers, and destroy both men and animals. The other beasts of prey are the dog, jackal, wolf, fox, bear, which attains a great size, badger, otter, and ichneumon. There are also porcupines, wild hogs, antelopes, deer, moose, and squirrels. Of birds there are the hawk, cranes of various kinds, the quail, partridge, paroquet, and various kinds of singing-birds. Serpents are so numerous and deadly, that an immense number of persons perish in this district from their bites. Fish abound in the innumerable streams, ponds, and watercourses; but except some of fine quality in the river Son, they are very small and ill-flavored.

The domestic quadrupeds are the ox, buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses; the latter very small and wretched.

Buchanan computed that in this district 480 or 500 square miles were under wood of natural growth, and for the most part stunted and of small value; the trees principally tamarisks, tamarinds, jujubes, and catechus. The bamboo is not met with of large size in a state of nature, but thrives well under cultivation, which, however, from the neglect of the

¹ Buchanan, ut supra, l. 226.

² l. 225

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people, is very limited. The cocoanut-palm does not mature its fruit, but the khajur-palm is extensively cultivated for the sake of its juice, to be fermented into an alcoholic beverage. The tar-palm is still more valuable for this purpose, a single tree yielding above sixty gallons during the season. Of cultivated fruit, there are the mango, apple, European fig, Hindoostan fig, mulberry, pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), and grape. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) forms considerable plantations; the dried calyx of the flower, resembling a raisin in appearance and taste, is used as food, and still more extensively for distillation, by which process it yields a spirit affording the favourite means of intoxication through the greater part of Northern India. Rice, throughout the district, is generally the most important crop: the grain, which is very fine, is largely exported, being much in demand in the Calcutta market. Wheat is next in importance, then barley, then maruya (*Eleusine corocanus*), maize, and *Sorghum* (*Sorghum*), various kinds of millet, pulse, lentil, gram (*Cicer arietinum*), and many other kinds of pulse, mung, and chick-pea (*Cicer*), linseed, musk-melons, cucumbers, and other vegetables, and various kinds of fruits. The potato, introduced by Europeans, is now cultivated to great extent. Cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnip, and most of the European garden vegetables succeed well in the cold season. Of the commercial crops the most important is opium, and this article is a productive source of revenue to government. Sugar and cotton are also extensively produced. Tobacco, indigo, and kusum or *Sida*, are raised, but in no great quantity; and the betel-nut, though considered the finest in India, is not cultivated to any great extent.

The manufactures industry is rather important, being employed in producing fabrics of cotton, blankets, silk fabrics, carpets, tents, tape, thread, ropes, paper, torches, glass, coarse jewellery, coarse cutlery, and hardware, turnery, leather, saddlery, shields and other articles in leather; fabrics of horn; ornaments in lac and glass, and in gold, silver, and other metals; soap, sugar, nure, pottery, tiles, and bricks. Ardent spirits are distilled in large quantities, especially from the mahua flowers. Perfumes from sandalwood, roses, and jasmine, are also made to a considerable extent. Dyeing is largely practised, but with no great skill.

⁴ Buchanan, 1 376.

⁵ *Transactions of the Medico-Botanical Soc. of Calcutta*, vi 76, 123—Smythian on Varieties of East-India Opium
⁶ *Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India*, 1842, p. 16
⁷ *Bengal and Agra Guide*, 1841, vol 1 part 1. 238.

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The district is divided into the following pergunnahs:— Behar, Bhilawur, Biloujeh, Chirkanwan, Dadur, Dukhnair, Ekil, Gya, Goh, Jurrah, Jupla, Kabur, Kootoombeh, Muheir, Munora, Nuhut, Okree, Puchrookhee, Puhra, Roh, Rajgeer, Sumaee, Sunout, Shergotty, Sirz, Utree, Urwal, Uucha. Their aggregate population is 2,500,000 being 439 to the square mile. Buchanan estimated the number of Mussulmans⁹ at something more than a fourth of the entire population; an unusually large proportion. But it must be considered, that during the sovereignty of the Mughals, Behar was one of their most important possessions in Eastern Hindostan.

⁸ E I C Ms Doc. Statistics of British Possessions. Vol. I. Append. p. 4.

Hindee is the general language¹ of the people, and that in which the children are instructed to read and write. There are, however, a few of the language of the Mussulmans, regarded as the original race of the country. The Mussulmans partially use the Qordoo or Hindostanee, and in a still more limited degree the Arabic, concerning the latter, for the most part, to subjects connected with their religion.

¹ Buchanan, ut supra, l. 198.

The district of Behar, at one time coextensive with the province of Behar Proper, has of late been materially altered by changes in regard to adjacent districts. Thus, the extensive thannahs of Bhoopoorah and Dinnipore were in 1817 annexed to the joint magistracy of Monghyr; the thannahs of Shergotty, Aurungabad, Nobeenuggur, and Majainha, formerly part of Ramghur, were in 1834 added to Behar, and in 1837 the thannahs Nilsahar, Jessal, and Bahadurpore of Behar, Juhanabad, and Urwal, were transferred to the jurisdiction of Patna. Under this arrangement (1837), the revenue of Patna will have been materially increased and that of Behar subjected to a corresponding reduction.

² Revenue Dep. to Bengal, dated 14 Aug. 1839.

The towns are Gaya, the chief place of Behar, Shergotty, Daudnagar, Urwal, Juhanabad, Bahadurpore, Rajmahal, and Holasganj.

Of routes, first, the great road from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces traverses the south-west of the district, in a direction from east to north-west. Second, a route proceeds from north to south, from Patna to Gaya, where it takes a south-western direction to Shergotty, whence it is continued in the same direction to Palamow. With respect to the roads in general, Buchanan observes that he has seen no

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country, at all civilized, so ill provided with them. It must be observed, however, that the innumerable torrents traversing and inundating the country during the rainy season, render it very difficult either to make good roads or to keep them in repair.

In every part of the country the relics and ruins, generally of rather rude construction, and apparently of very remote antiquity; but respecting the origin and purposes of them, scarcely any consistent account, or even plausible tradition, exists. Their dates are generally referred to the mythological or romantic periods of Hindooism. The most worthy notice are the ruins of *Varaha** and of *Gaya*†.

The present district of Behar comprises a portion only of the south-west half of the great province which bore the same name among the chief divisions of the empire of Delhi. Previously to the comparatively clear accounts derivable from the Moslem history, it appears in the legendary lore of the Hindoos as a province comprised within the realm of Magadha⁴. Wilford observes,⁵ "It is universally acknowledged that the court of the kings of Magadha, now the province of Bahar, was one of the most brilliant that ever existed." Its meridian greatness has been

estimated to have continued above two thousand years, during which "the kings of Magadha were lords paramount and emperors of India." The time of Kutb-uddin, victory of Mohammed, the Aman sultan of Ghor, it formed part of the dominions of Jaichand, king of Kannouj † Jaichand was in 1191 defeated and slain by the Mussulman general, and Behar and Bengal added to the dominion of Delhi, from which capital governors were thenceforward appointed. One of these governors was in 1310 slain by Malek Fakhr, who assumed the title of king of Bengal and Behar. His power and authority which he founded was weakened by Baber,⁶ who expelled him from it Behar, and was finally overthrown by Shih-shah, the Pagan, who dethroned Humayon, the son of Baber, and expelled him from India.

* See those places in the alphabetical arrangement.

† According to Ferishta, an author generally accurate, but whose geographical deficiencies have been severely animadverted upon by a recent writer.

³ Ayeen Akbery, II. 29.

⁴ As Res. VIII. 269—Wilford, Essay on the Sacred Isles of the West, p. 270.

⁵ As Res. IX. 82—Wilford Essay on the Kings of Magadha

⁷ Ferishta, IV. 328.

⁶ Mem. 399, 407, 409, 410, 411, 418.
⁹ Ferishta, IV. 352.

¹ I. 198

² Bird, Preface to Translation of Hist. of Guzerat, 31.

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Bengal subsequently revolted, but was again united by Akbar to the empire of Delhi, of which it thenceforward remained a part until 1765, when, being virtually in the possession of the East-India Company, it was formally granted to that body by the firman of Shah Alum, the pashah of Delhi.¹ The tract thus conferred comprised not only the present British districts of Behar, Patna, and Shahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, but an extent nearly equal on the left bank of that river, and at present coextensive with the British district of Tirhoot and Sarun.

BEHAR,¹ in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, a place now much decayed, the original city being nearly deserted,² and the present town consisting of a collection of dwellings dispersed around its remains. The whole is divided into nearly four wards, containing houses interspersed with fields, gardens, and groves. From the old city, a broad street, though there are a few good houses in the road, extends to the left of it. There are some ruins of mosques or generally well-built structures. During the medan sway in this part of India, the town is surrounded by the old ditch on every side for at least a mile. Its ruin dated from its sack by the Mahrattas, when they invaded Bengal and Behar, in 1742, Ah Verdi Khan being wazir of the province,³ and the relics of prosperity were swept away by a dreadful famine which occurred some years subsequently. The number of inhabited houses, however, was estimated by Buchanan,⁴ fifty years ago, at 5,000; which, according to the usually admitted ratio of persons to dwellings, would denote a population of 30,000 persons. District S.E. from Patna 37 miles, N.W. from Cawnpore 255. Lat. 25° 11' Long. 85° 35'.

BEHAR.—A town in the native country of Behar, in North-Eastern India, distant North from Rangpur 41 miles. Lat. 26° 16', Long. 89° 29'.

BEHAREE,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on

¹ Bihar of Tassan; Behar of Briggs; Bahar of Rennell. According to Buchanan,² the word should be written Vihar, signifying pleasant, a name to which, from its natural beauty, fertility, and salubrity, the place is well entitled.

² Treaties with the Country Powers, 132, 136.

³ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

⁴ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 84.

² Buchanan, ut supra, i. 85. See Mutagherias, i. 422.

⁴ Ut supra, i. 85.

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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¹ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, ex. 2 Eastern India, i. 89.

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⁷ Perishta, IV. 328.

⁸ Mem. 399, 407, 409, 410, 411, 418.
⁹ Perishta, IV. 352.

¹ 193.

² Bird, Preface to Translation of Hist. of Guzerat, 21.

depicted to have continued above two thousand years, during which "the kings of Magadha were lords paramount and emperors of India." At the time of Kytb-uddin, viceroy of Mohammed, the Afghan sultan of Ghor, it formed part of the dominions of Jaichand, king of Kannouj † Jaichand was in 1194 defeated and slain by the Mussulman general, and Behar and Bengal added to the dominion of Delhi, from which capital governors were thenceforward appointed. One of these governors was in 1310 slain by Malek Fakhr, who assumed the title of king of Bengal and Behar. The power of the sultan which he founded was weakened by Baber,⁸ who was driven from it Behar, and was finally overthrown by Shih-shah, the Patan, who dethroned Humayun, the son of Baber, and expelled him from India.

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⁹ Treaties with the Country Powers, 132, 136.

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² Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, I. 84.

³ Buchanan, ut supra, I. 85. See Mutagherias, I. 428.

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¹ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, ex. ² Eastern India, I. 84.

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the route from the cantonment of Etawah to that of Cawnpore, and 36 miles W. of the latter.² Water is obtained from wells. Lat. 26° 21', long. 79° 55'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHAREE,¹ in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepeer cantonment to Jounpoor, 30 miles

W. of the former, and 50 S.E. of the latter.² The encamping-ground is nonfertile and bad; but good water and supplies are abundant. The route in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 25° 8', long. 83° 5'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHARA, in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kolkree river, 39 miles W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 11', long. 74° 11'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHLAPOOR, in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, on the left bank of the river Paira, 35 miles N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 36', long. 74° 39'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHRAH, in the British district of Rajpootana, in the district of Godwar, distant S.W. from Ajmeer 136 miles. Lat. 25° 4', long. 73° 15'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHREJA in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession, named from its principal place. It is bounded by the British district of Jhansi on every side, except for two or three miles on the N.W., where it adjoins the chiefdom of Bhoondela; its centre is in lat. 25° 55', long. 79° 59'; and it comprises three square miles, five villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and yields a revenue of 23,000 rupees (2,300l.).

² D'Cruz, Pol. Sketches, 54-271. ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. The jagadar or feudatory, a Bhoondela Rajpoot, maintains two hundred horse and 100 foot. In 1811, this jaghire was granted to be held in perpetuity of the East-India Company, as a reward to the jagadar for services rendered to the British government.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHREJA, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the feudal possession of the same name, is situated on the left bank of the Betwa, 20 miles S.E. of Lalpore. Lat. 25° 54', long. 79° 58'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEHUR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 39 miles E. from Bijnour, and the same distance N. of Moradabad. Lat. 29° 21', long. 78° 50'.

BEH—BEJ.

BEHUT.—A town in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S. from Gwalior 82 miles. Lat. 25° 1', long. 78° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEHUT,¹ in Bundelcund, a small town on the right bank of the river Deesaun, 54 miles S.W. of Calpee. It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal grant made in 1617, by the East-India Company to a descendant or one of the Kalleenjur Cowbeys, or Brahmical possessors of that jagress, who, in 1812, surrendered it on negotiations to the British arms. It is stated to comprise fifteen square miles, to contain seven villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and to add a revenue of 15,500 rupees annually, per annum, with a military strength of five small detachments, corresponding with the extent; amounting to only a few men, and a few pieces of cavalry. One gun constitutes the establishment of the jaghiredar of Behut holds the mouzah of Lohagaon under the British government, subject to the payment of a revenue of 1,400 rupees per annum. Behut is in lat. 25° 1', long. 79° 25'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEIRWAL,² or BHIRWAL, a Sirhind village, on the route from Hoshiarpur to Ludhiana, and the same miles south of the latter town. It is a fertile tract, having a slightly undulating surface, and is generally fertile, and partially cultivated. The soil in this part of the route is generally firm and good, but during heavy rains becomes in some places miry. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,071 miles. Lat. 30° 24', long. 75° 53'. C. Ms. Doc.

BEJA.¹—An insignificant hill state in the territory of the British, bounded on the east by Kothar, on the north by the lapsed territory of Bughra, and the south by Bhojala, and on the west by Bhojala. It is distant from north-east to south-west, and not far from the greatest breadth. Its centre is in lat. 25° 1', long. 79° 25'. It comprises only three pergunnahs, and has a population of 3,000,² and yields a revenue of 200,000, of which a tribute of 182 is paid to the British government. This state was, on the expulsion of the Goorkas in 1815, conferred on the rajah, on condition of subordinate military co-operation. He employs about 200 armed retainers. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEJAGURH.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or E.I.C. MS. Doc.

BEJ—BEK.

possessions of the Holkar family, distant S.W. from Indoor 75 miles Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEJAURA—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant N.E. from Sirgoojah 36 miles Lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

BEJGURH.—See BILJEYDURH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEJIGURH, in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort on a route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futehgurh, and 18 miles S.E. of the former. Elevation above the sea 710 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

Cantley on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 4

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEJIGURH, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 25 miles S.E. of Calcutta by the river route, and 25 miles S.W. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 51'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 169.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEKHULU—A village and fort of Chinese Tartary, and the westernmost point to which that Tartary has been penetrated from the eastern frontier of Bussaland. It is situated where the surface of the country descends to the table-land of Tartary, about eighty miles west of the high range traversed by the Koolung Pass. The country, observes Jacquemont,²

Voyage, iv. 292.

“open before us to the east, was a vast and desolate a degree, but I had nowhere else to go, and the whole horizon throughout its boundless extent gave to view a monotonous scene of desolation.” The site of Bekhulu is on a slope to the west of the Sutluj, and the appearance at a distance is very striking, resembling an extensive ruined fortress, in consequence of the peculiar outline of the rocks on which it is built. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mud, and roofed with the trunk of trees, and the hills are covered with a layer of pine. There are several temples in this small place. Jacquemont penetrated were painted inside with representations of battles between combatants grouped in figure and horse, some mounted on horses, others on chimerical monsters. There were some bad attempts at representing figures and elephants, but several figures of horses and yaks were remarkably correct. Another temple contained colossal idols; the largest, a female figure sitting, resembles the Isis of the Egyptians, and is of such a

BEL.

size that the height of a standing figure of corresponding proportions would not be less than fifteen feet. Near it is a gilt image of Buddha squatting, and another standing; and a profusion of other images of smaller size. The sculptures are far from bad, though in the Egyptian style. Jacquemont considers them not inferior to the best of similar monuments at Bombay. The fort is on a hill-side opposite the village. Bekhur was visited by Gerard, who states its elevation above the sea at 12,676 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long 79° .

² Map of Koonawur.

BELA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Patna, 43 miles S. of the latter. Lat $24^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELAH, or BEYLUP, in the district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Lucknow by Nanamowghat, 40 miles E. of the former. It has a bazaar, and supplies and provisions are abundant. The thaler is as it was in the old days. It is a small town situated on the water from the Ganges. The part of the route is good, the country fertile. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long $79^{\circ} 44'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

BELAQO, in the jaghure or possession of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Bikanere, to Lucknow, 45 miles W. of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long $79^{\circ} 44'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELASPOOR, in the district of Rampore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Moradabad, by Bamnashah, 72 miles W. of Allahabad, 18 miles N. of Rampore, 35 miles E. of Meerut, a cantonment. It is a place of considerable size, and has a good supply of water and provisions. The road on this part of the route is bad. Its elevation above the sea probably about 500 feet. It is 10 miles from the neighbouring city of Rampore. Estimated by Webb at 500 feet, and the fall of the surface to the cantonment of Bamnashah is very gentle. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long 79° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

Job, Field-book, No. 4, leaf 9.

BELASPOOR. The principal place of the small mountain state of Kulloor, and the residence of the rajah. It has a picturesque site on the left or eastern bank of the Sutluj. At the time of Forster's visit in 1783 it was a flourishing town, well built, with a degree of regularity unusual in that country.

E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Vigne, Kashmir,

³ 62.

⁴ Journey Bengal

Eng. I. 239.

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The houses were constructed of stone and lime mortar, the streets paved strongly, though roughly; but at the time of Moorcroft's visit in 1820, it was in a ruinous condition, consequence of having been twice sacked by the Gorkhas. The bazaar is now much dilapidated, and slenderly stocked. The inhabited houses are numbered about a hundred, and the ornament of the town is the residence of the rajah, a house of moderate size, but neat and decorated with flowers. In the garden are apple-trees containing pear, apricot, and other trees, rose-bushes, and a variety of shrubs and flowers. A stream of water is said to fall into the river, and forming a waterfall, the water is about two miles from the town. The river is frequented by boats, forming a channel of navigation.

⁴ Travels in the Punjab and Bokhara, I. 39.

⁵ Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to the Himalaya, I. 119.

⁶ Vigne, Kashmir, I. 64.

⁷ Moorcroft, Pass. Bokh. I. 40.

⁸ Lloyd, ut supra, I. 116.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

BELASLOOR, a town in the native state of Belasoor, in the British district of Belasoor, a town 20 miles from the left bank of the river, 62 miles S.W. of the capital. Lat. 17° 30' N. long. 97° 15' E. The soil is fertile, and the climate is plentiful, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding villages. The population is about 10,000. The country open and cultivated. Distance from the capital 63 miles. Lat. 17° 30' N. long. 97° 15' E.

SELAM, a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay, bounded on the north by the territory of the South Mahratta rajahs, and the British collectorate of Selam.

* Hugs and his followers were conveyed across in a sort of basket, constructed of the skins of musk deer, and the more primitive means of the musk deer, formed of the inflated skins of kine. These were well suited for the purpose. The party consisted of about three persons, sixteen horses and mules, and about two hundred mules (140 tons) of merchandise and baggage. Thirty one watermen, managing a skin, conveyed the whole across in little more than an hour and half.

BELGAUM.

Sholapore; on the east by the dominions of the Nizam; on the south by the British collectorates of Dharwar and North Canara; and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the native states of Sawunt Warree and Colapore. It extends from lat. $15^{\circ} 23'$ to $16^{\circ} 39'$, and from long. $74^{\circ} 2'$ to $76^{\circ} 23'$; it is 160 miles in length from east to west, and 89 in breadth, and contains an area of 10,777 square miles, with a population of 1,025,882.¹ Formerly the district of Belgaum constituted a portion of the collectorate of Dharwar; but in 1836, owing to the great extent of the latter, it was distributed into two divisions, one of which retaining the appellation of Belgaum, and the other retaining its former name.² The principal rivers are the Torna, which flows from the north-west to east from the port of Vingorla to the towns of Lalg and Kuladgee, to Moodgul, and the Nizam's territory, and from north-west to south-east, from Colapore through the town of Belgaum, to Dharwar. Canarese is the language of the people.³ The district of Belgaum, formerly of the territorial division made by the Peshwa, under the treaty of June, 1817, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force to be maintained by the British government.⁴

¹ Census, Feb. 1861.

² Bombay Rev. Disp. 24 Jan. 1838.

³ Bombay Judicial Disp. 16 May, 1838.

⁴ Treaties with Native Princes, 412.

BELGAUM.—A town, the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name, situated on the route from Dharwar to Colapore. It was after the death of the Peshwa, the place was taken by a British force. The fort is of an oval ground plan, about 1,000 yards in length, 700 in breadth, and is surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, cut in very hard soil. After a feeble resistance for three or four days, the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, capitulated, having lost twenty killed and 200 wounded. At the loss of the British army, only to eleven killed and two wounded.

¹ Blacker, Mem. of War in India, 209.

² Bombay Public Disp. 4 Dec. 1850.

Within the last few years considerable improvements have been made in the town. In 1849 the principal inhabitants formed themselves into a committee, and in the course of four months, aided solely by the voluntary subscriptions of the townsmen, effected a complete reconstruction of the roads and lanes of the town, extending in the aggregate to a length of between nine and ten miles. The example thus set was followed in several towns and villages of the district; and the sense

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entertained by the government of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Belgaum was testified by the grant of 600*l.* to be expended in the further improvement of the town. Additional importance has been conferred upon this place, from its selection as the site of the educational institution for the instruction of thousands of natives of rank. This institution is supported by subscriptions from the chiefs and native gentry of the Southern Mahratta country, amounting annually to about 600*l.*¹ A separate grant was made by the British government for the expense of the building; and the funds required for supplying the school with furniture, books, &c., were raised by private subscription. At a more recent period it was deemed desirable to throw open the institution to the middle classes of the country; and the number of scholars rapidly increased; in February, 1853, it exceeded 100. Most apathy was at first evinced by the higher dignitaries, none of whom availed themselves of the proffered means of instruction; this, however, was soon succeeded by a better spirit, and the list of pupils now contains the names of two of the descendants of the late Nizam of Sanglee, while the young chief of that state himself condescended to receive instruction from the head master. Belgaum, which is situated on a plain east of the Ghauts, is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is distant N.W. from Dharwar 42 miles, lat. 15° 50', long 74° 36'.

BELGRAM,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route by Shahabad from Shahjahanpore to Lucknow, 75 miles N.W. of the latter. It was first passed through in 1824, describes it as a small town with marks of having been much more considerable, but still containing many good, though old, Mussulman houses." Tieffenthaler describes it, about sixty years ago, as "a town situated amidst many orchards, with a few streets and many brick-built houses, and possessed a mud fort with four high round towers, one at each angle." Even in the time of Tennant,⁵ at the close of the last century it was greatly decayed; "a heap of ruined buildings, intersected with a few huts, under which the small remnant of a wealthy people are obliged to eke out their days of misery." He attributes its ruin to the remorseless exactions of the eunuch Almas Khan, the farmer of the revenue of Oude under Asaf-ud-daulah and Saadat Ali Khan. Heber⁶ was

¹ Bombay Pol. Disp. 17 April, 1850.

² Id. 19 July, 1853.

³ Madras Journal of Lit. and Science, x. 118.

⁴ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 234.

⁶ Journ. in India, i. 418.

⁷ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 193.

⁸ Indian Recreations, ii. 397, 398.

⁹ Ut supra.

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informed that it had at one time been a station for the East-India Company's troops; "first" fixed on for the British advanced force, as it then was, which was afterwards fixed at Cawnpoor." In the Ayeen Akbery⁷ it is mentioned as assessed at 128,102 rupees, and having a brick fort: also as very healthy,⁸ and famous for producing men with lively imaginations and melodious voices. The latter, the less wonderful, if we believe what is added:—"Here, a well, of which whosoever drinks for forty days' continuance, is said to be his power and brightens his eyesight." At present it has a bazaar,⁹ and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is very sandy and bad. Lat. 25° 10', long. 80° 5'.

BELHA, in the district of Pertabgurh, territory of Oude, a town on the left bank of the Sal, five miles east of the town of Pertabgurh. Hamilton¹ states its population to be 3,000, all Hindoos. Dist. of Lucknow 115 miles N. of Allahabad 33. Lat. 25° 50', long. 82°.

BELHA, in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles N.E. of Burdwan, 30 miles N. of Mongheer. Lat. 26° 10', long. 86° 30'.

BELHA, in the British district of Azimghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town the principal town of the pergunnah called Abah, is situated close to the southern frontier in a swampy tract, much cut up by watercourses, some discharging themselves into the Ganges, others into the north-east. It is 20 miles S. of Azimghur, 26 N. of Azeeppoor, 20 miles S. of Benares, and in lat. 25° 48', long. 86° 30'.

BELHART, in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the north-west frontier towards Bundeelund, † on the route from Allahabad to Bulpoor, 20 miles S.W. of former, 52 N.E. of latter. It is situated in a plain, amidst some ruins, proofs of its former prosperity, from which it has considerably declined, having been almost totally ruined by the predatory attacks of the Pindarces and other freebooters. It is

⁷ Hamilton¹ repeats this statement. No mention of the circumstance is, however, made by Malcolin, who treats in considerable detail concerning the location of the British troops in Oudh.

⁸ Hamilton¹ repeats this statement. No mention of the circumstance is, however, made by Malcolin, who treats in considerable detail concerning the location of the British troops in Oudh.

⁹ According to Fitzclarence,¹ it is the first town in Gondwana in proceeding from Bundeelund.

⁷ ii. Append. 36.

⁸ ii. 43.

⁹ Garden, ut supra, 234.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh.
³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 283.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 408
—Adam, Geol. of Bundeelund
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 25.

¹ Gazetteer, 1.163.
² Political Hist. of India, 1. 100-115.

¹ Journal, 77.

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are, however, still some fine Hindoo temples in the town and its environs. Lat $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. BELHIR.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. W. from Lucknow 32 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. BELHUTTEE.—A town in the native state of Sanglee, one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant S. E. from Dharwar 53 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. BELJOREE or BAJJOREE.—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kasheepoor to Behra, two miles N. W. of the former. Beljoree has a population² of 7,354. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. 79° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. BELLAMKONTA, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Guntoor to Nelgorah, 32 miles N. W. of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. 80° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. BELLARY.—A district of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal town, which is bounded on the north by the territory of the Nizam, from which it is separated by the river Toongabudra or Tumbudda; on the east by the forfeited jaghire of Kurma and the British district Cuddapah; on the south-west and south by the territory of Mysore; and on the west by the British district Dharwar. It lies between lat $13^{\circ} 40'$ — $15^{\circ} 58'$, long $75^{\circ} 44'$ — 76° . Its area, according to official returns, is 13,056 square miles. The country is altogether a highland, the most elevated part of which is in the west, where the surface rises to the summit of the Western Ghats, and to the south, where it rises to the elevated tableland of Mysore. The slopes in each of these directions are indicated by the series of heights enumerated by a writer³ he viz. had much opportunity of acquiring local information:—

“We find the height of the plain east of the Western Ghats at Belgaon, in the Southern Mahratta country, to be 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; at Bellary, 1,600; the average of the plain east of Bellary and Gooty, 1,182; proceeding easterly to Cuddapah, 507.” “The plain has another and more gentle dip towards the north, viz. to the beds of the Kistnah and Tumbudda, rising southerly as it passes the frontier to Nun didroog, in Mysore, whence it slopes to the southward, forming

² Parliamentary Returns, April, 1851.

³ Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, x 119—Newbold, Account of the Ceded Districts.

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the table-land on which stands the cantonment of Bangalore. The bed of the Kistnah, on the northern frontier of the Ceded Districts, is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea; the plain rises, as we proceed southerly to the centre of the district, to 1,500 feet; on the north frontier of Mysore to 2,223; at Nunddroog to about 3,500; when we strike southerly to Bangalore, which is about 3,000 feet above the surface of the ocean." "Towards the centre of the district the surface of the plain presents a monotonous and almost treeless extent, bounded by a horizon, and unbroken save a few rocky elevations that stand forth abruptly from the sheet of black soil, like rocks from the ocean." The prevailing geological formations are primitive, consisting of granite, granitoid gneiss, gneiss in distinct strata, mica-slate, hornblende schist. "The principal ranges of hills are the Nuliamulla on the northern frontier, and the Kumply and Sundoor on the western. The former is composed of sandstone and clay-slate, the latter of a chert-slate. In many of the hills long black-coloured trap-dykes shoot out prominently like walls, above the surface. A spur from the Sundoor runs along the south side of the cantonment of Bellary, and extends in an easterly direction to Loodhul eight miles distant, where it abruptly terminates." A high point in this range, opposite to the fort of Bellary and within five miles of it, is called the Copper Mountain, the height of which is 1,600 feet above the plain, or 200 above the sea. The copper ore which is here found is the green carbonate, in the state of being lying beneath the surface of the southern face of the hill. Excavations are still to be seen, said to be the remains of mines worked by order of Hyder Ali. Among the mineral products are also iron, lead, antimony, manganese, culnary salt, natron or native soda, and alum, the latter obtained in small quantity. There are diamond-mines in the northern parts of the district, near Gutti. Iron of good quality is manufactured in Sundoor and a few other places."

⁴ Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Ceded Districts, 3.

⁵ Report, ut supra, 13.

The principal rivers are the Tungabudda or Toongabudda, the Vedavutty or Hugry, and the Northern Penna or Pennair. The Toongabudda, flowing northward from Mysore, touches the district at its western frontier at Biddaree, eight or nine miles north of the military station of Huryhur, and continuing to flow circuitously, but generally in a direction northwards, for

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thirty-five miles, to Mewoodee, at the confluence of the Wurda, and for that distance forms the boundary westwards towards the British district of Dharyar; for twenty-eight miles farther it continues to hold the same direction, and forms the boundary between the districts as far as Moodlapoor. From this point it maintains a north-easterly course for 117 miles, to Hurrinelli, and from that place turns and continues to flow eastward for forty-two miles, to Garlapad. For the distance from Moodlapoor to Garlapad, 159 miles, it forms the boundary between this district and the territory of the Nizam. The Hugry, or Vedavutty, flowing from Mysore in a direction north-east, enters this district at Byranti on its south-western frontier; and flowing first for about eighteen miles north-eastward, subsequently for eighty-four northward, passes eight miles east of the cantonment of Bellary, and in lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$, turns to the Toongabudra on the right side. The Northern Penna, or Pennair, also flows northward from the territory of Mysore, forming the southern boundary of this district near Cholloo, continues a course generally northerly for about ninety-six miles, to Oodde, or Droog, where, turning to the east, it flows in that direction sixty-one miles, and in lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$, passes the eastern frontier into the British district of Cuddipah. Its principal feeder is the Chitravutty, flowing in a northerly direction from Mysore, and crossing the southern boundary of this district, through which it holds a course generally north-easterly for ninety miles, to the confluence with the Northern Penna. There are many other streams or torrents which fall into the Tumbuddra; but all are devoid of water during the dry season, when their channels are exposed of sand, & often blown over the neighbouring lands, & the river thus reduced to ir reclaimable streams. The mischief resulting from this cause might be much less extensive and ruinous, were it not checked by the growth of the nuth-grass, a species of *Andropogon*, which, with its widely-spreading roots striking downwards between four and five feet, binds and fixes the previously loose mass. None of the streams are navigable at any period of the year by boats of the usual construction; but such as become unfordable during the rains are crossed by means of basket-boats. These are generally from six to eleven feet in diameter, of a circular

⁶ Madras Journal of Literature and Science, ix. 309, 310.—Newbold, Notice of River-dunes on the Banks of the Hogri and Penna; and x. 116.—Id. Account of Ceded Districts. ⁷ Id. op. li. 198.—Wight, on the Nuth-grass of the Ceded Districts.

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form, the framework being of slit bamboo, cased outside with hides closely sewed together, and secured and rendered watertight by some cement or rosin. One of the usual dimensions serves for the transport of a mounted six-pounder, and one of fifteen feet diameter, and between three and four feet deep, with flat bottom and upright or slightly curved sides, will carry a brass eighteen-pounder or eight-inch howitzer, or a tumbril loaded with ammunition; while, if empty, it can easily be carried on the shoulders of men.

The climate is characterized by great aridity, the vapours of the ocean driven by the south-west monsoon being arrested, condensed, and precipitated in enormous quantities on the seaward or western sides, and on the summits of the Western Ghats, so that but a small quantity reaches the central or eastern parts of the district, which being also remote from the Bay of Bengal on the east, is beyond the influence of the north-east monsoon; so that less rain, on an average, falls at Bellary than in any place in Southern India. In 1838 only 10 inches and three quarters of rain fell, which was regarded as an unusually dry season. In 1841 the rain-fall amounted to twenty-six inches. The most oppressive part of the year is usually from October to seven in the evening. In the cold season, viz. in January, the thermometer in the open air in the morning falls to 55°, and sometimes even below 50°. Upon the whole, the climate is considered healthy; and so favourable a report has been received of its salubrity on the Ramanahally Hills, that it is in contemplation to establish a sanatorium at that locality. Lightning and thunder-storms are not uncommon from April to July, and also from September to December; and the explosions are very violent, frequently injuring persons and buildings. A terrific storm occurred in this district in 1851, causing great injury to works of irrigation, and involving serious loss of life and property.

Of wild animals in this district, there are the tiger, leopard chita or hunting-leopard, bear, hyena, wolf, fox, jackal, wild swine, porcupine, hare, monkey, squirrel, antelope, and elk, deer of various kinds. Among birds are the eagle, vulture, hawk (in great variety and abundance), owl, crow, paroquet, kingfisher, woodpecker, peafowl, jungle-fowl (wild gallinaceous poultry), partridge, floriken, bustard, quail, plover, sparrow,

¹ Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449.

² Transacts of Med. and Phy. Soc. Bombay, i. 106. Murray, on Climate of Mahabuleshwur.

³ Madras Journ. Newbold, ut supra, x. 192.

⁴ Report on Med. Topography, 16.

⁵ Madras Mil. Disp. 80 May, 1840.

⁶ Madras Rev. Disp. 1 July, 1852.

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swallow, snipe, stork, heron, gull, wild goose, black-backed goose, teal, and other wild birds of the duck species, and the pelican. In other departments of zoology are the fresh-water tortoise, geometrical-shelled tortoise, alligator, chameleon, and other lizards in great variety; the cobra-di-capello and whip-snake, both dreadfully poisonous, the cobra, and green snakes of various kinds. Of more useful character may be mentioned the silkworm, lac-insect, and honey-bee. The horse is rarely bred in this district, but generally imported from the Southern Mahratta country, by tattoos or ponies are numerous and hardy. The buffalo, of the common long-horned description, and this animal is much used in agriculture. The sheep are remarkable for the excellence of their wool,* which is generally woven into blankets.

* Newbold, ut supra, 128.

5 Id. 117.

In the level parts of the district the soil is generally the regular black-solton ground, mixed with calcareous matter derived from the decomposition of lunkur or calcareous tufa, and decayed vegetable and animal substances. In the vicinity of tanks, which in some places occur, the soil is for the most part formed of their disintegrated particles, is generally red or brown colour, and of superior fertility. Irrigation is effected by means of tanks, wells, and second water-courses leading from larger streams. One of the largest tanks is that of Durogee, about eighteen miles west of Bellary, which is chiefly fed by a small river running through the Sundour valley, and an extensive sheet of cultivation lies below its banks.

6 Report, ut supra,

7 Newbold, ut supra, 121.

Wells vary in depth from twelve to thirty feet, according to one statement, according to another, from six to fifty feet; and the water is raised for the purpose of irrigation by means either of a bucket or leathern bag, raised by a wheel worked by oxen moving down an inclined plane, and poured into a receptacle artificially elevated above the land to be irrigated. In these operations hydrostatics are applied with great ingenuity is said to be displayed. For garden and other cultivation of small extent, the yelum or balance-lead, turning on a pivot, and moved, on the principle of the lever, by a pulley, is resorted to. When the water in streams, requires to be raised or diverted, the object is attained by anicuts or weirs, formed in rude but

* Such at least is the statement of Newbold; but in the official report it is stated that "the fleece or hair is coarse, and of a black colour."

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massive style, of large stones, in some instances clamped together with iron. Of such there are reported to be in this district forty-six constructed across the larger streams, and two hundred and eighty-five across those of smaller dimensions. The number of tanks in repair is also stated to be upwards of one thousand four hundred; of wells, considerably more than twenty-two thousand. It is remarked as an excellent property of good regur-land, that, provided a proper rotation of crops be observed, no manure nor irrigation is required.

The most valuable forest growth consists principally of teak, black-wood, ferns of various kinds, and bamboos. The most common indigenous trees are the babool, the ber, and the wild date. The babool, or arabic tree, is chiefly met with along the banks of nullahs, but it is also found on the plains: the wood is very hard, and is useful for tools and other agricultural implements. Gum is likewise collected from it, and the bark is used in tanning, and also in the distillation of arrack. The ber-tree, or *Berberis*, has some resemblance to the birch: the wood is used in building, and the leaves of the wild date are made into mats, and stained with betel. The trees most commonly met with in gardens are the same as those in other parts of India, such as the mango, tamarind, banana, and coconuts. Extensive plantations of fruit forest trees have been made from time to time by the government in this district; the number planted since 1825 amounting to 185,000.⁹

Of alimentary crops, the staple are jowar, millets, sorghum, bajra (*Holcus*), tenna or gram (*Cicer arietinum*), rice, pulse of several kinds, and sugar-cane. The commercial crops, the most important are cotton, indigo, tobacco, and castor-oil seeds. In the gardens, carrots, onions, and capsicums are produced in great abundance and excellence. According to official report,⁹ the quantity of cotton yearly produced is considerable.

The principal manufactures are in cotton, woollen blankets, brass, iron, gold, silver, diamond-cutting, stone-carving, pottery, glass, and indigo.

The chief exports are cotton, indigo, coarse sugar, grain, tobacco, and cloths of silk, cotton, and wool. The principal imports, silk, iron, steel, betel, and coconuts. The population, according to a recent official statement,¹ amounted to

⁹ Madras Rev. Disp. 11 Dec. 1840
Id. 10 Nov. 1852.

⁹ Reports and Documents on Cotton-wool, 414.

¹ Census of 1861.

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1,229,599; indicating a relative density of ninety-four to the square mile. It is composed of a great variety of castes. People of two different tongues, the Telooogoos and Canarese, meet as it were in the centre of the district. The Telooogo language is spoken in the eastern part of the district, and the Canarese in the western; the line of separation lying half-way between Bellary and Ghooty. Trades, manufactures, agriculture, and the tending of cattle are in general the avocations of the Brahminists, who are about eighty per cent more numerous than the Mussulmans. These last prefer to serve in the army and police, or even to waste their lives in precarious, discreditable, and unprofitable courses. The inhabitants are in general a tall, robust, well formed race, well clad, and having abundance of vegetable food, consisting chiefly of millets and maize, rice being comparatively expensive, and within the reach of those in easy circumstances only. Actual pauperism is not very prevalent; but the industrious members of society are much plagued by swarms of able-bodied mendicants, professing to be of various religious sects (so called) who go from door to door every evening, singing, or playing musical instruments, and demanding relief, which they accept only in money cooked vicariously.

² Report, ut supra, 8.

³ Id. ib.

All the villages are completely walled and the houses are constructed of stone and mud, the roofs being flat, and covered with earth. The doors are made of planks of wood, or the branches of trees strongly wattled together and plastered over with clay. The waintry carts in use are of a singular construction, the wheels being from one and a half to two feet in diameter, and made either of flat circular pieces of wood or of stone slabs: the axles revolve with the wheels, and the body of the cart is well raised above them. Carts with large wheels composed of spokes, and bows, are coming into use.

The chief places, viz., the capital and principal military cantonment, Goodwood, and Harpunhall—are noticed under their respective heads in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes through the district are, first, from south-east to north-west, from Madras, through Cuddapah, to the cantonment of Bellary, and thence, through the villages of Hospett and Humpsagar, to Dharwar and Belgaum; second, from south to north, from the military cantonment of Banga-

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lore to that of Bellary; third, from south-west to north-east, from the military station of Hurryhur to Bellary, and thence to Hyderabad; fourth, a new trunk-road⁴ from Madras, through Chittoor and Palmanair, to Bellary.

⁴ Report on Madras Roads, 1 May, 1848, p. 8.

The Ceded Districts came into the possession of the East-India Company in the year 1800, by a treaty entered into with the Nizam, subsequent to the fall of Tippoo Sultan and the partition of his dominions. The collectorate of Bellary forms the western division of the districts so called.

BELLARY.¹ The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras. It is the chief seat of the judicial and revenue establishments for the district, and the head-quarters of the military force of the Ceded Districts, consisting of Bellary and Cuddapah. The fort or fortified rock, round which the cantonment is situate, is a hill of bare granite of semi-elliptical form, the length of which, in a direction from north-east to south-west, is about 1,150 feet. "It rises abruptly from the plain to the top of 450 feet,² and is about 3 miles in circumference. The top on the eastern and southern sides presents a bold and precipitous aspect, and appears to be composed of a large heap of loose fragments irregularly piled on one another, but on its western face it descends with a gradual slope towards the plain, and exhibits a smooth unbroken surface."

² Report, ut supra, 14.

"At the distance of a few hundred yards to the northward, is a long ridge of bare rugged rocks of similar formation, and at a short distance to the eastward are several lesser elevations of the same character. The summit of the hill is flat, and surrounded by a rampart of granite, constitutes the Upper Fort, which might be rendered impregnable; but having no accommodations for a garrison, is unoccupied by troops, except a small guard having custody of prisoners detained there. It contains several tanks or cisterns, excavated in the rock, from its south-western to its north-eastern corner; and outside this turreted rampart are a ditch and covered way. The lower fort is half a mile in diameter, and contains barracks for a regiment of the crown and for the East-India Company's European artillery, the arsenal and commissariat stores, a Protestant church, and several bungalows, or lodges for

¹ Report on Medical Statistics and Topography of the Ceded Districts, 2

² Engraved by Walker, 5c.

⁴ Bellary of the official report; ¹ Ballary of the trigonometrical survey.³

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officers. On the south-east side of the lower fort, about a hundred yards from the rampart, is a large tank, and on the south-west side of the upper fort the ditch is widened, so as to form another tank. On the south-east of the lower fort is the pettah or native town, to which, at considerable expense to government, the inhabitants were removed in 1816, having previously inhabited the forts. About half a mile south-west of the base of the rock on which the fort is situate, is the cantonment, with itsazaar, native barracks, and officers' houses. The surface slopes in several directions in the forts and cantonment; and there are no swamps in the vicinity, which is perfectly drained by a stream discharging itself into the Hugry, a tributary of the Tumbudra.

The court-house, jail, and hospital, are situate in one large inclosure, half a mile eastward of the fort, and close to a small rocky hill, which protects them in some measure from the strong unpleasant south-west winds which prevail during several months in the year. The site is high and dry. The jail is spacious and well constructed, and calculated to contain from 550 to 600 prisoners. The total native population, exclusive of military, is stated to have been, in 1836, 30,426. Elevation above sea level, 1,600 feet.

Distance from Bangalore, N.E., 380 miles; from Madras, N.W., 280 miles; from Bombay, N.E., 280 miles; from Madras, N.W., 270 miles. Lat. 13° 8', long. 76° 59'.

³ Report, at supra, 16
⁴ Madras Journal of Literature and Science, x 118. Report, at supra, 1.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELARAT UNGADY, in the British district of South Canara, province of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Mattel, 25 miles N. of the former. Lat. 12° 59', long. 75° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOD.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or possessions of the rajah of Nagpoor, distant E. from Nagpoor 124 miles. Lat. 20° 45', long. 81° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOR, in the territory of Mysore, a large town, with a fort strongly fortified with a mud rampart and ditch. There was formerly a similar defence round the town, but it is at present ruinous. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 88 miles; from Bangalore, W., 53. Lat. 12° 58', long. 76° 48'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELLOOR,¹ in the territory of Mysore, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the same name. It is situate

* Bailura of Buchanan.

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a mile from the right or west bank of the river Yagachi or Bhadri, and on the north margin of a large tank. It has a good fort built of stone,² and a large temple in repair. Distant from Seringapatam, N.W., 76 miles; Bangalore, W., 118. Lat. 13° 9', long 75° 55'.

¹ Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 400, 401.

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELLUBUTTI—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or possessions of the Nizam, distant E. from Beejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16° 42', long. 76° 42'.

BELLUNDA, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town with bazaar, on the route from Luckhabad to Calcutta and 75 miles N.W. of the former. Tieffenthaler styles it "a town formerly very populous, as may be concluded from its ruined structures of kiln-burned brick and stone." The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 25° 54', long. 80° 59'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

BELMAREE, in the British district of Kanchi, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Kanchi to Rampore, 20 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 11', long. 89° 11'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELOUT, in the British district of Alligurr, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alligurr to the cantonment of Muttra, and 17 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country open, sandy, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 40', long. 75° 2'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

BELOWREE, in the British territory of Kutch, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kistnah river, 58 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 16° 59', long. 74° 33'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELOWTEE, in the British district of Shahdol, presidency of Bengal, a small town on the route from Dinapoor to Ghazepore, 40 miles W. of the former, and 12 E. of latter. The town is in lat. 25° 33', long. 84° 28'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELPUR VILLAPOORAM, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Madras, 98 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 11° 57', long. 79° 33'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BELUN, or BELUND, a small river rising in the southwestern part of Boghelkhand,² about lat. 24° 35', long. 81° 55'. It first runs about twenty-five miles eastward, then about an equal length northwards, and then turning westward falls into

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Geological Map to Franke's on Geology of Bundelcund, As. Res. xvii

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the Tons on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$, after a total course of about ninety miles. It traverses the plateau lying between the Tara range and the Kutra, at an elevation of between 500 and 600 feet above the sea,³ and is probably in the dry season a very insignificant stream, as Jacquemont,⁴ who then crossed it, classes it among the petty brooks which flow through the country.

³ Franklin, ut supra, Geol. Sect. of Boghelkund
⁴ Voyages, i. 373.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BELWIN,¹ in the British District of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Province, a village on the route from Chunar to the city of Mirzapoor, 10 miles² W. of the former, 11 E. of the latter. It is situated on the Belwin, a small river with a bed forty yards wide, and a stream in the dry season ten yards wide and three-deep. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 128.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENARES,¹ under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Jounpore; on the north-east by Ghazepore; on the south-east by Shahabad; on the south and south-west by Mirzapoor; and on the west by Mirzapoor and Jounpore. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$ — $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$ — $83^{\circ} 38'$; is fifty-five miles in length from east to west, and very in breadth, and embraces an area of 994 square miles. The Ganges, very sinuous in this part of its course, touches on the district in lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. 83° , separating it for about ten miles from the district of Mirzapoor, where it enters the district of Benares, about twenty miles below the fort of Chunar, and traversing it in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles, passing during this latter part of its course by the city of Benares, it finally quits the district at the north-eastern angle, in lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$; its total length of course connected with it being forty-six miles. The Karamnass for about thirty-two miles flows through this district along its south-eastern frontier, forming its boundary towards Shahabad.² The Goomtee for about twenty miles forms the north-eastern boundary towards the British districts of Jounpore and Ghazepore. The Burna nullah, flowing from the British district of Mirzapoor, enters this district, and flowing eastward for thirty miles, falls into the Ganges on the left side, at Benares. It is represented to be navigable during the rainy season.³ There are several smaller

² Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 408.

³ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. II, part i. 370.

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streams, of which the Gurohée and the Nand are the principal. Lakes and tanks are numerous, but of small size; the principal one, which is twenty miles east of the city of Benares, not exceeding a mile in circuit.

The elevation of the city of Benares above the sea is estimated by James Prinsep⁴ at 270 feet; and as the surface of the district is remarkably level,⁵ probably no part of it has a greater elevation than 300 feet. There are, however, numerous ravines,⁶ forming deep, thin, lankur or calcareous conglomerate which in many places, is the base of the soil. This alluvial stone, when burned, serves as good fuel, and in its natural state is an excellent material for roads, as its fragments pass so into a uniform dressing, resisting admirably the wear and tear resulting either from trampling or from the violence of the periodical rains. The soil, for the most part either clayey or a sandy loam, is some times with so large an admixture of lime as to be nearly sterile; but in general it is characterized by great fertility. The pergunnahs on the left bank of the river are more productive than those on the opposite side; the two richest are those of Káshyap and Kolasla producing sugar very largely. The former describes the soil on the banks of the Ganges as "a light earthy loam, like garden mould, dry, sound, and friable, without any intermixture of stones or cold clay, and with very little sand." There are, however, considerable tracts designated *usur*, which are barren,⁷ in consequence of being impregnated with soda, nitre, and other salts. Of less extent is a black peaty soil, nearly unproductive, under the present management, but capable of affording good crops if supplied with lime and other stimulating ingredients.

The climate, though this tract is scarcely beyond the tropics and little elevated above the sea, is in winter cool and rather arid,⁸ frosts sometimes at that season occurring with such severity as materially to injure the rubber or early crop. On the whole, however, the mean temperature is greater than might be supposed. According to James Prinsep,⁹ the mean temperature is 77°. "In the month of March for several days the thermometer rose to 111° F, and in January it fell at night to 45°; including a range of 66°." The average annual fall of rain, though less than in Bengal, is still considerable, as it exceeds thirty inches, and in 1823 it amounted to the amazing

⁴ As. Res. xv. Append. p. 2.
⁵ Jacquemont, Voyages, III. 325.
⁶ Foster, Journey from Bengal to England, I. 24.
⁷ Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 302.

⁷ Monthly Journ. of Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, Nov. 1842, No. IV. 251.

⁸ Journ. in India, I. 259

⁹ Journ. Agricultural and Horticultural Soc. of India, ut supra, 252.

¹ Journ. Agric. and Hort. of India, ut supra, 252.

² As. Res. xv. Append. p. 21.— Meteorological Journal kept at Benares.
³ Id. ib.

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⁴ Prinsep, ut supra, p. xii.

quantity of eighty-nine inches. The rains commence in general from the 10th to the 20th of June, but sometimes not until July, and are ushered in with much thunder, lightning, and wind. They usually cease in the end of September. The want of rain in winter fatally checks vegetation, unless the deficiency be supplied by artificial irrigation from the wells or tanks. During the winter and of March, in April, May, and the early part of June, the "hot winds" prevail, and are parching and sultry in a degree dreadfully trying to animal and vegetable life. The close of the rainy season, the whole of October, and the early part of November, however, constitute the most unhealthy period of the year.

⁵ Tennant, Indian Recreations, II. 178.

⁶ Bengal and Assam Game Laws, ut supra.

The zoology of the district is represented as comprising "foxes, hares, wild hogs, porcupines, otters, rats, bats, mungooses, squirrels, mice, musk-rats, porpoises, flying-foxes, hyenas, and wolves." The ravages committed by the two last-mentioned have become so serious as to induce the government to offer rewards for their destruction. The banian monkey, highly revered by the Hindus, swarms everywhere. The rivers are infested by alligators, and the land by various reptiles. Baber mentions the elephant, the rhinoceros, the wild buffalo, and the lion, as inhabiting this tract in the early part of the sixteenth century; but none of those are now found, nor are the tiger.

⁷ India Judicial Dep. 12 Sept. 1849. Id. 27 Mar. 1850.

⁸ Memoirs, 407.

The staple products of the rubbee or spring-crop are wheat, barley, pulse of various kinds, millet, maize, and seeds, tobacco, pepper, opium, and most of the esculent vegetables of Europe. The crops sown late in the spring, and reaped in autumn, consist of rice, and various descriptions of pulse, hemp, cultivated for its intoxicating products, indigo, ginger, turmeric, and maize. One of the most important exchangeable products furnished by the sugar-cane, this district, in the article of sugar, whether regard be had to abundance of produce or excellence of quality, surpassing nearly every other part of British India. Opium and indigo are likewise cultivated with success, and the produce in these two commodities has been considered to be of equal value with that of sugar. The principal cultivated trees are the mulberry, tamarind, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), mango, mahua (*Bassia latifolia*), custard-apple (*Annona*), lime, ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), guava (*Psidium*).

⁹ Royle, Productive Resources of India, 87.

¹ Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 54-55.

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The *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, grows in great abundance and luxuriance, but its medicinal properties were so little known, that the government formerly imported the medicine from Europe.² The rich cultivation, numerous thriving villages, and groves of luxuriant fruit-trees, render the aspect of this district very striking and delightful. The manufactures of the district are varied, numerous, and of some importance, especially in cotton, coarse woollens, silk, and leather.

² Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 98.

According to the census of 1848, the population of the district, excluding the city of Benares, cantonments, and civil station, amounts to 549,842, and if that of the city &c., be added, the number would be increased to 712,424. Of this total, 676,050 are Hindus, and 65,376 Mahomedans, others not Hindoos. The most striking peculiarity in the statement is a preponderance in numbers of the non-agricultural classes over the agricultural, a circumstance very unusual in India, and attributable chiefly to the influence on the return of the large population of the city of Benares, long the most honoured seat of Hindu superstition.

The population of the different places in the district is thus represented:—Number of towns containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 1,818; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, sixty-seven; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, two; ditto more than 10,000, one.†

The principal routes are. 1. From south to north-west, from Calcutta to the city of Benares, and thence in a westerly direction to Allahabad. 2. A continuation of the Ganges a route through the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment, in a north-westerly direction, to Jounpore. 3. In a north-east to south-west, from the cantonment of Ghazipur, by that of Sekrol, to that of Mirzapore. 4. From north to south-west, from the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment to Chunar.

Benares, the capital, Buragan, and Ramnuggur, the other towns requiring notice, are described in their respective places in the alphabetical arrangement.

In the Ayeen Akbery Benares is noted as forming a circle or division of the province of Allahabad; its annual revenue

³ ii. 223.

* Ramnuggur, 9,499; the Cantonment and Civil Station, 8,093.

† City of Benares, 133,491.

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being stated at 221,732 rupees, its military contingent at 8,400 infantry and 830 cavalry. The tract comprised within the present district of Benares was at a very remote period the seat of an independent Hindoo state, founded, it is said, by a Kasi rajah, represented as the sixth in descent from Buddha, about 1,200 year,⁴ before the Christian era.* It subsequently formed part of the dominions⁵ of the Rajpoot sovereigns of Canouj, and early fell under the Mussulman yoke, having in 1193 been taken by Mahomed,⁶ the Afghan king of Ghor. About 1529 it was wrested from the Patan sovereign of Delhi by the victorious Baber.⁷ On the dismemberment of the empire, consequent on the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Durani, it formed part of the prey seized by Asaf-ul-Dowlah,⁸ the nawaub vizier of Oudo, by whose grandson, Asaf-ul-Dowlah, it was ceded to the East-India Company, under Article V. of the treaty of 1773,⁹ and has since remained an integral part of the British dominions in India. At the time of the cession, the city of Benares, with a rich and extensive territory annexed to it, was held by Cheyt Singh,¹⁰ the grandson and successor of Munshir Singh,¹¹ who early in his reign had by a deep and course of intrigue succeeded in becoming a feudal lord of extensive possessions, which were greatly increased by his son, Cheyt Singh. Cheyt Singh engaged to pay to the British Government the same amount for his zemindari that he had previously paid to the Nabob vizier.¹² When the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, became pressed for pecuniary resources to carry on the extensive warlike operations in which he was engaged, he made demands on the rajah of Benares, which Cheyt Singh refused to contribute, and stipulated for reductions. After repeated attempts at persuasion, the demands were met by determined resistance, and Cheyt Singh, resorting to arms,¹³ cut off two companies of sepoys in Benares, and inflicted other losses and disgrace on the British. His career of success was, however, cut short by the arrival of reinforcements, the ultimate results being his overthrow, deprivation, and flight to Gwahor, where he died in 1810. His rights were considered forfeited, but by the indulgence of the British authorities were transferred to a relative,

* According to the authority of Hindoo legendary testimony, the city of Benares existed from all eternity.

⁴ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, II 339
Elphinstone, Hist. of India, I. 397.

⁵ Bird, Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 68.

⁶ Ferishta, I. 170.
Elphinstone, I. 612.

⁷ Baber, Memoirs, 405, 406.

⁸ Forster, Travels from Bengal to England, I. 160
Elphinstone, II. 627.

⁹ Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers to the East-India Company.

¹⁰ De Cruz, Political Relations, 12.

¹¹ Treaties, ut supra, 154.

¹² Hodges, Travels in India, 80.

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whose descendant resides generally at his palace of Ramnuggur, on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite the city of Benares, but two or three miles higher up the stream, and has also a large mansion⁴ in the neighbourhood of the cantonments of Sekrol, where he frequently entertains Europeans, to whom he is very accessible. The family of Cheyt Singh also partake of the bounty of the British government, the representative of this personage residing under British surveillance at Agra, where he receives an annual pension of 24,000 rupees.⁵

⁴ Roberts, *Scenes in Hindostan*, i. 187.

⁵ Bengal and Agra Guide, *ut supra* vol. ii part ii 277.

BENARES,¹ * the principal place of the British District of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. "The depth of water² in front of the town in the dry season is more than fifty feet, and the ^{depth} of September add forty-two to this level. The breadth ^{of the Ganges} is 600 yards at low water, and little more than half a mile in the rains. This splendid stream forms a bay indenting the front of the town, so as to display its picturesque beauties to great advantage." The measured length of the city³ along the banks of the river by survey, is barely ^{the} ^{length} the average ^{depth} does not exceed one mile. Access is gained to the water by ghats or flights of broad steps, ^{elaborately and solidly constructed of the fine freestone of Chunar, and its vicinity} often in a highly ornamented style. "The ghats⁴ are the busiest and happiest hours of every Hindoo's day; washing, dressing, praying, preaching, lounging, ^{or sleeping}, there will be found. Escaping from the dusty, unwholesome, and confined streets, it is a luxury for him to sit upon the open steps and breathe the fresh air of the river; and that on the ghats are conducted the pastimes of the idler, the duties of the devout, and much of the necessary intercourse of business." They extend nearly along the whole length of the river's bank in the city,⁵ though in some places interrupted

¹ E. I. C. Me. Doc.

² *Prinsep's Benares illustrated*, 16.

³ *Id.* 12.

⁴ *Id.* 18.

⁵ Jacquemont, *ill.* 349. *Prinsep*, 16.

* Benares of the Ayeen Akbery,¹ and of Briggs's Index; Banaras of Jones,² Benares generally of the British writers: according to Prinsep³ (James), "Banaras." It is called in Sanskrit⁴ Varanasi; from Var, "best," and Ana, "water;" a very appropriate name for a city built on the bank of the revered river Ganges. Prinsep, therefore, appears to be in error in stating that it "derives its name from two streams, the Burna and Ussee, which bound it on the north-east and south-west." His view is, however, followed by Heber,⁵ Ritter,⁶ and some others.

† According to Hamilton,⁷ it is four miles in length.

¹ *Il. App.* 28.

² *As. Res.* i. 16.

³ *Benares illustrated*, 2.

⁴ Wilson, *Sanscrit Dict* 753.

⁵ *Benares illustrated*, 7.

⁶ *Journ. in India*, i. 300.

⁷ *Erfskunde*, vi. 1154.

⁸ *Descript. of Hindostan*, i. 205.

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by temples reaching down to the water's edge. Around these are posted hideous fakirs, and other ascetics of revolting appearance, "offering every conceivable deformity which chalk, cow-dung, disease, matted locks, distorted limbs, and disgusting and hideous attitudes of penance can show." Of these ghats the Ugheswar, Ghoosla, Madhoray, Panchgunga, Munkuraka, Brakma, Rajrajeswari, Shridur, Munshi, Dusaswamedh and the Rajghat, are selected by Prinsep as peculiarly worthy of attention by his pen. A fine view of the Dusaswamedh ghat is also given by Daniell.⁷ Some narrow ghats are appropriated to the burning of dead bodies, the ashes and unconsumed bones of which are thrown into the river; and here suttee was performed, but the practice was forbidden by the British governments at the time of Heber's visit, about thirty years ago. Self-immolation by drowning in the Ganges was frequent. The city rises from the line of ghats so as to form a vast amphitheatre, presenting a picturesque and noble view to spectators on the opposite side of the river. Above the ghats are numerous houses, in varied and striking styles of architecture, and the minarets of Hindoo pagodas and the domes and minarets of the great mosque of Aurangzebe, the most remarkable structure in Benares, though neither of striking dimensions or striking architectural beauty. The mosque rises from the platform over the Dusaswary ghat and was erected on the site of a temple of Brahma. The Vihara, described by Tavernier,⁸ as in his time covered to a great extent of ground. This Aurungzebe demolished, and to signalize the triumph of Islam over Brahminism, employed the materials in the building of the mosque. "The minars have been deservedly admired for their simplicity and boldness of execution. They are only eight and a quarter feet in diameter at the base, and the breadth decreases to seven and a half feet, while they have an altitude of 147 feet two inches from the subun or terraced floor of the Masjid, to the kalsa or pinnacle. The terrace is elevated about eighty feet above the river at low-water level." Though so slender, they have staircases inside;⁴ but the ascent is not devoid of hazard, as they each lean fifteen inches from the perpendicular, and one of them was in a state of very hazardous decay, until repaired some years ago, under the direction of James

⁶ Heber, l. 283.

⁷ Oriental Scenery, vol. 1. No. xvi.

⁸ Jacquemont, III. 349.
⁹ l. 205.

¹ Jacquemont, III. 232.

² III. 100.

³ Prinsep, View of Madhoray Ghat.

⁴ Lord Valentia, Travels, l. 100.

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Prinsep. There are few mosques in the centre of the city, or along the river's bank; but they are numerous in the north-eastern quarter. They are generally elegant little edifices marked by small slender minarets, and usually stand in gardens planted with tamarinds; but they seem little frequented. Most of them were, like the great mosque, constructed on the sites of demolished Hindoo fanes, and with the materials of those structures. The total number of mosques was ascertained⁵ in 1829 to be 333. The number of Sivalas, or Hindoo temples, was 1,000; which can scarcely be regarded as large, since religion "is the staple article of commerce, through which the holy city flourishes and is enriched."

⁵ As. Res. xvii. 480—Prinsep, Census of the Population of Benares, p. 15.

The divinity principally adored here is the creative energy Siva or Mahadev, "the great god," Asmodeus, or the demon of lust, as he is indignantly styled by Tieffenthaler.⁷ The linga or ithyphallic emblem revolting to our notions of decency, is everywhere⁸ to be seen; but in a form so conventional,⁹ that a stranger is scarcely aware of its existence, unless expressly informed. Hence the city is sometimes called *Rudra vasa*†. Of these temples the most remarkable is that of the most ancient, is the temple of Visweswara, or of the Lord of the Universe, one of the most exalted titles of Siva. This building, converted into a mosque, retains its original dome, constructed not on the mathematical principle of an arch, but of layers of stone, so arranged that the upper layers approach nearer the centre than the lower, until the highest meeting at the top complete the hemisphere.

⁷ Beschreibung von Hindustan, t. 108.

⁸ Jacquemont, III. 348.

After the appropriation of this building as a mosque, the Hindoos built in its vicinity another temple, which remains a beautiful specimen of the mixed style of architecture, so prevalent in the structures of Benares. According to Wilson,¹ it was built by Ahalya Bai, a Mahratta princess, who died 1795.² Indeed most of the temples, though not remarkable in their

⁹ Heber, I. 290. Prinsep, Elevation of the Temple of Vishveshvar.

¹ As. Res. xvii. 170—On Relig. Sects of the Hindus.

² Malcolm, Mem. on Central India, I. 192.

* According to Wilson,³ "Benares is the peculiar seat of this form of worship; the principal deity, Visweswara, is a linga, and most of the chief objects of the pilgrimage are similar blocks of stone. Particular divisions of the pilgrimage direct visiting forty-seven lingas, all of pre-eminent sanctity; but there are hundreds of inferior note still worshipped, and thousands whose fame and fashion have passed away."

³ As. Res. xvii. 194—On the Religious Sects of the Hindus.

† The abode of Rudra, from Rudra or Siva, and Avasa, "abode."

¹ Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 708.

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dimensions, present exquisite illustrations of elaborate, florid, intricate architecture, mixed Moresque and Hindoo. Of these, perhaps the finest is that at the Ghoosla ghat, of which a striking outline view is given by Prinsep. It is not, however, dedicated to Siva, but to Vishnu. "The number of temples," observes Heber,² "is very great, mostly small, and stuck like shrines in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms, however, are not ungraceful; and there are many of them entirely covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches, equally for minuteness and richness the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture."

² l. 282.

⁴ Ward, *View of Lit. Hist. and Relig. of Hindoos*, l. 272.

Bathing in the Ganges is declared in the usual treatises of the Brahmins to be a necessary duty, in which no imagination can conceive. Benares is regarded as one of the principal places of pilgrimage, having extraordinary efficacy for this purpose. The favourable conjunction of the planets, occasions of eclipses, times of the sun's entrance into the zodiacal signs, are thought to offer the most auspicious periods for immersion. For two or three days previous to such an event, vast crowds of pilgrims may be seen moving along the roads leading to the sacred city, or crowded on its ghats, streets, and squares. Room is in such request, that ground is let by the foot; and the Mussulmans do not scruple, for tempting considerations, to throw open their mosques for the accommodation of strangers arrived to practise a superstition which the followers of Islam shun. The concourse of strangers on such occasions has sometimes, according to a moderate computation, exceeded 100,000;⁵ and some years ago, on occasion of an eclipse of the moon, forty persons were trampled to death in the crowd. As those who die in the holy city, assisted by due rites and observances, or within a circuit of about ten miles round it, are, according to Brahminical doctrine, certain of entrance into Siva's place of bliss, great numbers of Hindoos retire to end their days here. Those penitents or aspirants to felicity distribute alms and oblations to the divinities, according to their means. One of them is mentioned by Heber⁶ to have distributed about 15,000*l.* annually. Hence the number of Brahmins is large, consisting, it is said, of no

⁵ Prinsep, 18.

⁶ *Id.* *View on the Eve of an Eclipse of the Moon*.

⁷ Ayeen Akbery, III. 265.

⁸ Prinsep, 18.

⁹ l. 284.

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less than 20,000,¹ supported principally on such distributions, but aided in many instances by considerable endowments. As the bull Nandī was a favourite of Siva, whom he carried on his back, and who sent him on earth incarnate,² in the shape of the sage Basava, to promote the worship of the linga, many bulls, dedicated to the deity, were uncontrolled and unnoled through the streets of Benares perfectly tame and gentle,³ and in excellent condition from the abundance of food gratuitously afforded them by the Hindoos, together with what they can plunder from the dealers in grain or vegetables. Troops of monkeys, entertained in honour of Hanuman, the monkey-general of Rama, gambol about the roofs and projections, rob the shops of fruiterers and confectioners, and even snatch food from the hands of children; great flocks of parrots, paroquets, and pigeons, flutter about in the air. Few objects in Benares are better worth seeing than the Man Mandir, or house of Man Singh, formed⁴ in 1630 into an observatory by Jysing; or at least, supplied by him with the vast astronomical instruments,⁵ the relics of which still excite the wonder of European visitants. According to Prinsep, the Man Mandir is the most ancient building in Benares, though not dating later than the latter end of the sixteenth century. Though greatly decayed, it presents some noble specimens of elaborate, tasteful, and highly-finished architecture. The importance and architectural splendor of the city are recent. "The principal place of worship (pilgrimage), near Munkurnika ghat, must have long continued surrounded by jungle; they even now point out trees built into the walls of houses, as veterans of the original forest. Many of the titles in the neighbourhood date from the first 'clearing of the land;' and Toolee Dās, the celebrated author of the popular version of the Ramayana, lived in the sixteenth century (1574) 'on the skirts of the forest,' near the present temple of Bhyronath. There were, doubtless, always habitations and places of worship in abundance; but the rapid increase of the present city, the restoration of its temples, and the embellish-

¹ Prinsep, 13.

² Wilson, ut supra, As. Res. xvii. 108.

³ Heber, Travels in India, i. 292. Jacquemont, iii. 893.

⁴ As Res. v. 201—Prinsep, View of the Man Mandir.

⁵ Prinsep, 11.

⁶ Id. 10.

* Perhaps somewhat later; as, according to Hunter, Jysing succeeded to the throne of Amber 1693; according to Tod, 1699; and completed his tables 1728.⁷ Heber assigns no authority for his statement⁸ that it was "founded before the Mussulman conquest."

⁷ As. Res. v. 177.

⁸ Id. 187.

⁹ I. 201.

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ment of its ghats, must be dated from the period of Mahratta ascendancy (close of the seventeenth century), when the influence of religion once more drew tribute from the Hindoo princes of Central India, for the endowment of muths or monastic establishments; and when the place began to benefit by the incomes of court pundits and spiritual ministers, who were glad to spend the evening of their lives in the exercise of religious rites, or in the studious repose of the holy city—perhaps in other pursuits." So wild and thinly-peopled was the country about Benares in 1529, that Baber² then hunted there the lion, rhinoceros, wild elephant, and buffalo. In the northern part of the town was formerly a line of jhils or ponds,³ probably the remansons of a deserted channel of the Ganges. By the formation of a tunnel some years ago, these were laid dry, and the site of one is now a grain-market.

One of the greatest peculiarities of Benares is the Jain Mandir, or temple⁴ of those singular antagonists the Jains, who refuse to acknowledge the sacred authority and infallibility of the Brahminical Vedas; hold in reverence certain mortals, who, by self-denial, have attained a metaphysically and incomprehensibly exalted nature; and profess a tender and unbounded love for the lives and feelings of all animals. Their rites are performed in deep seclusion, though Heber⁵ was admitted to the interior of their principal temple, which he minutely describes. Benares, long regarded as the centre of Hindoo religion and science (such as they were), has of late considerably declined in this respect. The schools and hallowed retirements of the Benares pundits are sought after as the fountain-heads of scholastic learning, and are consequently filled with pupils from a prevailing idea that the receiving of remuneration would detract from the merit of teaching the Vedas, the pundits most commonly accept of nothing from their scholars, trusting to donations and stipends from rajahs and men of rank. In the present day encouragement from such quarters is becoming more and more precarious, and Sanscrit learning is consequently on the decline; while the great success of the new colleges in Calcutta, in which the study of European literature

* Who erroneously makes mention of their god Parnaveva, obviously meaning Parswanath, the twenty-third, and the most revered of the deified saints.

² Mem 407.

³ Prinsep, View of Benares from the Mundakines Talao.

⁴ Prinsep, View from Ugneshwar Ghat.

⁵ As. Res. xvii 248—Wilson on Religious Sects of the Hindus.

⁶ i. 293.

⁷ Prinsep, 14.

⁸ As Res xvii. 248—Wilson, Relig. Sects of Hindus. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1835, p. 161—Prinsep, Ugneshwar Ghat.

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is united with that of India, will tend further to eclipse the *alma mater* of rigid Hindooism." A Sanscrit college was instituted by the British government at Benares, in 1792,⁴ in which an English department was at a later period established. The subjects⁵ in which competitors for scholarships in the English department were required to qualify themselves in 1854, comprised English poetry and history, political economy, and mathematics. The languages taught are Persian, Hindee, Sanscrit, and English. The number of pupils in 1850 amounted to 240, of whom six were native Christians, sixteen Mussulmans, and 208 Hindoos. A new government college has just been completed in this city, at a cost of 12,000.⁶

The streets of Benares, as Prinsep observes,⁷ "are confined, crooked, and so narrow that even narrow seems a term too wide." They might more properly be styled alleys: so confined are they as not to admit⁸ of wheeled carriages of any description; and they indeed scarcely afford room for the passage of any sort of beast, whether laden by saddles or bearing a burthen. The thoroughfare is sunk considerably below⁹ the basement story of the houses, which have generally an arched passage in front, behind which is a shop and a kitchen-room. The houses are, with little exception, built of stone, and they are generally lofty; some are two stories high only, but most of them are of three, and not a few have four, five, and even six; the upper in many instances projecting beyond the lower. It is not uncommon for a house, on one side of the street to be in its upper part connected with another at the opposite side. The windows are small, the external strong light, heat, and the inquisitive glances of strangers, of which the inmates are very impatient. Most of the fronts are stained deep red,¹⁰ or else are fantastically painted in green, blue, and red, to represent "flowerpots, men, women, bulls, elephants, gods and goddesses, in all their many-headed, many-handed, and many-weaponed varieties." During the fine season the hours of sleep among the higher classes are passed "in light screened enclosures of carved stone, elevated on the most prominent points of the roof, open to the sky above, and to the gentle night-breeze on the four sides." The same writer adds, "The universal practice of sleeping on the roofs of houses in the hot season gives the town somewhat of a *diable boiteux* appearance,"

⁴ Traveleyan, on Education in India, 1.

⁵ Agra Gazette, 1853, p. 350.

⁶ Records of the B. I. C.

⁷ India Pub. Disp. 19 Jan. 1853

⁸ Description of T. Hut, Hecce Bazar

⁹ Heber, i. 282. Roberis, i. 176.

¹⁰ Jacquemont, lit. 338.

¹¹ Heber, i. 282.

¹² Id. i. 282.

¹³ Prinsep, View of Sleeping Apartments of Kashmerae Mul's House.

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when viewed from the summit of the minarets at daybreak." The gaudy festivals here, celebrated give incredible delight to this childish people. Of these the principal is the Ram Lila,* representing the triumph of the incarnate deity Ram over the gigantic demon Ravan, who is personated by a huge ogre-like figure, filled with explosive combustibles, and blown up at the conclusion of the performance. The concluding ceremony, styled the Bhurut Melao, is still more splendid, forming a picture to which it has been said no description can do justice.† Wonderfully splendid also is the Duxallee,‡ celebrated with a universal illumination. "The city appears‡ like the creation of the fire-kung, the view from the water affording the most superb and romantic spectacle imaginable. The outlines of the whole city are marked in streams of fire, and the coruscations of light shoot up into the dark blue sky above, and tremble in long undulations on the rippling waves below." The mercantile year finishes§ on this festival, with much propriety, if it be devoted to the goddess of wealth; those engaged in commerce then carefully clean and decorate the exteriors of their houses: and the credit of a merchant who should neglect to do so would be seriously shaken.

Prinsep, View of Festival of the Ram Lila.

Prinsep, Description of the Bhurut Melao.
Robert, l. 194.

Prinsep, 16.

p. 13.

l. 289.

According to Prinsep,§ the class of merchants is very numerous, and comprises many of the richest capitalists of India. The trade in the produce of the district is considerable comprehending sugar, saltpetre, indigo, opium, and embroidered cloths, &c. which the city has advantages in its position on the great river, making it, jointly with Mirzapoor, the depot for the commerce of the Deccan and interior of Hindostan Heber observes¶ that it "is, in fact, a very industrious and wealthy, as well as a very holy city. It is the great mart where the shawls of the north, the diamonds of the south, and the muslins of Dacca and the eastern provinces centre; and

* Play of Ram, from Ram, and Lila, "sport."

† In Sanskrit, Dipali; from Dip, "a lamp," and Ali, "a row;" according to Wilson, the day of new moon in the month Aswin, or Kartikeya, the Diwali, as it is usually termed. Shakespear states it to be in honour of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu, and the deity presiding over wealth and prosperity. Coleman§ represents it to be a festival in honour of Kali. See obscure are even familiar points in Hindoo mythology.

1 Sanscrit Dict. 411.

2 Column 921.

3 Mythology of the Hindus, 379.

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has very considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own, while English hardware, swords, shields, and spears from Lucknow and Monghyr, and those European luxuries and elegancies which are daily becoming more popular in India, circulate from hence through Bundelcund, Gorruckpoor, Nepaul, and other tracts which are removed from the main artery of the Ganges." Jacquemont mentions, among the native manufactures, good but high-priced cloths. He remarks on the striking scarceness of European wares, or rich goods of any sort, among the articles exposed for sale; being probably not aware that the more valuable articles of commerce in India are usually kept out of sight, in storerooms. Few Europeans live within the city; their ordinary residence being at Secrole, where also are the military cantonments, as well as the government buildings for civil purposes. Of this place an account is given under its name in the alphabetical arrangement Benares and its environs, being well drained, are healthy,² notwithstanding the sultry climate. The amount of population had long been strangely over-estimated. The number, according to Cassin,³ is 1,000,000. Lord Valentia states⁴ the number of inhabitants at 582,625; and this estimate is adopted by Hamilton,⁵ but it is considered by Heber "an enormous amount." Prinsep, by direct inquiries, checked by calculation founded on the quantities of salt, sugar, butter, oil, tobacco, and other articles of main consumption, and subject to duty, formed an estimate⁶ in 1829, according to which, the population of the city and suburbs of Benares, but exclusive of the cantonment, amounts to 183,491, of which number, 147,082 are Hindoos, and 36,409 Mahomedans and others not being Hindoos. The number of houses in Benares Proper was 30,205;⁷ of which 12,000 were brick houses. The number in Secrole was 3,000. In 1850 the city was visited by an awful calamity, attended with great destruction of life and property. A fleet of boats, laden with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder,⁸ and manned by 500 sailors, in proceeding from Calcutta to Allahabad, had been detained at Benares, and on the 1st May were lying off the Raj ghat, within a few yards of the river-bank, when an explosion took place, causing death or injury to 348 individuals, and the damage of property to the extent of 17,000.⁹ Immediately preceding the accident, the

² Heber, l. 289.

³ Mythology of the Hindus, 386.
⁴ Travels, l. 461.

⁵ Descript. of Hindostan, l. 305.

⁶ Calcutta Gleanings in Science, li. 25.
As. Res. xvii. 470, 498.

⁷ Prinsep, Benares Illustrated, 13.

⁸ Bengal Mill Disp. 11 Dec 1850, India Jud Disp. 20 Aug. 1851.

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powder-boats had been approached by a pinnace, a spark from which, it was conjectured, had caused the explosion. In the suburbs of this city a tragical occurrence took place in 1799, when the British agent Mr. Cherry, and other Englishmen, were murdered⁹ by Vizier Ali, the deposed ruler of Oude, who had been permitted to reside at Benares.

Benares, though its pretensions to architectural distinction are recent, is probably a town of great antiquity. It was originally known by the name of Kasi and Kasika, and, according to H. Milton,¹ by that of Ksethra, said to be derived from Kshetra Buddha, the first rajah of Kasi of whom there is any certain notice, and who is conjectured² to have reigned about sixteen centuries before the Christian era. The learned writer says, "Kasi continued to have kings of its own until the Mohammedan invasion; and considerable ruins of these princes' palaces still remain." It was first subjected³ to the Mohammedan empire, probably about 1193,* by Mohammad Khan of Ghore, an Afghanistan. It was subjected by Baber,⁴ taken from him by his Patan opponents in 1529, and immediately regained, falling a prey to the Nawaub vizier of Oude on the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, about 1760, it was by treaty of 1775 ceded by him to the East-India Company.

Elevation above the sea 320 feet.⁵ Distant⁶ N.W. from Calcutta 421 miles, by the Ganges 229, or 346 if the Soonderbund passage be taken; E. of Allahabad by land 74; S.E. from Delhi 469. Lat. 25° 17', long. 93° 47'.

BENCOOLEN, formerly the chief establishment possessed by the East-India Company in the island of Sumatra, on the south-western coast, but ceded to the king of the Netherlands in 1825, with all the other British possessions on the island, in exchange for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India. S. lat. 3° 47', long. 102° 19'.

BENDA,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-

⁹ As. Reg. i. 75.

¹ Genealogies of the Hindus, Introduction 20, 21.

² Survey of Eastern India, ii. 339.

³ Ferihta, i. 193. Bird, Prof. to Hist. of Gujarat, 82.

⁴ Memoirs, 405, 406.

⁵ As. Res. xv. p. x.
⁶ Garden's Routes.

¹ E. I. Co. Ms. Doc.

¹ Description of Hindostan, i. 308.

* Hamilton states, "In A.D. 1017, Sultan Mahmood of Ghizni took Benares and the town of Cassam or Casuma, now Patna, and went as far as the country of Ouganam or Unga, to the west of the Cosum-bazar river. The next year he overran these countries again, and penetrated as far as Kisraji or Cooch Bahar." He, however, adduced no authorities for the statement.

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governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 24 miles² E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good in general, but in parts much cut up. Lat. 26° 9', long. 80° 10'.

BENEER.—See **BOONEER.**

BENEEGUNJ.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 27° 18', long. 89° 31'.

BENGAL.—The chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the seat of the supreme government, and surpassing each of the other two presidencies in area, population, and resources. Exclusive of the states which are subject to the control and political supremacy of the British government, and exclusive also of the provinces embraced within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces and the commissioner of the Punjab, the tract of country included within the presidency of Bengal extends, south to north, from the mouth of the Pak. Chan river, in Tenasserim, in lat. 10° 50', long. 83° 33', to the northern frontier of Assam, in lat. 26° 16', long. 95° 40'; and west to east, from the southern eastern boundary of the district of Mirzapoor, in lat. 23° 19', long. 83° 19', to the western frontier of Siam, in lat. 12°, long. 93° 30'. It is bounded on the north by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, on the north-east by Thibet; on the east by Burmah and Siam; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by the petty independent states on that frontier, and on the west by the territories under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The area is 225,103 square miles. The sea-coast of the presidency comprises a considerable portion of the north-western shore of the Bay of Bengal, its innermost or northern recess, and a great extent of its eastern coast. Commencing at Priaghi, on the coast of Orissa, in lat. 19° 27', long. 85° 15', it proceeds thence in a direction north-east, across the openings of the river Mahanuddy, for 130 miles, to Falsa Point, in lat. 20° 22', long. 86° 59', where it is indented westward, forming a bay, ter-

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

¹ I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

² Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

* Under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, a lieutenant-governor of the lower provinces of Bengal may also be appointed. This power is about to be exercised; but until the territory to be assigned to the new functionary be determined, it is obvious that nothing further on the subject can be stated in this place.

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minated to the north, at a distance of thirty-five miles, at Point Palmyras, in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 8'$. No ships of burthen can enter any of the mouths of that great river, though coasting and river craft of considerable tonnage may navigate it.³ From Point Palmyras the coast makes a more considerable indentation to the westward, forming the bay called Balasore Narada, the shore of which extends north-east to the mouth of the Hoogly, a distance of 130 miles. This bay or great roadstead is of high importance, as having excellent anchorage for shipping frequenting the Hoogly; but the coast is low, and large shipping can seldom approach it nearer than three or four miles. From the mouth of the Hoogly, in lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. 88° , the coast turns nearly eastward for 180 miles along the shore of the Soonderbunds, being indented with numerous inlets, the estuaries of various offshoots from the Ganges insulating many low tracts of land. Few of those inlets are frequented by shipping, though the Hooringotta estuary is large enough to admit vessels of four or five hundred tons. Off the mouth of the Hoogly, and about twenty-five miles from land, is a depression in the bottom of the sea, where are no soundings. This remarkable depression is about fifteen miles across, and is known by the name of the "Watch of no Ground."⁴ From Rabnabad island, in lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $90^{\circ} 23'$, the coast has a direction north 50 miles, and subsequently east for 65, to Chittagong, where it takes a direction south. This conformation of the coast makes a bay which on its northern side receives the great detaches of the main streams of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, which appear, however, to have been little explored. In the northern part this gulf is interspersed with islands, some of which rival in size and fertility our Isle of Wight. The water at ordinary times is hardly brackish at the extremities of these islands, and in the rainy season the sea, or at least the surface of it, is perfectly fresh to the distance of many leagues out. From Chittagong the coast takes a south-east direction for 550 miles to Cape Negrais, at the extreme right, or western, estuary of the river Irawaddy, and in lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$, where the coast of the recently-acquired British province of Pegu commences, and continues 250 miles to Martaban, in lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$, long. $97^{\circ} 30'$. At this point it is connected with the coast of Tenasserim, which extends in a

³ As Res. xv. 184
—Sterling, on
Orissa
Prinsep, Steam
Navigation in
British India, 42.

⁴ Horsburgh, I.
627.

⁵ Rennell, Mem.
of Map of Hindo-
stan, 358.

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southerly direction for 400 miles, as far as the mouth of the Pak Chan. Thus, the total length of the seacoast of the presidency is about 1,770 miles.

With the exception of a part of Orissa and Chittagong, and other districts extending along the north-eastern and eastern coasts of the Bay of Bengal, this presidency is situate in the basins of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra, and comprises the entire of the great delta formed by the joint waters of those two rivers. From the Himalayas, stretching along its northern frontier, the general slope of the surface is southward; from the mountains of Assam, Sylhet, and Tipperah it is westward and south-westward; and from the highlands connecting the Vindhya range with the Western Ghauts, the slope is eastward and south-eastward. No tract of the same extent in the world is traversed by so great a number of rivers and watercourses. The Ganges, flowing from the British district of Ghazee-poor, in the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, touches on the western boundary of Bengal at Chowsa, in lat. $23^{\circ} 27'$, long $83^{\circ} 58'$, and for seventy miles holds a circuitous course, but generally in a direction north-east, to the confluence of the Gogra, flowing from the north-west, and joining it on the left side, with a volume of water not inferior to that of the Ganges itself. At that confluence the Ganges passes into the presidency, and turning to the south-east, receives, twenty miles lower down, on the right side, the Sone, another very large river flowing from the south-west. From this confluence it assumes a direction nearly east, and at a distance of twenty miles, it on the left side, at Hajee-poor, receives the Gunduck, flowing from the north. From that confluence its course is sinuous, but generally easterly, for 160 miles, to the confluence of the Cooy, flowing from the north, which it receives on the left side, at Kuttree. This accession gives the Ganges its greatest volume of water, as at a short distance lower down it begins to send off numerous branches to the left, which by meandering courses traverse the country in various directions, and ultimately rejoin the main stream, or are lost by evaporation, or absorbed, in the purposes of irrigation. Below the last-named confluence, and in lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 59'$, it throws off on the right side the Bhagruttee, and at this point commences the great delta of the joint streams of

⁶ Buchanan, *Surr. of Eastern India*, II. 299.

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⁶ Buchanan, *Surv. of Eastern India*, II. 399.

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the Ganges and Brāhmapootra, the whole country towards the sea being an extraordinary reticulation of watercourses. Below the divergence of the Bhagruttee, the main stream of the Ganges, called in this part of its course the Podda⁷ or Pudda, continues its course south-easterly, and seventy miles lower down throws off on the same side the Jellinghee, which subsequently uniting with the Bhagruttee, forms the river Hoogly, which flowing southward by Calcutta, falls into the sea at Saugor Island, and is almost the only estuary, with the exception of that of the Hooringottah, frequented by large ships.*

The Podda continuing its course in a direction south-east for 100 miles to Juffergunje, there unites with the Konaie, a great branch of the Brāhmapootra; and the combined stream flowing in a southerly direction for 150 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 15', long 90° 43'.

The Brāhmapootra⁸ touches the presidency near Soom, at the north-east extremity of the valley of Assam, about lat. 27° 51', long. 96° 48'. In lat. 27° 48', long. 95° 27', it is joined by the Dihong, the name given at this part of its course to the Sanpoo, a river having its source north of the Himalayas. From this confluence the course of the river is very sinuous as far as Mehndergunje, where it divaricates into two great branches, that to the right, or south, and of the greater size, being called the Konaie and that to the left, or east, retaining the name Brāhmapootra. The Konaie holds a course nearly due south, to its communication, by means of an offset, with the Ganges at Juffergunje, and subsequently south-east, under the name of the Dulasseree, to its reunion with the parent stream. The Brāhmapootra takes a wide circuit to the south-east, as far as Baurubazar, in lat. 24°, long. 90° 59', where it turns to the south-west, being in this part of its course denominated the Megna, and thus flows to its junction, as above stated, with the Dulasseree, and thence onward to its confluence with the

⁷ Heber, Narrat. of Journ. l. 170
Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoo-
stan, 395.

⁸ As. Res xvii. 314—Wilcox, Map accompanying Memoir of a Survey of Assam.

* It being generally believed that the channel of the Hoogly is gradually deteriorating and that ultimately it may cease to be navigable, a committee has been appointed to investigate the alleged proofs of the silt up of the river. Should their report prove unfavourable, it has been suggested that the Mutwal, a river flowing about twenty-five miles more to the eastward, is well calculated to supply the place of the Hoogly, and might be connected with Calcutta either by a ship-canal or a railway.¹

¹ Friend of India Newspaper, 1863, pp. 466-486.

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Kirtynassa, a considerable offset of the Ganges. At this point it again turns south-east, and divides into three branches; the first, called the Hattia, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $91^{\circ} 22'$; the second, known as the Shabazpore, enters the bay in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $91^{\circ} 8'$; and the third forms a junction with the Ganges.

Of the other rivers which drain the waters of the southern face of the Himalaya, and of northern Bengal, into the Ganges and Brahmapootra, the principal are, the Teesta, falling into the Brahmapootra near Mehendergunje; the Atarea, falling into the Konaie four or five miles above Juffergunje. Those of less dimensions are very numerous. The hill country to the right, or south-west side of the Ganges, supplies it with few perennial tributaries; that of most considerable magnitude, besides the Sone, being the Damoodah, which, rising in the highlands of Ramgurb, takes a course south-eastward, and falls into the Hoogly a few miles above Fort Mornington, in lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7'$. The Coosa, rising in Ramgurb, takes a south-easterly course, in some measure parallel to that of the Damoodah, and falls into the Hoogly, near Basutea, in lat. 22° , long. $88^{\circ} 4'$. The Soobunreeka rises in Chota Nagpore, and taking a course south-east, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the town of Peeply, and in lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $87^{\circ} 23'$. The Byeturnee, under the names of the Sunk and Coel rivers, rises in the same district, and passing through the native states on the south-west frontier, enters the district of Cuttack, and flows south-east to Point Palmyras, where, under the name of the Dumrah, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $87^{\circ} 3'$.

The Braminy rises in the district of Palamow, and taking a direction south-east, and, like the Byeturnee, flowing for the greater part of its course through the native states on the south-west frontier, it subsequently enters the district of Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Point Palmyras. The Mahanuddy enters the presidency from the Cuttack Mehal states, in lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 38'$, and holds an easterly course to the town of Cuttack, where it parts into several branches, the principal of which falls into the Bay of Bengal near False Point, in lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 50'$.

The inland navigation, at all times considerable, is vastly

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increased during the periodical rains, when "all the lower parts of Bengal¹ contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra are overflowed, and form an inundation of more than a hundred miles in width, nothing appearing but villages and trees, except very rarely the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island." A vast increase of the facilities for navigation at the same season takes place throughout the streams traversing any parts of the level alluvial tracts of the presidency. Rennell computed the number of persons² employed in this inland navigation, when he wrote, about seventy years ago, at 30,000; and it is no improbable conjecture that, in consequence of the increase of traffic resulting from the greater security of property conveyed by water, and the more extensive use of that mode of conveyance for military and other purposes, the number is now quadrupled. Jhils or extensive shallow lakes, are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill-defined; in the dry season their extent is greatly diminished, and several are totally dried up. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda jhil, the Dulabari jhil, and the Chullum jhil, in the British district of Rajshahi; the Aka jhil, in the district Jessore; and the Great jhil, in the district Backergunge. "The boats³ used in this extensive commerce are of various forms and construction, influenced by local circumstances. The patella, or baggage-boat of Hindoostan, is of saul-wood, clinker-built, and flat-bottomed, with rather slanting outsides, and not so manageable as a punt or London barge. Its great breadth gives it a very light draught of water, and renders it fittest for the cotton and other up-country products, which require little better than a dry and secure raft to float them down the stream. The coolak, or common baggage-boat of the Hoogly and central Bengal, has a sharp bow and smooth rounded side: this boat is the best for tracking and sailing before the wind, and is tolerably manageable with the oar in smooth water. The Dacca pulwar is more weatherly, although, like the rest, without keel, and the fastest and most handy boat in use for general traffic. The salt-boats of Tumlook are another distinct class. The light boats which carry betel-leaf, the wood-boats of the Sunderbuns, of various forms and dimensions, from the burthen of one hundred to that of six thousand maunds; the Calcutta

¹ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 349.

² Id. 385.

³ Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

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bhur, or cargo-boat of the port; the Chittagong boats; the light Mug boats, with floors of a single hollowed piece of timber, and raised sides, neatly attached by sewing, with strips of bamboo over the seams; and an almost endless variety of others might be enumerated, besides the small dinghee and the panswee, the common canoe, and the ketch-rigged pinnace, the budgerow, and the bauleah; the three last employed by Europeans for their personal conveyance. A native traveller, according to his degree and substance, engages a dinghee or a panswee, a pulwar or an oolak; the man of wealth puts his baggage and attendants in these, and provides a budgerow or a pinnace for his personal accommodation. Officers of high standing in the civil or military service, travelling with a large retinue of servants and a quantity of baggage, seldom have less than five or six boats (one of them a cooking-boat, another fitted with an oven for baking bread), and sometimes as many as fifteen when they carry their horses and equipages, and the materials of housekeeping for their comfortable establishment on arrival."

No part of the great culminating ridge of the Himalaya is situate within the limits of the presidency, though in the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, a spur from it, closing in the northern branch of the Brahmapootra for a short distance,³ about lat. 23° 10', long. 96°, forms the northern boundary of the British territory. The greatest elevation probably within the presidency is L'upha Boom, separated from the spur just mentioned by the valley of the Brahmapootra, to the south of which it rises. Its summit, in lat. 27° 38', long. 96° 40', is 14,540 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with perennial snow. Westward of the spur, the northern boundary of the presidency is formed by an expansion of the Himalaya Mountains, lower than the culminating range, and forming part of that great physical feature of Northern India called by Europeans the Sub-Himalaya. Farther to the west, the British frontier recedes from the base of the range, and proceeding from east to west, passes through the Terai, a marshy wild of luxuriant⁴ productiveness, but pestilential climate, and separated from the Sub-Himalaya by a long narrow forest, chiefly of the sal, or *Shorea robusta*. Divided from the Himalaya and its subordinate ranges by the valley of the

³ *As. Res.* xvii.
314—Wilcox,
Survey of Assam.

⁴ *Prinsep, Hist.*
of Polt. and
Milit. Transacts.
in India, l. 61.

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Ganges, is the extensive mountain-tract which, connected with the Vindhya on the west, extends over about a third of the area of the presidency, comprising the British districts Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Beerboom, Pachete, Ramghur, Singhboom, Palamow, and the northern part of Orissa. Those mountains also extend into the southern part of Behar, the northern part of which district, towards the right bank of the Ganges, is a plain, except where varied in one instance by an isolated group of hills. There is also an extensive mountain-tract in the eastern part of the presidency, forming the south-eastern barrier of the valley of the Brahmapootra* in the upper part of its course. This tract, which has been explored with much care, on account of its valuable deposits of coal, iron, and limestone, is connected with the ranges called the Tipperah and the Chittagong hills, which, extending thence in a southerly direction through Arracan, under the name of the Youmadoung Mountains, form the western barrier of the valley of the Irrawaddy. Some of the summits of the mountainous tract in the east of the presidency are stated to have an elevation of 5,000 feet.⁶ The geological formation there appears to be granite overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, abounding with coal and iron-ore,⁷ intermixed with limestone of excellent quality. In the great mountain-tract in the west of the presidency (where in some localities it attains an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea), granite is also found to be overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, containing iron and coal in great abundance, the localities of this last mineral being found at wide intervals through a tract probably of no less extent than the whole of England, extending from the vicinity of Rajmahal on the north-east, about lat. 25° 6' long 87° 45', to the banks of the river Son on the north-west, about lat. 24° 30', long. 83° 20', and southward as far as Talcher, in Orissa,⁸ lat 21°, long. 85° 10'; and throughout the tract the distribution of iron appears to be equally extensive. Gold⁹ is obtained in the form of dust at Sumbulpore, in Orissa, which locality moreover contains diamonds. Gold is also met with in considerable quantity in the sand of streams in Assam; but altogether the presidency does not appear to be very rich in the precious metals. Rennell, describing the alluvial nature of the soil of the delta, observes,¹ "There is no appearance of virgin earth between the Tipperah

⁶ Buchanan, *Surv. of Eastern India*, t. 100.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 1840, p. 812—Fisher, *Memoir of Sylhet*; and 1834, p. 25—Watson, on Chirra Punjl. ⁷ *Id.* 1834, p. 209—Craofoft, *Geol. Specimens in Cossia Hills*.

⁸ *As. Res* xviii. pp. 162, 170—Jones, on Coal-mines of Burdwan. *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1839, p. 144—Kittce, on Coal and Iron-mines of Talcheer. ⁹ *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1839, p. 1067—Ousley, on Gold-dust and Diamonds at Heera Khoond. ¹ *Mem. of Map of Hindoostan*, 348.

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hills on the east and the province of Burdwan on the west, nor on the north till we arrive at Dacca and Bauleah. In all the sections of the numerous creeks and rivers in the delta nothing appears but sand and black mould, in regular strata, till we arrive at the clay that forms the lower part of their beds. There is not any substance so coarse as gravel, either in the delta, or nearer the sea than 400 miles, where a rocky point, a part of the base of the neighbouring hills, projects into the river." The enormous depth of alluvial deposit at Calcutta was ascertained in the unsuccessful attempt to form, by boring, an Artesian well, between the years 1835 and 1840, when the borer, after penetrating through alternating strata of peat, sand, and clay, reached a depth of from 400 to 481 feet, when "fine sand, like that of the seashore, intermixed largely with shingle, composed of fragments of primary rocks, quartz, felspar, mica, slate, limestone, prevailed; and in this stratum the bore has been terminated."

² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1840, pp. 686, 687—Report of Boring Operation in Fort William.

The climate is characterized by great humidity, in consequence of the moisture swept over it from the ocean and the Bay of Bengal, and precipitated in the form of the periodical rains. These prevail in summer and autumn; and in some seasons are very heavy, the annual rainfall at Calcutta ranging from fifty to eighty-five inches. In the office of the surveyor-general at Calcutta, a register of meteorological facts is carefully kept, and the following is an abstract of the mean annual summaries for the ten years commencing 1841 and ending 1850.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1850, p. 235—Everest, on Rain and Drought.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1851, p. 694.

Annual Mean Temperature—Fahrenheit.

Years.	At Sunrise.	At 2 40 P M	At Sunset.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1841	72 7	89 0	82 4
1842	73 3	88 0	82 1
1843	73 3	87 6	82 5
1844	72 7	87 6	82 3
1845	73 7	86 9	82 3
1846	74 3	86 3	81 9
1847	73 2	86 1	81 1
1848	74 1	87 4	82 5
1849	73 6	86 7	81 8
1850	73 1	86 1	81 4
Mean	73 4	87 2	82 0

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⁵ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, I. 646.

The stormy weather of the south-west monsoon,⁵ a strong aerial current, sets in early in June, and continues with little intermission until the middle of September, bringing with it the periodical rains of that time of the year. The north-east monsoon follows, setting in either in October or early in November; and in the course of December is followed by more settled weather, which continues through January, and brings the cold marking that season. During February, March, and April, the prevailing wind is from the south. In May the air is for the most part still, there being little steady wind, though at the commencement there are occasionally violent unsteady gusts.

⁶ Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, II. 146; III. 184, 579.

The zoology of Bengal is extensive, varied, and interesting; wild elephants⁶ are numerous in the forest zone along the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, and in the extensive uncultivated wilds of Assam and Chittagong. The rhinoceros frequents the same locality, and both are found in small numbers in the British district of Bhaurulpore, on the right or south-west side of the Ganges.⁷ The rhinoceros is also found in the southern⁸ part of Bengal, toward the Sunderbunds. Bears are numerous and very dangerous; both the black bear (*Ursus indicus*) and the species analogous to the ursine sloth of tropical America. The tiger infests the dense jungle, and checks the increase of herbivorous quadrupeds, as those mark by their surprising abundance the extraordinary luxuriance of the vegetation. The leopard and lynx are also of common occurrence; as is the wild buffalo⁹ in close marshy coverts. The gayal,¹ a huge bovine quadruped, is met with in the range of mountains that form the eastern boundary of the provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet. The stag, elk, antelope, and deer of various kinds, are abundant; as are also wild swine. Monkeys and lemurs, and some other quadrumanous creatures, harbour in most of the woods; and the former, favoured by popular superstition, infest many of the habitations and some of the towns. The canine genera are numerous, and comprise the hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, and wild dog of two varieties.²

⁷ II. 146; III. 574.

⁸ Picquet, quoted by Ritter, Erdkunde, VI. S. I. 207.

⁹ Buchanan, ut supra, III. 578.
¹ As. Res. VIII. 492.

The Sunderbunds produce great quantities of wood, but seldom of very large growth or first-rate quality; but the sal (*Shorea robusta*) and some other trees attain great size, and

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afford excellent timber in the belt of the forest which extends along the base of the Sub-Himalaya. The extensive teak-forests of Tenasserim are of great importance, and an abundance of fine timber is also produced in the western highlands and in Orissa; but in most places the distance from navigable streams diminishes its value.

The principal alimentary crop throughout the presidency is rice, though wheat and other cerealia are grown largely in the more elevated and northern parts. In the fertile and irrigated tracts, two crops of rice are usually produced from the same ground in one year. The other grains most commonly cultivated are bajra* (Holeus spicatus) and jowar (Holeus sorghum). Oil-seeds are largely cultivated, the consumption of oil among the native being very great. The principal crops of this kind are mustard, ^{oil or +saz.} and ricinus or castor-oil plant. Ginger, turmeric, capsaicum, and chillies, are largely grown for condiments. The esculent vegetables comprise most of those usual in Europe. Of fruits the principal are the mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), orange, lime, shaddock, citron, cocoanut, tamarind, platatin, betelnut, guava, and mulberry, which is cultivated more for the sake of its leaves, used in feeding silkworms, than on account of its fruit.

The principal commercial crops are cotton, indigo, coffee, safflower, hemp, flax, tobacco, ^{or gar,} rice, and the opium-poppy. In Assam the genuine tea-plant abounds,² and some of its produce of fine quality has found a ready market in London, but the dense population, indefatigable industry, and long experience which the Chinese tea-districts possess, must for a long time insure them a superiority in supplying this important article, unless political events should arrest their prosperity. The manufacturing industry of the presidency has everywhere waned before the influence of British competition. The extensive manufactures of muslins³ of Dacca, formerly so much prized, have nearly ceased, and that of the cotton-goods of Balasore has had a similar fate. The principal manufactures in the presidency are now conducted in Calcutta and its

² Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 338; also Productive Resources of India, 261, 266.

³ An. Rec. xvii. 538—Walters, Census of the City of Dacca.

* Bajra resembles the bulrush, the head being covered with a small, round, and sweet grain. Jowar grows on a reedy stem, eight or ten feet high, and bears irregular clusters of grain, double the size of the mustard-seed.

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vicinity, and consist of coarse cottons, sailcloth, rope-making, ironwork, sugar-refining, tanning, and distillation of rum. The Cossipore iron-foundry, on the left bank of the river Hoogly, three miles north of Calcutta, when in full work, annually turns out 200⁴ pieces of ordnance.

⁴ Bengal and.
Agra Guide, 1841,
vol. 1, part iii. 36.

Nearly all the export and import trade of the presidency is conducted through the port of Calcutta. The principal articles of export are cotton, indigo, sugar, rum, rice, saltpetre, lac, silk, opium, and limited quantities of coffee and tobacco; those of import are British cotton goods, salt, iron, copper, and hardware. The value of the foreign export trade in 1834-35 amounted to 2,645,355*l.*, and in 1850-51 to 7,304,685*l.* The value of the foreign import trade at the same periods was 4,158,598*l.* and 10,273,857*l.* Six principal sources supply the government revenue, amounting to ten millions sterling per annum. These are the land, opium, salt, stamps, excise, and customs.

A list of the government colleges and schools, and an account of the number and religion of the pupils receiving instruction therein at the date of the latest returns, are contained in the following statement—

Institutions.	Christians	Mahomedans.	Hindoo.	Other Persuasions.	Total.
Hindu College	...	...	488	...	488
Pautshala	...	...	215	...	215
B. School	...	...	453	...	453
Sanscrit College	...	...	299	...	299
Calcutta Mudrissa	...	280	...	...	280
Hoogly College	7	5	395	...	407
B School	...	1	165	...	166
Mudrissa	1	151	30	...	152
Makhtub	...	22	11	...	33
Seetapore Mudrissa	...	40	...	...	40
Dacca College	32	26	328	...	386
Kishnagur College	1	4	195	...	200
Chittagong School	18	9	98	...	125
Commillah	4	10	69	...	83
Carried forward	63	548	2,746	...	3,357

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Institutions.	Christians.	Mohomedans.	Hindoo.	Other Persuasions.	Total.
Brought forward ..	63	548	2,746		3,357
Sylhet School	3	19	110		132
Bauleah ..	2		80		82
Midnapore ..		4	113		117
Cuttack ..	19	13	89	1	122
Patna ..					61
Bhangulpore ..		15	70	30	115
Moozufferpore ..	1	22	34		57
Gyah ..	1	19	83		103
Jessore ..	1	5	80		86
Burdwan ..		2	64		66
Bancoorah ..			70		70
Baraset ..		1	146		147
Howrah ..	2	3	139		144
Ooterparah ..			208		208
Beerbhoom ..					87
Barrackpore ..		1	88		89
Buseapuglah ..		37	14		51
Assam (seventy-two schools)...					4,025
Arracan (two schools) ..	3	75		72	150
Tenasserim (two schools) ..	9	23	1	74	107
S. W. Frontier (two schools) ..		9	18	12	39
Vernacular Schools					1,904
Grand total ..	104	794	4,153	189	1,319

The presidency contain the undermentioned British districts, having the areas and population stated below :

Districts.	Area Square Miles.	Population.
Jessore	3,512	381,744
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	1,186	238,000
Burdwan	2,224	1,854,152
Hoogly	2,089	1,520,849
Nuddea	2,942	298,736
Bancoorah	1,476	480,000
Baraset	1,424	522,000
Carried forward ..	14,853	5,345,472

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vicinity, and consist of coarse cottons, sailcloth, rope-making, ironwork, sugar-refining, tanning, and distillation of rum. The Cossipore iron-foundry, on the left bank of the river Hoogly, three miles north of Calcutta, when in full work, annually turns out 200⁴ pieces of ordnance.

⁴ Bengal and
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Cuttack "	19	13	89	1	122
Patna "	61
Bhaugulpore "	15	70	30	115
Moozufferpore "	1	22	24	.	57
Gyah "	1	19	83	.	103
Jessore "	1	5	80	.	86
Burdwan "	2	64	.	66
Bancoorah "	70	.	70
Baraset "	1	146	.	147
Howrah "	2	3	139	.	144
Ooterparah "	208	.	208
Beerbhoom "	87
Barrackpore "	1	88	.	89
Russapuglah "	37	14	.	51
Assam (seventy-two schools).	4,025
Arracan (two schools)	3	75	.	72	150
Tenasserim (two schools)	9	23	1	74	107
S. W. Frontier (two schools)	.	9	18	12	39
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Districts.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.
Brought forward	14,853	5,345,472
Bhaugulpore	5,806	2,000,000
Dinajpore	3,820	1,200,000
Monghyr	2,558	800,000
Poorneah	5,878	1,600,000
Tirhoot	7,402	2,400,000
Maldah	1,000	431,000
Cuttack	3,061	1,000,000
Pooree	1,768	
Balasore	1,876	556,395
Midnapore and Hidgellee	5,029	666,328
Koordah	930	571,160
Moorshedabad	1,856	1,045,000
Bagoorah	2,160	900,000
Rungpore	4,130	2,559,000
Rajshaye	2,084	671,000
Pubna	2,606	600,000
Beerbhoom	4,730	1,040,876
Dacca	1,960	600,000
Furreedpore and Deccan Jelalpore	2,052	855,000
Mymensing	4,712	1,487,000
Sylhet, including Jyutea	8,424	380,000
Bakergunge, including Deccan Sha- bazpore	3,794	733,800
Shahabad	3,721	1,600,000
Patna	1,828	1,200,000
Behar	5,694	2,500,000
Saun, with Chumparan	2,560	1,700,000
Chittagong	2,560	1,000,000
Tipperah and Bulloah	4,850	806,950
The Sunderbunds, from Saugor } Island on the west to the Ram- nabad Channel on the east	6,500	Unknown.
Cossya Hills	729	10,935
Cachar	4,000	60,000
Lower Assam { Camroop	2,788	300,000
{ Nowgong	4,160	70,000
{ Durrung	2,000	80,000
Upper Assam { Joorhat (Seehpoor)	2,965	200,000
{ Luckimpoor	2,950	30,000
{ Sudyia, including Mutruck	6,942	30,000
Carried forward	146,786	37,629,916

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Districts.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.
Brought forward	146,736	37,629,916
Goalpara	3,506	400,000
Arracan	15,104	321,522
Tenasserim Provinces	29,168	115,431
Sumbulpore	4,613	800,000
Ramgurh or Hazareebah	8,524	372,216
Lohurdugga { Chota Nagpore	530	182,900
{ Palamow	3,468	
Singhboom	2,944	200,000
Maunbhoom { Pachete	4,792	772,340
{ Barabhoom	860	
Total	225,108	41,094,325

Bengali, Hindostanee or Oordoo, Oriya, Assamese, and the Burmese, are the languages spoken. The following are the principal towns, with their population, as far as it can be determined with any probable approximation to accuracy:—

Town	Population
Calcutta ⁵	413,182
Moorshedabad ⁶	146,963
Dacca ⁷	60,517
Burdwan ⁸	50,000

⁵ Survey of Calcutta, 1850

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 469.

⁷ Taylor, Topography and Statistics of Dacca, 222.

⁸ As. Res. xii 558 — Bayley, Statistical View of Burdwan.

The other towns of note are Patna, Purnea, Chuppra, Hoogly, Midnapore, Mayah, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Rajmahal, Bancoorah, Berhampore. They are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Of the early history of Bengal little is known, and not only is fact mixed with fable, but, as is the case with the early history of every part of India, the fabulous portion is by far the larger. In passing to the period when India began to attract the attention of Mahomedan invaders, we come to firmer ground. At the death of Shahab-od-Deen, which took place in 1206, Bengal, if not entirely subdued, was in the process of absorption into the dominions of that conqueror. The commander, however, by whom it was reduced, took the not unusual course of disclaiming the authority under which he had served. He was, however, compelled to succumb, and

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deprived of the province of Behar, but was allowed to retain that of Bengal in feudal subordination. Making, however, an attempt to recover what he had lost, he perished in battle in 1225. A subsequent governor, named Togral, commenced resistance by refusing to share with the throne of Delhi booty which he had acquired in a successful expedition, and pursued his contumacious course by assuming in 1279 the title of king. Having defeated two armies sent against him in succession, he was compelled to fly before a third, led by the emperor in person, and being overtaken, paid the price of his ambitious daring with his life. A son of the emperor appears to have succeeded to the government, and to have held it for a very long series of years. In 1340, during the reign of Mohammed Toghluik, the province again revolted from the empire, and thenceforward almost every ruler claimed independence, but rarely enjoyed it for any lengthened period, the kings of Delhi from time to time asserting their supremacy by the despatch of an army to overrun the country; the only measure by which they could enforce recognition of their superiority. In 1356, Ferose the Third of Delhi received an embassy from Bengal, an act which would seem an acknowledgment of the independence of its monarch. War was renewed, however, with his successor, and the Delhi sovereign marched an army to the extreme south-eastern point of Bengal. Amicable relations, or at least relations apparently amicable, after a time were again established, by the revival of the treaty concluded with the predecessor of the then reigning monarch of Bengal. In 1528 we find the king of Bengal engaged in hostilities with Baber. Shortly after Bengal was conquered, and its king expelled by the bold and adventurous Shir Khan, who assumed the title of king, and being opposed by Humayon, son of Baber, compelled that sovereign to retire; a movement which was attended by the loss of the greater part of that prince's army.

The subsequent fortune of Shir Khan, or Shir Shah, brought Bengal again under the rule of the throne of Delhi. Under the emperor Mohammed Shah Sur Adil, who usurped the throne in 1553, the governor of Bengal, Mohammed Sur, like former governors, revolted. He was successfully opposed by Hemu, the able minister to whom Adil had intrusted his

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affairs, and perished in the conflict which terminated his rule. Another pretender, however, appeared, and in contest with him the emperor Adili lost his life. A few years later the good fortune of Akbar reunited the province to the empire. A mutiny, caused by the introduction of financial reforms, followed, and was not suppressed without difficulty. An insurrection of the Afghan settlers, who were very numerous, and were naturally attached to the Afghan chiefs who had in succession held sway in Bengal, succeeded the mutiny, and it was not till after fifteen years of disturbances that the royal authority was finally established. In 1624, Shah Jehan flying from his father Jehangir, against whom he had rebelled, possessed himself temporarily of Bengal, but was speedily driven out.

The eighteenth century was marked in India by the breaking up of the empire of Delhi; the progress of the Mahrattas, who had risen into notice in the preceding century; the wars between the French and English, and the final triumph of the latter. Among the factories established by the English East-India Company for carrying on their trade, were one at Hooghly, and another at Cosambazar. That of Hooghly in the year 1700 was transferred to Calcutta, then a new British settlement, and destined shortly to become the capital of British India. In 1756, the nabob of Bengal having taken possession of the factory at Cosambazar, proceeded to attack Calcutta, which surrendered after a brief siege. The Company's servants became prisoners, and were treated with barbarous cruelty. The details are too well known to require notice. Calcutta was retaken by Clive, and peace restored; but subsequent disputes led to a renewal of hostilities, which terminated in the battle of Plassy. From this time the fortunes of the British rose in the ascendant, and in the year 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Thus did this part of India become British, and in this manner originated that mighty dominion which in less than ninety years has been matured into the British empire in the East.

BENGSOOLLEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, E.I.C. Ms. Doa. distant N.W. from Gualpara 36 miles. Lat. 26° 36', long. 90° 23'.

BENKAR, or TASS-GONG.—A town in the native state E.I.C. Ms. Doa.

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of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Goalpara 95 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $91^{\circ} 29'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BENKYPPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 120 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BENNOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or possessions of the Nizam, distant E. from Bejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16° , long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

BENTINCK ISLAND.—One of the group forming the Mergu archipelago. It is about twenty miles in length from north to south, and six in breadth; its centre is in lat. $11^{\circ} 45'$, long. $98^{\circ} 9'$.

BEUR.—see **FRANZ.**

Garden, Tables of Routes, &c.

BERAH, or **BUKAI,** in the British district Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 39 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated, but in some places over-spread with jungle. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

Id 49

BEBAHERAPOOR, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Ailygurh to that of Mynpoorie, and 33 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

BERAI GUNGA, in the native state of Gurhwal, a feeder of the Jumna, rises on south-western foot of the great snowy peak of Banderpuch, in lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$, and at the elevation of 12,489 feet above the sea. It holds a circuitous course first in a southerly direction, for about four miles, and then westerly for nine more, and unites with the Jumna on its left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

As. Res. xlv.
327*—Hodgson and Herbert, Tour in Himalaya.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BERANAH, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Lahore to Loodhianah, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

BERAR.—See **NAGPORE**

Report of Com-
mons' Committee
on Growth of
Cotton in India,
1848, p. 37.

BERAR.—A valley of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, bounded on the north by the Sautpoora range of mountains, dividing it from a detached portion of Scindia's territory and the Nerbudda provinces; on the south by the Maiker

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Bassim and Mahur districts of the Nizam's country; on the east by the territory of the rajah of Nagpore; and on the west by Candesh. It lies between lat $20^{\circ}15'$ and $21^{\circ}40'$, long. 76° and $78^{\circ}2'$, with an area estimated at from 8500 to 9,000 square miles. The Poornah river, a branch of the Taptee, running from east to west, affords with its numerous tributary streamlets an ample supply of water to the valley, the soil of which is peculiarly suitable to the cultivation of cotton. Ellichpore is the chief town, but as a place of trade, Oomrawuttee, the depôt for the raw cotton of the district, is the most flourishing town in this part of India. The valley of Berar is included in the territory recently assigned by the Nizam to the British for the maintenance of the military force termed the "Nizam's Contingent." Under the new administration, the district lands will be subjected to a moderate assessment, and the trade at once relieved from the oppressive system of transit-duties in force throughout the remainder of Hyderabad. If to these encouragements be added facility of transport to the western coast,—and this boon also is about to be conceded by the construction of a railway from the cotton districts to the port of Bombay,—no further interference by the government in the agriculture or trade of the country can be needed, and sanguine expectations may be entertained that the produce of the great cotton-field of India will at length be enabled to compete with America for the supply of cotton to the British market.

BERARU, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoogurh, and 49 miles N.E. of the former. Supplies may be had from the neighbouring country, and water is abundant, though unwholesome in the hot season. The road to the south-west is rather good, and lies through a level, fertile, cultivated country; to the north-east it is bad, and the country overrun with grassy jungle. Lat. $28^{\circ}50'$; long. $79^{\circ}57'$.

BEREE, in the British district of Rohituk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town having a population² of 9,397, on the route from Hansi to Goorgaon, and 50 miles S.E. of the former. It was comprehended in the grant made by the Mahrattas to the adventurer George

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 196.

² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 38.

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- ² Francklin, Mem of Thomas, 22, 26. Thomas,² whose occupation of it was resisted by a strong garrison, principally of Rajpoots and Jats. It was, however, after an obstinate resistance, stormed, and the defenders put to the sword, except a few who escaped into the neighbouring jungles.
- ⁴ Id. 92. Thomas⁴ states that the petty district of Berea, before it was desolated by the Mahrattas, had twenty-four villages and a revenue of 3,000*l.*, at the time of its acquisition by him, sixteen villages, and a revenue of 1,000*l.* Water and supplies may be obtained and there is good camping-ground. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40', long. 76° 40'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BER ANW¹ N,¹ in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route² from Calpee to Jhansee, 46 miles S.W. of the former. It has water and supplies in abundance. Lat. 25° 53', long. 80° 13'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BERGAW ALI,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Etawa to the fort of Gwalior, 23 miles² S.W. of former, 60 N.E. of the latter. It is situated on the small river Coharey, on the right bank of which is room for encampment, though rather rough. Lat. 26° 39', long. 78° 44'.
- BERHAMPORE — See BURHAMPORE.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BERHAMPOOR — A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.E. from Khatmandoo, 60 miles. Lat. 26° 54', long. 85° 40'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BERHAMPORE,¹ in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment; the latter situated² on a rocky ledge of ground, in the midst of a cultivated plain of considerable extent to the south and east, but on the west and north bounded by hills at the distance of from five to ten miles. The western hills, which are of considerable height, are covered with jungle of bamboo and brushwood, and have a bold continuous outline. Those to the north are less elevated, and have an undulating outline. The plain is studded with numerous tanks; but there are no perennial streams, though several nullahs, usually dry, become torrents during the rainy season, when they convey the water from the Western Hills to the Ganjam river. Water, however, is abundant throughout the year, being readily obtainable from wells of the depth of ten or twelve feet. The soil³ of the cantonment is

³ Id. 81.

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dry and gravelly, and in many places granite rocks protrude from the surface.

The native town is adjacent to the sépoys' lines, but lies somewhat lower. It is reputed to have a population of 20,000. The streets are narrow, and, like those of the majority of Indian towns, dirty. The houses are mean, a few constructed with bricks, but mostly of mud only. There are, however, well-supplied bazaars, in which the necessaries of life and some of its luxuries are met with in abundance. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured here to some extent, and sugar and sugar-candy in large quantities.

The south-western monsoon sets in at the beginning of June, and continues until September, when it is succeeded by the north-east, which usually terminates its visitation by the close of October. The weather from that time until the end of February is both pleasant and healthy, the sky being clear and the air cool and bracing: the dews at night are heavy. The thermometer at this season ranges from 50° to 75°. April and May are hot and unhealthy. the thermometer then ranges from 75° to 90°, and fevers and rheumatism prevail. Distance from Chicakol, N.E., 90 miles; Vizagapatam, N.E., 150; Masulipatam, N.E., 325; Madras, N.E., 525; Ganjam, S.E., 20; Cuttack, S.E., 108; Calcutta; S.E., 345. Lat. 19° 20', long. 84° 50'.

BERIS,¹ BERUCH,² or BAYRAS, a river tributary to the Banas, rises in Mewar, in the Aravulla range a few miles west of the town of Gogonda, in lat. 24° 34', long. 73° 42', and flowing first north-east and subsequently in a south-easterly direction, during which it receives the waters of two small streams issuing from the tank at the city of Oodeypoor, it passes that city, and enters the artificial lake of Udaia on the west, and emerging from the south-east angle of its embankment, pursues a very sinuous course, but principally north-easterly, to the town of Chittorgurb, receiving in this interval several small streams, the chief of which is the Western Gumbhir, falling into it on the right side. From Chittorgurb it takes a course rather more northerly, and finally falls into the Banas on the right side, in lat. 25° 18', long. 75° 6', having flowed 120 miles. Jacquemont,³ who crossed it near the con-

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Malcolm, Index to Malwa, in v. Beeruch, 37.

³ Voyage, vl. 406.

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fluence of the Gumbhir, mistakes it for the Banas, and Blumenthal's map to the work is still more incorrect. Heber,⁴ who also crossed it at the same place, erroneously designates it the Bunass. He states that in this place it "runs with a considerable stream of very bright and beautiful water. On our left hand were the ruins of a long, lofty, and handsome bridge, of eight Gothic arches, and one semicircular one in the centre, with a ruined tower and gateway at each end. The ford was deep, with a sharp gravelly bottom." He does not mention what we learn from Garden, that the ruined bridge which he describes was not over the stream which he crossed, but over the Gumbhir,⁵ the confluence of which is close to the ford.

BERLO.—A village in the jaghire or feudal possession of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 32', lon. 76° 5'

BERMA.—A river rising in the states of Bundelcund, in lat. 25°, long. 79° 36', near the town of Jogaasi, and flowing in a north-easterly direction for about eighty miles, principally through the British district of Humeerpore, falls into the Betwa on the right side, in lat. 25° 53', long. 79° 59'

BERMYA, in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, a town 85 miles N. of the city of Dacca. Lat. 24° 13', long. 90° 30'.

BEROUNDA,¹ or BURBOUNDA, in Bundelcund, a town or stronghold at a difficult ghat or pass, by which lies a route from Banda to Rewa, 35 miles S.E. of the former, 77² N.W. of the latter. It is the principal place of a chieftainship, "possessed by a family² of the Rajbunsee caste, and totally unconnected with the chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the raj is not ascertainable, and the succession does not seem to have descended in a direct line." On obtaining supremacy in Bundelcund, in 1802, by the treaty⁴ of Bassein, the British government found the present family in possession; and in 1807 confirmed its claims by a sunnud,⁵ or written grant. "The raj⁶ is estimated to yield 45,000 rupees per annum. It comprises 275 square miles, and contains seventy-five villages; with a population of 24,000 souls," and maintains a force⁷ of forty horse and 200 foot, with one gun. Berounda is in lat. 25° 4', long. 80° 43'.

¹ Baraunda of Franklin.¹

⁴ Journ. through India, ii. 57.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 238. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Routes, 80.

³ D'Crus, Pol. Relations, 40.

⁴ Treaties with Native Powers, i. 404, art. vi.

⁵ D'Crus, 251.

⁶ Id. 41.

⁷ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Stat. of Native States.

¹ Franca, Roy. As Soc. i. 279—Mem. on Bundelcund.

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BERUMBAH.—One of the petty native mehals of Cuttack which became tributary to the British upon the conquest of that district in 1803. Berumbah Gurh, the principal place, is distant W. from Cuttack 38 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

BESSERAH,¹ or **BISEORA**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route, by the right bank of the Ganges, from Allahabad cantonment to that of Mirzapoor, 45 miles² S.E. of the former, 16 W. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 38.

BESSONA,¹ or **BUSSOAH**, in the native state of Macherry, a small town on the route from Delhi to the Rajpoot town of Jeypore, 50 miles² N.E. of latter. It is situate amongst some isolated rocky hills rising from a sandy plain, and is surrounded by a strong mud rampart. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Jacquemont, Voyages, vi 348

BESTHAR,¹ in the district of Banowara, territory of Oude, 10 miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 12 S.E. of Cawnpore, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter² estimates its population at 4,000, of whom 600 are Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 117.

BESULEE.—A river of Gwalior, rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$. It flows in a circuitous but generally north-easterly direction for 63 miles, to lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$, when it falls into the Sind river.

BETAUL.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 107 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 34'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BETAWUD, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Panjur, 20 miles N.E. of Dhoocha. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BETHYAN—A town in the native state of Kashmir, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N.W. from Jamoo 33 miles. Lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BETIGANOW,¹ in the district of Ahladganj, in the territory of Oude, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 88 miles S.E. of Cawnpore, 90 S. of Lucknow. Butter² states it to be the unhealthiest spot in Southern Oude. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 118.

† **BETOURA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

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route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and 13 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, flat, and cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

* E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETTADAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant W of Seringapatam 41 miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BETTIAH,¹ or **BETIYA**, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Mullye cantonment, 82 miles² E. of former, 67 W. of latter. It is the principal place of Champaran, or the north-east division³ of the district, and that portion is thence frequently denominated Bettiah. Supplies are abundant here; and a mile and a half E. of the town is an encamping-ground, on a grassy plain. Tieffenthaler,⁴ mentioning its state about eighty years ago, describes it as a populous town, having a large fort of masonry, with a ditch and towers, and containing several tanks within its circuit. Distant N.W. from Patna 95 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 34'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.

³ Bengal and Arra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. p. 253.

⁴ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 304.

BETWA,¹ or **BETWANTI,**²—A river rising in Malwa, in the raj or principality of Bhopal, one mile and a half³ S. of the large tank at the town of Bhopal, and flows $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. From its source it flows in a south-easterly direction, parallel to the road leading from Bhopal to Hosingabad, for twenty miles, to Suttapoor, whence it takes a north-easterly course through the raj for about thirty-five miles, and in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$, near Bhulsa, crosses the northern frontier into the territory of Gwalior, through which it continues to flow nearly in the same direction for about 115 miles, to lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$, where it arrives in the province of Bundelcund, which it does not leave for the rest of its circuitous course of 190 miles to its junction with the Jumna at Humeerpoor, in lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$; its total length of course being about 360 miles, generally in a north-easterly direction. It receives many small streams right and left. Of these, the Dhasan, the principal, falls into it on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$; the Jamni eighty miles higher up, on the same side; and still higher up, the Beena. The route from Neemuch to Saugor crosses it near Bhulsa by a good ford;⁴ fifty miles lower down, or more north-east, it is also

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Transacts. Roy. As Soc i. 274.—Franklin, Memoir on Bundelkhand
³ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 40.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 292.

¹ Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 806.

* Betwah of Briggs's Index. In Sanskrit,¹ Vetravanti.

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crossed by the route from Goonah to Saugor, and it has there a "bed⁵ 220 yards wide; bottom rock and stone, banks sloping at the ghat (ford); stream thirty yards wide, and two deep;" again, ninety miles further down, and in lat 25° 23', long. 78° 46', by the route from Agra to Saugor, where it has a bed⁶ 600 yards wide, full of rocks and loose stones, and 110 miles farther down, by the circuitous course of the river, and in lat. 25° 52', long. 79° 52', by the route from Banda to Calpee, where it has a "bed⁷ 550 yards, and stream in the dry season 180 yards wide; bottom sand and gravel." Jacquemont, who saw it in the beginning of spring or dry season, states⁸ it to be then, at its junction with the Jumna, half a mile wide, and in some parts not fordable. He styles it an enormous river, being during the periodical rains from one to two miles wide, with a current of six, seven, or nine miles an hour. It is, however, not navigable⁹ in any part of its course. Baber erroneously states¹ that it falls into the Ganges.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 186.

⁶ Id. 23.

⁷ Id. 72.

⁸ Voyages, iii. 442.

⁹ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, Mem on Bundelkhund. i. Mem. 318.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEWAR,¹ in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee, 39 miles² N.W. of former. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 46', long. 80°.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.

BEWUR,¹ in the British district Mynpooree, the principal place of the pergunah of the same name, is a small town half a mile from the right bank of the Kali Nadi (east), on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgarh to that of Mynpooree, and 15 miles² E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good to the west, or towards Mynpooree; bad to the east. The country is low,³ level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 13', long. 79° 21'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

³ Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 53.

BEYLA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.E. from Bhoj 75 miles. Lat. 23° 50', long. 70° 40'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BEYLA,¹ in British district Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinspoor to Khatmandoo, 106 miles² N. of former, 91 S. of latter. Lat. 26° 52', long. 84° 52'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 153.

BEYLUH.—See BELAH.

BEYPOOR, or BAIPOOR,¹ in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport, situate at the north

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512.

* Vaypura of Buchanan.

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side of the estuary of the Sharapoya or river of Beypoor, which rises in the Western Ghats. Vessels drawing fourteen feet water may, when the tide is in, be floated² over the bar by means of casks; and within there is good depth of water. The situation of the town is very beautiful, but it has little trade, except in timber, the greater part of the teak, the growth of the forests on the ghats to the eastward, being floated³ down the river for exportation at this place. This circumstance induced some projectors to prepare accommodations for building ships of war here, but the small depth of water on the bar rendered the selection absurd for such a purpose. With similar views saw-mills were constructed here, but wind, which was employed as the motive power, was found too precarious and feeble for the purpose. From the great abundance of wood for fuel, steam might obviously be advantageously employed for this purpose; and competent judges are of opinion,⁴ that there are encouraging indications of coal on the banks of the river below high-water mark. Iron-ore is found in the neighbourhood, and smelted at the iron-works established here. Purchases of the article have recently been made by the government for the service of the gun-carrage department, and favourable reports of its quality transmitted to the home authorities.⁵ Buchanan, at the time of his visit in 1800, estimated the number of houses at 120, which might contain about 600 inhabitants. Distance S.E. from Cannanore 56 miles, from Bombay 970, from Calicut six. Lat. 11° 10', long. 75° 51'.

² Buchanan, Narrative of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, II. 471.

³ Journ Roy As. Soc II. 382—Edye on the Seaports of Malabar.

⁴ Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, xi. 289—Newbold, Account of Carboniferous Stratum at Beypoor.

⁵ Madras Military Disp. 20 Oct. 1852.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BEYPOOR—A river deriving its origin from the Neilgherry Mountains. The head of this stream is formed by the drainage of the elevated tabular mass of hills which occur to the north-west of the group at Neddiwittur; and though it descends the face of the hills at no great distance from the fall of the Moyar, the intervention of a sharp spur diverts its course into an exactly opposite direction, forcing it over the ridge called the Carcoor or Yellamullay Hills, to find its way to its embouchure on the western coast at Beypoor, near Calicut.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BEYREAH, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 58 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor. Lat. 25° 44', long. 84° 32'.

BEY—BHĀ.

BEYRUDONI—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, E. I. C. Ms. Doc. or territory of the Nizam, distant S. W. from Hyderabad 120 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

BEYT, or **BET**,¹ in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. an island at the entrance² of a bay, an inlet of the Gulf of ² Horsburgh, Cutch, and indenting the north-east coast of the district of East-India Directory, i. 461, Okamundul, in the peninsula of Kattywar. The castle or fort, formerly called Kullorkot, is on the west side³ of the island, and is compact and imposing, having lofty massive towers mounted with iron ordnance, and with its narrowest and most efficient face towards the water. It formerly belonged to a Rajpoot pirate, but now belongs to the Guicowar. The whole island singularly abounds with temples and shrines in honour of Krishna; and the population, principally consisting of Brahmins, is mainly supported by the resorts of pilgrims. The place is also called Sankhodwara, or "the Door of the Shell;" a great number of fine conch shells being obtained from the various banks of the shore, and exported to all parts of the world, principally for the purpose of being carved into ornaments. The fort is distant from Ahmedabad, W., 225 miles; Baroda, 265. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $69^{\circ} 10'$.

BEZWARRA, in the British district of Malabar, province of Madras, a town on the route from Guntoor to Ellore, 20 miles N. E. of the former. The carriage-road from Madras to Calcutta is by the ferry of Bezwara, which is well provided with the means of transport. Lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHADARSA,¹ in the district of Faizabad, territory of Oude, a town nine miles S. of Faizabad, 15 E. of Lucknow, situate on the river Tons (eastern), and is an alms-house establishment with an annual income of 25,000 rupees, the endowment of the nawab visier Asaf-ud-Daulah. The establishment is under the care of the Nawab, or descendant of Fatima, and the proceeds of the endowment are distributed indiscriminately among Mussulman and Hindoo religious mendicants. According to Butter,² the population of the place is 5,000, of whom 2,000 are Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $82^{\circ} 8'$. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ² Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118, 162.

BHADER.—A river rising in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, about lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 18'$, and

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flowing in a south-westerly direction for 135 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Poorbunder, in lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADINYA,¹ in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the river Goomtee, 15 miles S.E. of Sultanpoor cantonment, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Lucknow. Here is a ruined fort,² formerly held out, by a refractory zemindar or landholder, against the officers of the Oude government, two of whom were killed in the attempt to take it. The British troops under Colonel Faithfull subsequently captured it, and gave it up to the government of Oude, through the supineness of which the zemindar was allowed to reoccupy and repair it. An officer of the Oude government succeeded in taking it in 1836, when it was dismantled; and since that time it has remained in ruins. After the destruction of the fort, the cultivators of the surrounding country emigrated in great numbers. Butter estimates the population at 2,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

² Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADOWSA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.W. from Gwalior 110 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

Boulton, Rajwara, 106, 217

BHADREZ, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer, and 12 miles N.W. of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of a range of rocky hills, stretching about twenty miles in a direction from north-west to south-east. The road in this part of the route is sandy and uneven. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 18'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADRI,¹ in the district Ahladganj, territory of Oude, a town close to the south-east frontier, towards the British district of Allahabad. Jag Mohun Singh, the zemindar or landholder of this place and of the surrounding country,² held out against the Oude government, until in 1834 all the disposable forces of the Kingdom, with 100 pieces of artillery, were brought against him. Attempting to escape with ten cannon across the Ganges, he was overtaken, killed, and his head carried off in triumph; the estate, however, was given to his son. Distant N. of Allahabad 22 miles, S.E. of Lucknow 90. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

² Butter, Topography of Oudh, 118.

BHADRINATH.—See **BADRINATH**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHADU.—A town in the native state of Kashmeer, or

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possessions of Gholab Singh, distant E. from Jamoo 36 miles. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

BHAGA PURANA,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 43 miles S.E. of the former town. It is supplied with water from three wells, each 150 feet deep. The surrounding country is wild, and covered with jungle. The road is in general good, but in a few places sandy and heavy. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,081 miles²; lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 171, 227.

BHAGEERETTEE.—The name by which the Ganges is designated in the upper part of its course. The stream first issues from the mountains of Gurwhal, in lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$, and holds a direction north-west to Changothri, and thence to Bhargoti, where it receives the Jahnavi. The course of the united stream is then south-westerly to Soohie, where it breaks through the "Himalaya Proper." After a further course of ninety miles, during which it is joined by the Julkar and the Bhilung, it unites at Deoprag, in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$, with the Aluknunda, and from this confluence the stream is called the Ganges. Upwards of 1,000 miles below Hurdwar, where the Ganges first enters the plains, it throws off an extensive branch, which is regarded by Hindoos as the genuine stream of the sacred river; for the particulars of which see **BHAGRUTTEE**.

BHAGET. KHUND.—See **REWA**.

BHAGMARA, in the British district of Farakka, province of Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bisnath to Luckinpoor, 10 miles N. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $93^{\circ} 12'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAGRUTTEE.¹*—A large branch of the Ganges, and regarded by the natives as the genuine stream² of the sacred river, which at Jagotnathpur,† in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7'$, separates into two branches, the right, or western, being denominated the Bhagruttee, the eastern bearing the name of Podda, and conveying the greatest volume of the water to form a junction by various channels with the Brahmapootra. Taking

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 170. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 6.

* Bhagirath of Shakespear. Bhagirath was "a pious king,¹ at whose intercession the Ganges descended from heaven."

¹ Shakespear, Dict. col. 200.

† Or, according to Garden, at Mohanaganj, ten miles higher up the stream.

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² Valentia, Travels, l. 231.

a course very sinuous,³ but generally south, for 135 miles, it at Naddya, in lat. 23° 25', long. 88° 22', unites with the river of Jellinghee, an offset of the Ganges, sent off from the main stream more to the east. The united stream flowing by Calcutta to the sea is called the Hooghly. Through this channel the passage made to Rajmahal and the North-West Provinces is 177 miles⁴ less than that by the Soonderpunds passage, more to the east; and hence is followed for the greater part of the year; but in spring, the depth of water being reduced to one foot,⁵ navigation of large craft through this channel is at that season precluded. It is by Rennell⁶ denominated the Cossimbazar river, from the circumstance of its flowing by that place.

BHAGUL.—see BHOOL.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 168.

⁵ Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50.

⁶ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 250.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAGULPORE¹—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, and named from its principal place. It is bounded² on the north by the kingdom of Nepaul and the British district of Purnea; on the east by the districts of Purnea and Madan; on the south by the British district of Beerbhoom; and on the west by the British districts of Monghyr and Tirhoot. It lies between lat. 24° 17'—26° 20', long. 86° 15'—88° 3'; is 150 miles in length from north to south, and 9 in breadth, and has an area of 5,806 square miles. The district is intersected by the Ganges, which running west and east, divides it into two parts, the northern division being in extent about a fourth of the whole. Of the portion south of the Ganges, the north-western extremity has some hills³ finely wooded. In general the bank of the river⁴ consists of a tenacious red clay, and is of considerable height; but further inward the surface is low, inundated during the periodical rains, and in the dry season, being much neglected, is a dismal waste. At a greater distance from the river the tract improves, and "becomes⁵ a very beautiful level country, well occupied, and finely peopled with mangoes and many palms. It contains a few scattered ⁶ that add to its beauty, but is in general low, and well supplied with water." South of this tract the river⁷ Chandar, from the town of that name, inter-

² Trigonometrical Survey Map, 1849-50.

³ Id. 86.

⁴ Id. lb. and 54.

⁵ Id. lb.

¹ Col. 206.

² Transact. Roy. As. Soc. vol. iii part i, p. 5.

³ Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 102.

⁴ Bhagalpur of Ehakoppar.⁵ According to Buchanan,⁶ the name signifies "abode of refugees;" but he does not specify the etymology. The name may, perhaps, be derived from Bhagal, "tigers' whelps;" and also the Rajpoot tribe "Bhagel."⁷

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secting the district in a northerly direction, passes through a beautiful and fertile country.⁶ In the western quarter, and about twenty miles south of the Ganges, rises a group of hills, which form the north-east face of the highlands, stretching a vast distance south and south-west, and connected with the Vindhya range and the highlands of the Deccan. Indented by an extensive plain, these hills stretch along the south of the district, and then turning northwards, spread widely over the eastern part, and terminate on the south bank of the Ganges at the pass of Sirkigali. They are of moderate elevation, but poor, and covered with woods.⁷ About a fifth of the whole district is overspread by these hills. The eastern part is considered by Buchanan of volcanic origin,⁸ the rock being, according to him, a variety of trap, and he notices⁹ in one place a conical hill having at the top a cavity resembling the crater of an extinct volcano. A neighbouring hill sends forth a smoke, luminous at night, the rock in that part being so hot that wood thrown upon it quickly flames. In the western and south-western hills the rocks are of earlier date, being quartz or coarse jasper and flint. It is metalliferous, containing ore of iron¹ and lead,² though neither is worked to any great extent. The Ganges touches on this district in lat 25° 13', long 86° 10', and taking a course south-east for twenty-two miles, forms for that distance the boundary towards the British district Monghyr. It then enters the district of Bhagulpor, which it traverses with a course rather sinuous, but in general easterly, for thirty-five miles, to Kuttree, whence for forty miles it forms its northern boundary towards the British district of Purneah, and for the like distance its eastern boundary towards the district of Malda; thus traversing or skirting the district for a distance of 137 miles. In this part of its course the Ganges attains its greatest dimensions, having received, nearly opposite Patarghata, the great river Coosy, and not losing any of its volume of water by offsets flowing off aways from the main stream. Above that confluence, however, the channel is about a mile wide, but in the dry season one-half, or perhaps more, is a white glittering sand.

⁶ Buchanan, ut supra. l. 11.

⁷ Elphinstone, Hist of India, ii. 184.

⁸ Buchanan, ii. 163.

⁹ p. 172.

¹ id. ii. 102.

² id. 100.

³ Buchanan, ii. 6.

The Gogara passes into this district from Monghyr, in lat. 25° 30', long. 86° 50', and flows through it in a south-eastern direction for thirty miles, to its junction with the Coosy. It is

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navigable at all times for small craft, and during the periodical rains for boats of considerable burthen. The Douse, or Ujara touches on the northern⁴ boundary in lat 26° 16', long 87° 2' and holding a course southerly, forms the eastern boundary towards the British district of Purnea for seventy miles, when it falls into the Gogaree. On the south side of the Ganges numerous torrents of great size rush down from the hills during the rains, and discharge themselves into that river; but though their channels are in general of great width, they become devoid of water during the dry season.

⁴ Trig Survey Map, 1849-50

Bhagulpore being nearly int-tropical, and the elevation above the sea inconsiderable, the heat in the dry season, comprising spring and the early part of summer, is great, and more so in the hills⁶ than in the plains, the reflection of the sun's rays and radiation of heat from the rocks of the highlands, greatly increasing the temperature. The winters are mild, though slight frosts sometimes occur, and ice is occasionally obtained by exposing boiled water to the night air. The winds prevailing from February to June bring aridity; those which prevail during the remainder of the year are moister; but, altogether the climate is drier here than in the tracts more to the north and east. The periodical rains of the close of summer and early part of autumn are heavy.

⁶ Buchanan, ii. 16.

Wild elephants infect the woods and jungly valleys of the hills in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the district and issuing thence, commit great ravages among the crops. The rhinoceros⁶ is sometimes met with. Wild hogs are most numerous and troublesome on the northern side of the Ganges. The gaur, or gayal, a great bovine quadruped, is sometimes met with. There are besides, the wild buffalo, the nilgai (*Antelope picta*), various other species of antelopes, deer, porcupines, minks in great numbers, and hares. The beasts of prey are tigers, leopards, bears, hyænas, wolves, jackals, foxes. Of birds there are cranes, peafowl, parrots, paroquets, partridges, quails, ortolans, ducks, teal, and snipes. The box constrictor, or some other huge snake, lurks in the rocky recesses of the jungles, but it is not dreaded by the natives who state that it preys on deer and wild swine. Venomous serpents are, however, very numerous, and, if native report may be trusted, destroy annually a very considerable number⁷ of

⁶ Id. 146.

⁷ Id. 149.

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individuals. In the Ganges, and other large streams, both the blunt-snouted crocodile and the long-snouted are numerous. Large tortoises abound, some being five or six feet in length. Fish are abundant, and many are of fine quality. The trade of the fisherman is pursued by numbers, according to Buchanan ^{§ H 150.} amounting to many thousands. Honey-bees abound in the woods, and their produce is largely gathered, but consumed by the people on the spot, and not made an article of commerce.

Buchanan estimated ^{§ Survey, II. 153.} that 3,000 square miles of the district were covered with forest or jungle, but it must be borne in mind that, when this estimate was formed, a considerable portion of the district of Monghyr was comprised in that of Bhagulpore. Much of this, moreover, is covered merely by brush-wood, or stunted timber-trees, in consequence of the frequent practice of firing the woods for the purpose of improving the pasture. The most important trees are the *sal* (*Shorea robusta*), mahua, palms of various sorts, generally for yielding sap affording spirituous beverages, *manis*, *ortolan*, yielding the gum catechu, *Terminalia alata*, the leaves of which are largely used for feeding silkworms, extensively reared in the country. The mango-tree is very abundant.

Rice is the staple crop; next in importance is wheat; then barley, maize, marua (*Eleusine corocant*), various kinds of millet, jowar (*Holcus sorghum*), bapra (*Holcus rotundus*), oil-seeds and pulse in great abundance and variety, and cucurbitaceous plants. The potato is cultivated to a considerable extent, as also are carrots, onions, asparagus, and some other European esculent vegetables during the cool season. The sugar-cane is widely cultivated, and thrives remarkably well; cotton and indigo are grown largely, and are of good quality; the opium-poppy and tobacco receive little attention; kusum ^{§ Buchanan, II. 213.} or safflower, for dyeing, is an important object of culture, as is the jujube, being used as food for the lac-producing insect.

Iron-mining and smelting are carried on. The principal manufactures are glass, pottery, works in gold, silver, copper, and iron, tanning and shoemaking, cotton-spinning and weaving, dyeing to considerable extent, silk-winding and weaving; but much of the manufacturing industry of the district has decayed before the competition of British manufactures. A few years since, search was made for coal, and

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though some was found, it was of such inferior quality as to discourage the pursuit.²

¹ Bengal Public Disp. 18 June, 1884.

Notwithstanding the vast advantages offered by the channel of the Ganges, water-carriage is much neglected, intercourse between places considerably distant along banks being maintained by draught-oxen.

The population is stated at 2,000,000, of whom the Muslims are reputed to be about twenty-three in the hundred remainder being Brahmins &c. The civil establishments located at the town of Bhagulpore, and comprises eleven Europeans, with a considerable staff of native functionaries. The towns most worth notice are Bhagulpore, principal place, Rajmahal, Sikrighai, Paturghata, Lokmanj and Gogri.

Though the thoroughfare between the northern province Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, there are only great routes,—the lying along the right bank of the Ganges through Rajmahal, Sikrighai, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr; that north of the Ganges, from Purnea through Singha to Mozufferpore.

The territory of Bhagulpore, considered to have been originally part of the great realm of Magadha, became part of Mahomedan kingdom of Gour,³ and, subsequently, subject nominally by Akber, was by him declared part of the domain of the monarch of Delhi. In 1763, Cossim Ali attempted to make a stand against the British forces at Udanala, in the south-eastern part of this province, but his intrenchments were forced with great slaughter, and all within them fell into the hands of the victors. It passed to the East-India Company⁴ by the grant of Shah Alam, emperor of Delhi, in 1764.

² Buchanan, Survey, ii. 26.

³ Treaties with Country Powers, 138.

⁴ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Heber, Narr of Journey, i. 217.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 97.

⁴ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 27.

BHAGULPORE.—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a town on the right bank of the Ganges here seven miles¹ in width during the rains. It lies on the route from Behampore to Dinapore,² 150 miles north-west the former, 143 east of the latter. Though represented³ to be two miles in length and a mile in width, it is a poor place consisting of scattered market-places, meanly built, and owing to the declivities of the ground, very inconveniently situated. It is, however, ornamented by many handsome houses of European residents, and also by mosques. The

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is also a Romish chapel. The cavalry barracks⁵ are now only occasionally occupied; but four miles from them are the barracks of a native corps formed of the highlanders of the Rajmahal wilds. There are also a court of justice, and a jail,⁶ "a very neat and creditable building," and which has lately been well ventilated and otherwise improved. An educational institution, in which English instruction is afforded, has been established in the town by the British government. The number of pupils in 1851 amounted to 115.⁷ Adjacent to the town are the Cleveland monuments,⁸ erected to the memory of a meritorious civil functionary of that name who filled the office of judge and magistrate about the year 1780, one in the Hindoo style, raised by native subscription; the other erected at the cost of the East-India Company. In the vicinity are two round towers, each about seventy feet high. The names of their founders are unknown, as are also the era and object of their erection; but they closely resemble the *pyræ Ara*, so numerous in Affghanistan, Persia, and Syria, as well as the round towers of Ireland. The site of the ancient Palibothra has been conjectured⁹ to be contiguous to this town. Bhagulpore is distant N W from Calcutta, by Berhampoor and Moorshedabad, 268 miles; by the course of the Ganges, 326.¹⁰ Lat. 25° 11', long. 87°.

BHAGULPORE,¹ in the British District of Goruckpore (North-West Province), a small town which formerly gave name to a pergunnah or subdivision. It is situated on the left bank of the river Ghoghra, and was reported by Buchanan² to contain a hundred and twenty-five huts, but to be neater, cleaner, and more thriving than most native towns of its size. One of the streets is wide, and has a row of sheds for the hucksters on the market-days. Many of the huts are very neatly roofed with reed. It is said to have been the birth-place and residence of Parasu Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, and highly famed in Hindoo legendary lore. In the neighbourhood are several ruins, but none that would seem worthy of so extraordinary a personage. A stone pillar, attributed by some to Parasu Rama, by others to Bhim, the son of Pandu, is generally popularly known by the name of the Staff (lath). Bhagulpore is 50 miles S. E. of the cantonment of Goruckpore. Lat. 26° 10', long. 83° 52'.

⁵ Mundy, Sketches, li. 170.

⁶ Heber, i. 205
Bengal Judicial Disp. 5 Feb. 1851.

⁷ Parliamentary Return, 1852
⁸ Buchanan, ii. 27.
Heber, i. 96.

⁹ Franklin, Inquiry concerning Site of Ancient Palibothra, passim.

¹⁰ Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.
¹ Id. 160.

¹ B.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

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BHAGWANGOLA.—See **BOGWANGOLA.**

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAGWEE, in Central India, in the jaghire of Jujhun lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Rohtuk to Narnul, and 25 miles S. of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAINEE,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Feroz poor to Simla, and 72 miles S.E. of the former place. Distanc N.W. from Calcutta 1,098 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 171, 228.

¹ Fraser, *Tours in the Himalaya*, 463.

² As. Res. xiv 87
—Survey of Ganges and Jumna.

BHAIROGATI,¹ in Gurwal, at the confluence of the river Jalnuevi with the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Hodgson² describes it as “a most terrific and really awful-looking place,” and adds, that he had seen nothing to be compared with it in horror and extravagance. Both rivers are confined within high perpendicular walls of solid granite, and in the acute angle formed by the confluence a lofty massive rock projects downwards between the streams like an enormous wedge.³ The Jalnuevi, the larger stream, is beautifully clear, with a bluish tinge; the Bhageerettee of a dingy hue.⁴ Hodgson⁵ compares this scene of terrific sublimity to “the appearance that the ruins of a Gothic cathedral might have to a spectator within them, supposing that thunderbolts or earthquakes had rifted its lofty and massy towers, spires, and buttresses; the parts left standing might then, in miniature, give an idea of the rocks of Bhairoghati.” The Bhageerettee, where it is 400 feet wide and rather deep, is traversed by a sauga or wooden bridge, sixty feet above the stream. Hence is the name of the place, signifying the ghat or pass of Bhairo, some mythological personage,⁶ worshipped in a small temple near the spot. Elevation above the sea 8,511 feet.⁷ Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

³ As. Res. xiii 220
—Fraser, *Journ. to the Sources of Jumna and Bhagirathi Rivers*,
⁴ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng* 1835, p. 694
—Everest, *Geological Observations in a Journey from Mussooree to Gangautri*.
⁵ *Ut supra*, 89.

⁶ Skinner, *Excursions in India*, ii 47.

⁷ As. Res. xiv 326
—Hodgson and Herbert, *Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya*.
E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAIROWAL, in the Baree Doon, division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Beas river, 31 miles S.E. of the town of ATALAUR. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

BHAKURI, in the British district of Aligurb, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurb to that of Delhi, seven miles N.W. of the former.¹ The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between sand-drifts; the country is open, sandy, and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

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BHALKEE, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on a stream a feeder of the river Manjera, distant from the city of Hyderabad, N.W., 98 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALOD, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, 85 miles S. of Baroda, 55 N. of Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALOT.—A town in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawtee, distant S.W. from Delhi 82 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHALTHA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, distant E from Neemuch 100 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMANIKHERA,¹ in the British district of Coorgoon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 47 miles² S. of the former city. The vicinity, now ill cultivated,³ appears to have been once populous and prosperous, as it abounds in the remains of small mosques⁴ and ornamented tombs. Water is supplied from tanks and wells, and supplies are procurable from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMGURU.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or Scindia's possessions, distant S.E. from Mhow 72 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMONCALLEE, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Jassore to Fureedpore, 12 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $89^{\circ} 21'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAMON, or **BHAMUNJAGRA**, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Kasagunj, from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment, and 30 miles¹ S.E. of the latter, 56 N.E. of Delhi. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places heavy; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANDUK.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S. from Nagpoor 70 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHANEYRUH,¹ in the British district of Allyghur, lieu- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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- tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 33 miles² N.E. of latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good the country open and well cultivated. Lat 27° 54', long 77° 54'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHANGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Alwar distant S.W. from Alwar 38 miles. Lat 27° 7', long 76° 2'
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHANPOOR,¹ in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town 58 miles E.W. of the cantonment of Goruckpoor Buchanan states the number of its houses at 100, and consequently allowing five persons to each, the population may be estimated at 500. Lat. 27° 6', long 82° 37'
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHANPOORA * in the territory of Indore, or possession of Holkar's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Kotah 60 miles² E. of former, 60 S. of latter. It is situated on the river Rewa, at the base of a ridge of hills, and has a fort built of stone, but not finished. "There is a fine palace in the inside which is also unfinished. Each of these were commenced by Jeswant Row Holkar, of whom there is a beautiful copper marble statue in the palace; and on the walls and gateway are several figures of animals of various descriptions. The city is surrounded by a wall." It is the principal place of a pergunnah containing seventy villages. Population 20,000. Elevation* above the sea 1,344 feet. Lat. 24° 30', long. 75° 45'.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 286. BHANPOOR THANA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Kwana river, 49 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor. Lat. 26° 59', long. 82° 43'
- ⁴ Dangerfield, in Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, II. 348. BHANRA, in the district of Sooltanpoor, territory of Oude, a village a mile from the right bank of the river Goomtee, five miles N.W. of Sooltanpoor cantonment, 77 S.E. of Lucknow; Butter states its population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat; 26° 20', long. 82° 4'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHANSTON.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant E. from Kotah 60 miles. Lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 49'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHAOON, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

² Garden, ut supra, 286.

* Called Rampoor by Garden erroneously.

BHA.

the route from Anoopshuhur to Meerut, and 26 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BHAPOORUH, or **BOPRU**, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnool, and 46 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. E I C Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 148

BHARATGANJ,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kuttra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 40 miles² S.E. of the former city. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

BHARAWAS,¹ in the British district of Goozgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 50 miles² S.W. of the former. It has a small bazaar; there is water from wells, and supplies are procurable from the vicinity of Rewari, five miles distant. The old cantonment of Rewari is a mile N.W. of Bharawas. The road in this part of the route is good, the adjacent country open. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 145

BHARERA, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Fatehgarh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore, and 15 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$. Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

BHAROLE,¹ in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 23 miles² W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, at other times it is tolerably good. The country is flat and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. E I C Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BHASEYPOOR, in the British district of Tirhoot; presidency of Bengal, a town 28 miles N.E. from Mozufferpoor, 32 miles N.W. of Durbunga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 39'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BHA.

BHASOUR,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hanser to Lodiana, and 86 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country with a slightly undulating surface, moderately fertile and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but liable to become miry in heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,074 miles.² Lat. 30° 25', long. 76°.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

¹ Kirkpatrick, Nepal, 168.

BHATGONG, in the native state of Nepal, one of the chief towns of the kingdom, and the favourite residence of the Brahmins of the country. "Its palace¹ and buildings in general are of more striking appearance, and its streets, if not much wider, are, at all events, much cleaner than those of Khatmandoo." Lat. 27° 37', long. 85° 22'.

BHATNEER.—See BHATTNEER.

BHATTIES.—See BHATTIYANA.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUBEIR.—A small district in the north-west of Guzerat, having a population composed entirely of coolies. It is bounded on the north by Deodur; on the south by Radhunpore; on the east by Tharwarra; and on the west by Soorgaum. It is about fourteen miles long and twelve broad, and consists of a flat jungle country; the soil being principally sandy, and producing only one crop of the commoner grains yearly. The population does not exceed 500;² and the revenue is little more than 1,200 rupees. Four-fifths of the population are described as armed men. The district pays no tribute to any government. It became connected with the British government in 1819, upon the expulsion of the Kosas from Guzerat; and a further agreement was entered into in 1826. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but control in its external relations, which are superintended by the government of Bombay.

² Statistics of Native States.

The town of Bhanbeir is distant W. from Deesa 80 miles. Lat. 24° 7', long. 71° 30'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUBRA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jabboah; distant S.W. from Jabboah 18 miles. Lat. 22° 33', long. 74° 25'.

BHAUGULPORE.—See BHAGULPORE.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUL, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of

BHA—BHE.

Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Girna, 81 miles E. of Malligaum.— Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. 76°

BHAWALPOOR,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Allahabad, and 24 miles² S. E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level and cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

BHAWALPOOR.—See BAHAWUTPOOR.

BHAWUR.—See JAUNSAT.

BHAYNSEFA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmat and Underpoor, from the town of Pillibheet to that of Kasheepoor, 23 miles S. E. of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEMOW, or BETIMOW, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEGA, in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, a town on the main trunk-road from Calcutta to Benares, 30 miles N. of Hareesetgh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEKUNGHAM.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar's family, distant S. from Indoor 60 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. 76° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHEELS.—See CASPESH.

BHEELWARA—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeepoor, distant S. from Ajmeer 50 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHEEMAR, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Baluer, and 56 miles N. of the latter. It is a prosperous little place, inhabited by Charuns, a singular Rajpoot tribe, combining the avocations of priest-craft and trade, and retaining by their artifices a wonderful influence over their superstitious countrymen. Water is obtained from two wells about 100 feet deep. The road eastward, or towards Pokhurn, is good, but in the other direction indifferent. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $71^{\circ} 33'$.

Boissac, Rajwara, 103, 216.

BHEE.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon.
Surv.
² As Res. xi. 458
—Raper, Surv. of
the Ganges.

BHEEM GHORA,^{1*} in the British district of poor, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, about a mile north Hurdwar. It is in a small recess of the mountain the Dehra Doon on the south, and in a perpendicular about 350 feet high. Here is a kunda or pool supplying water from a small branch of the Ganges, and frequented by pilgrims to practise the ablutions, which they are so eager to wash away their sins. According to the legend, Bhrama was posted here to prevent the Ganges from taking another course. Immediately above the kunda is a well, or artificial excavation, in the rock. It is pointed out as a miraculous indentation made by the kick of the horse Bhrama was mounted, and though only five feet square, it is sheltered to a fakir. Raper² states that his associate took the height of Bheema Ghora, and found it to be but as the kunda is supplied with water from one of the small channels of the river, it must be almost exactly on the same level as the Ganges, and by the expression of "the mark" that great stream he meant. Perhaps the height attained by Webb is that of the summit of Lanes above the river. Hurdwar is 1,024 feet above the sea, 29° 58', long 78° 14'.

³ Ut supra, 482.

⁴ As. Res. xiv.
327*—Hodgson
and Herbert,
Trigon. Surv. of
Himalaya.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENDAH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oude, distant S.E. from Oodeypoor 30 miles. Lat. 24° 74' 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENMAL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oude, distant S.W. from Joudpore 100 miles. Lat. 25° 72' 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEENPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. 19° 46', long. 78° 35'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEER.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. 19°, long. 75° 55'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEERJORA, in the British district of Goalpore, or dominions of Bengal, a town 21 miles N.W. from Goalpore, 6 miles N.E. of Rungpore. Lat. 26° 27', long. 90° 32'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHEERNAGUR, in the British district of Purnea,

* From Bhima, a fabulous hero of Hindoo mythology, and horse, the mark of whose kick is pointed out there.

BHE

ncy of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Coosy, 1 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $87^{\circ} 10'$.

BHEETAH, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapore to Banda, 11 miles S. of Allahabad. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BHEKORAE, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 82 miles S. of the former. It is inhabited by Cherrans, a tribe of Rajpoots, who by priestcraft have acquired an extraordinary influence over their countrymen. There are about a hundred houses, generally supplied with water from a large tank, which fails in the dry season, and then recourse is had to two wells, one of fresh, the other of brackish water. There is a small fort or tower for the defence of the village. The road is tolerable on the north, or towards Pokhurn, but in the other direction sandy and bad. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$. Boileau, Rajwara.

BHENTPOOR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town nine miles W. of Juggurnat, 47 miles S. of Cuttack. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 47'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BHERACOLE.—One of the petty native states on the north-west frontier of the Bengal presidency. It contains an area of about 200 square miles, and its centre is in lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

BHERAE.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BHETAE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant 132 miles W. from Khatmanoo. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BILEWANNEY or **BOWANI**, in the British district of Rohtuck, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort, which was taken by the British in 1809, in consequence of hostile acts committed by the chief who possessed it. The population is returned at 29,442. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$. E I C Ms. Doc.

BHEWNDY, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Nasick, 29 miles N.E. of the former. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct constructed by the inhabitants, the government having contributed 500l.² in aid of its cost. The E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Bombay Pub. Dep. 31 Aug 1853.

BILL.

³ Bombay Judicial
Disp. 22 Jan 1851.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc
Journ. As Soc
Bengal, 1887—
Mackeson, Journ.
of Wade's Voyage
down the Sutlej,
178.

population and mercantile importance of this place are officially stated to be on the increase.³ Lat. $19^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.

BHIDANWALA,¹ in Sirhind, a village situate on a high bank, beneath which flows a large offset of the Sutlej, issuing from that river on the left, a short distance below its junction with the Beas. About three miles below the junction is a ghat, communicating with Harkepattan, on the Punjab, and distinguished as being an important channel of traffic. Lieutenant Mackeson thus describes the scene:—"Thirty-two boats, with three men to each, were unceasingly employed from morn to night in transporting loaded packtrains and beasts of burthen of every description across the river. I observed little difference one day from another, it was a scene of constant activity and bustle". Bidanwala is within the territory formerly belonging to the Akhanda Sikh chief, one of those under the control and protection of the British, but who, failing in his allegiance, incurred the penalty of forfeiture of his dominions. Distant N.W. from Ludhiana 116¹/₂ miles.² Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. 75° .

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 172.

Id. 87.

BHIKAREEPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 40 miles N.E. of the former. Water and supplies for troops are here abundant. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

PHILKHET,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place on the route from Pilibheet to Petoragurh cantonment, 62 miles² N.E. of the former. It is situate on the river Ludhia, here fordable, and on the bank of which is a camping-ground for a regiment. Supplies must be collected from the adjacent country, as there is no village. The road to the south-west, or towards Pilibheet, is bad, stony, and has a steep declivity; in the other direction, or towards the north-east, it is better, but with steep ascent. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 87.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon.
Surv.

BHILLUNG,¹ in the native state of Gurwhal, a considerable feeder of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$, and taking a south-westerly course of about fifty miles, falls

¹ Travels in Him-
alaya, Panj, and
Bokhara, I. 13.

The Bilangra of Moorcroft,¹ who designates it a "respectable river."

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into the Bhageerettee on the left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$. The elevation of the confluence is 2,278 feet² above the sea. Baper,³ who crossed it by means of a jhula, or rope-bridge, about five miles above the mouth, found the stream there, in the beginning of May, between sixty and seventy feet wide. It abounds with fish, called by Moorcroft trout, which are taken by snaring. Herbert⁴ estimates the length of course of the continuous stream of the Bhillung and the part of the Bhageerettee below the confluence measured from the source of the former to the point at which the latter passes into the plains near Hurdwar, at a hundred and fifty miles. More recent information leads to the conclusion that this estimate is in excess of the true distance, which may be computed at one hundred and twenty miles. The Bhillung is considered a sacred stream by the Hindoos.

BHILSA,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, in the possessions of Scindia's family, is a village and the principal town of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situated on a rocky bank on the right or eastern bank of the river Betwa, and is enclosed by a wall of stone, furnished with bastions, towers and a ditch. The suburb outside has some spacious streets, containing good houses.⁴ Here is a gun,⁵ "measured to be sixteen feet and a half in length, with a bore of ten inches, in elegant proportions, and highly ornamented. It is of the finest brass, and cast with the appearance of a network over it, and has on it large rings held by dolphins." It is alleged to have been made by order of Jehangir. At Sanchi Barabhera, four miles and a half south-west of Bhilsa, on a detached hill on the left bank of the river Betwa, are some vast remains of antiquity. The principal is a hemisphere, constructed of thin layers of freestone, arranged in steps, without any cement, and overlaid with a coat of mortar four inches thick. It has on the summit a level horizontal area, thirty-five feet in diameter, and was formerly surmounted by a cupola, the fragments of which remain. The hemisphere stands on a base twelve feet high, and extending all round seven feet from the termination of the hemisphere to the outside. The circumference of the building, measured round the base, is 554 feet. A line drawn from the

¹ *Mems. of Buzawun Lal*; ² *Bhilsa of Briggs's Index*; *Bilsah of Rennell*.

³ *As. Res. xiv. 327**—Hodgson and Herbert, *Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.*

⁴ *As. Res. xi. 467*—Survey of the Ganges.

⁵ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxi*—Report of the Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya.

¹ *ERIC Ms. Doc.*

² *As. Res. xviii. 70*—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Sagur District.

³ *As. Res. vi. 30*—Hunter, *Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujain.*

⁴ *Asiatic Register, li. 230.*

⁵ *Or. Mag. vol. viii. p. cxxxvii.*

⁶ *Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 490*—Prinsep, *Note on the Bhilsa Inscription.*

¹ *Mems. of Ameer Khan.*

² *Mems. of Map of Hindoostan.*

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base to the centre of the crown measures 112 feet: the height from the ground to the summit is between seventy and eighty feet. Facing each of the cardinal points is a vast gateway. The north, east, and west gateways are forty feet high; their sides and upper parts being masses of stonework, carved in the most elaborate manner into the forms of elephants, human beings, and other shapes. Opposite each of these gateways, and resting against the face of the circular basement, is a figure of Paddha. The southern gateway is plain. Around are scattered numerous ruins and shattered sculptures: and at a short distance is a hemisphere similar to that already described, but unornamented, and of less dimensions, being only 216 feet in circumference. These buildings have been conjectured to be monuments raised to enshrine some relic consecrated by Buddhist superstition. From a shaft sunk lately from the summit, thirty feet below the foundation, it has been ascertained that the inner part of the building is solid brickwork, without any chamber. On the inner parts of these buildings are numerous inscriptions in the usual character commemorating gifts made by various parties, for the raising, decoration, or maintenance of the work. Bhilsa was taken¹ in 1230 from the Hindoos by Samsuddin Altamash, sovereign of Delhi. It appears, however, to have soon again fallen into the power of the Hindoos, as in 1293 it was wrested from them by an officer² of Jhaluddin Ferose, sovereign of Delhi; and it must have again passed to the Hindoos, as in 1528 Baber states³ that it belonged to Pagans. It was a few years after taken⁴ by his son Humayoon, and subsequently seized by his successful Afghan rival Shir Shah. It was finally (A.D. 1570) incorporated with the empire of Delhi, by Akbar⁵. Bhilsa and its annexed pergunnah are stated to yield⁶ at present an annual revenue of 325,000 rupees. The tobacco produced in the vicinity of the town is considered the finest in India.⁷ The space, however, producing the very fine sort is very circumscribed, not exceeding three acres.⁸ "The chief, if not the only cause of the goodness of the tobacco of this single spot, is the very careful and high cultivation applied." The sorts produced in the neighbouring fields are of ordinary quality. Population about 30,000.⁹ Distant E. from Oojein 134 miles, S. from Gwalior 190. Lat. 23° 30', long. 77° 50'.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 712.

² Id. 1837, pp. 454-477.

³ Id. 1838, p. 563.

⁴ Ferishta, i. 211.

⁵ Id. i. 303.

⁶ Mem. 378.

⁷ Ferishta, iv. 271.

⁸ Id. 279.

⁹ Further Gwalior Papers presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 93.

¹⁰ Hunter, at supra, 30.

¹¹ Rennell, Hindostan, 233.

¹² Proceeds. of Agric. and Hort. Soc. of India, Sept. 1841, p. 15, and 1842, pp. 278, 280.

¹³ Malcolm, Central India, ii. 422.

BHI.

BHIMBUR, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, through the Baramula Pass. It is situated on a small stream, which falls into the Chenab, from which river the town is distant about forty miles. The houses are low and flat-roofed. Their number is estimated at 1,000, and that of shops at 150. About thirty years ago, it was governed by an independent rajah, who had an annual income of 60,000 rupees. He was seized and blinded by the Sikhs. Lat. $32^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

BHIM TAL,* in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small lake near the southern frontier, about ten miles above Bhumowree, on the Almorah road. It is situated in the bottom of a valley about three miles long, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3,000 feet in length and 2,400 in breadth, and the depth in the middle has been ascertained by sounding to be sixty-four feet. It is described by Heber² as "a very beautiful place. It is a little mountain valley, surrounded on three sides by wooded hills, and on the fourth by a tract of green meadow, with a fine lake of clear water. A small and very independent island, of grey stone, with a coarse slate roof, under some fine poplar trees, looked like a little church; and the whole scene, except that the hills were higher, so strongly reminded me of Wales that I felt my heart beat as I entered it." Near, and connected with it by a stream, is a piece of water of considerable extent, but shallow and overgrown with aquatic vegetation. Both appear to be in course of being filled up by detritus brought down by streams from the higher grounds. Their waters are emptied by a torrent falling into the Goula, a feeder of the Ramganga. Elevation above the sea 4,271 feet.³ Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

BHINAY.—See **BUNAEE**.

BHIND,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Etawa to Gwalior fort, 29 miles² S.W. of former, 54 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant, and there is ground for encampment near a tank on the west side of the town. Though now much decayed,³ it was once important⁴ and populous, with a fort surrounded by a double rampart, the inner of masonry, the outer of mud, and strengthened by

* Probably so called from Bhim, a giant famous in Hindu fiction, and Tal, "a piece of water."

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 238.
P. Von Hugel, Kashmir, i. 35.
Burnier, Voyage, ii. 263.

¹ As Res. xiii. 309
—Webb, Survey of Kemaon Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842—Herbert, Report on Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya, p. xxxviii.
² Journ. in India, i. 476.

³ Brande, Journ. vi. 60.—Webb, Table of Heights of Himalaya. As. Res. xliii. 308
—Webb, Survey of Kemaon.

⁴ E. C. M. Dox. Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

⁵ Mundy, Sketches, ii. 51.
⁶ Toffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 186.

BHI.—BHO.

towers. In an inclosed pleasure-ground, near the town, a three fine buildings, supported on columns and arches of stone. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

E I C Ms. Doc. **BHINDUS**, in the jaghore of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the left bank of the Hansoutee Nullah, a torrent dry for a great part of the year, but spreading widely during the rains. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

E I C Ms. Doc. **BHINGA**.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant 7 miles from Oude 61 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 1'$.

E I C Ms. Doc. **BHINGREE**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun, situate equidistant between the rivers Chhota Gunda and Jhurais, and about six miles from each. According to Buchanan, it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of 600. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 50 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $84^{\circ} 4'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BHIRANUL**.—A village of the British district Hurrijant lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BHITARGANAW**,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles S. of Lucknow, 34 E. of Cawnpore. Butter² estimates the population at 4,000, of whom fifty are Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

¹ E I C Ms. Doc. **BHITREE**,¹ in the British district of Ghazepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town or village on the route from Benares to Ghazepoor, 28 miles N.E. of the former, 17 W. of the latter, and four N. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

E I C Ms. Doc. **BHOELEEE**, in the British district of Muzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the river Karanasa, 10 miles E. of Chunar, 15 S. of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BHOGNEEPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town with a bazaar, on the route from Calpee to Cawnpore and eight miles² N.E. of the former. The road in this part o

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

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the route is good, the country well cultivated and studded with villages. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 51'$.

BHOGPOOR,¹* or **BAUGPOOR**, in the British district of Jaharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and .3 miles² S. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, which here, according to Davidson,³ "is split up into innumerable small and rapid streams, each perhaps eighty yards wide." About three miles below the village is a ferry over the river,⁴ there, 300 yards wide, rapid, and with a stony bottom. Nearly opposite the village, the Ganges becomes in February fordable for elephants and camels, and in 1828, the laden cattle of Lord Combermere's army forded it there. Bhogpoor was formerly fortified, and three rugged bastions are yet remaining. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 186.
³ Travels in Upper India, i. 71.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 186.

BHOJPOOR,¹ in the district of Bansewara, territory of Oude, a town five miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 50 S. of Lucknow. Sutter² estimates its population at 9,000, of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 119.

BHOJPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and nine miles N. of the former. It has a bazaar and a mosque; a proportion of the inhabitants being Mahometans. It was once a flourishing place, but was ruined in the British war, though still cottons are manufactured and dyed here to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is open level, and fertile, producing the sugar-cane in perfection. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² Jaieson, Tables of Routes, 54.
³ Heber, Journ. in Upper India, i. 322.

BHOJPOOR,¹ in the British district of Shalabad, presidency of Bengal, a town a mile to the right of the route from Dinapoor to Ghazeepoor, 50 miles² W. of former, 40 E. of latter. It has 200 houses,³ and, assuming the usually received average of five inmates to each, the population appears to be about 1,000. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 149.
³ Buchanan, Survey, ii. 418.

BHOKAREREE, in the British district of Muzaffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 304.

* Perhaps Baghpur, or "Tiger Town." The surrounding country is remarkably infested by tigers.¹

¹ Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 128.

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on the route from Moradabad to the town of Muzuffernug and 14 miles E. of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Ganges, in a country partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 942 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. 78° .

BHOKUR—See **KERRALL**.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Thorne, Mem. of War in India, 802.

BHONGAON,¹ the principal place of the pergunnah of same name, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, is on the road from Futtehgurh cantonment to that of Mynpooree, and six miles² E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and "the remains of a mosque, bespeaking the once respectability of the place," is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.
³ Archer, Towns in Northern India, i. 53.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHONTA,¹ in Rajpootana, a town in the native territory of Godwar,² distant S.W. from Ajmer 91 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$ long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

² Walker, Map of India.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHONTEE—A town of Central India, in the native state of Jhansi, distant W. from Jhansi 31 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$ long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

BHOOL.—The capital of the native state of Cutch, a town situate at the base of a fortified hill, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Marco Polo observes, that "the town when viewed from the north, has an imposing appearance; and the number of white buildings, mosques, and pagodas, interspersed with plantations of date-trees, give a stranger an idea of the respectability of the town, which is removed on entering the gates."¹ A Chinese appearance is communicated to the rajah's palace, which is a castle of good masonry, by a coat of enamel which is spread over the cupolas and roofs. A large tank has been excavated to the west of the city. In 1819 a dreadful earthquake took place, which destroyed the fort and principal buildings, and occasioned great loss of life.² Lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $69^{\circ} 44'$.

¹ Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, 217.

² Clune, App. to Itinerary, 55.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 200 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOMPOORA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior,

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or possessions of Scindia, distant W. from Gwalior 49 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

BHOOMUI, in the British district of MozuJurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate in lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. 78°

BHOON, in the British district of Garwhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 33 miles S. of Sreenugur, and 41 miles W. of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

BHOONAGEER,¹ or **BHONGIR**, in the territory of Hyderabad, a town at the south-west base of a mountain,² distant NE from the city of Hyderabad 32 miles. Close to the westward of it is a tank of considerable size, and in the same direction beyond the tank extends a well-cultivated, populous country. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$

BHOONG PARRA.—A pergunnah or district of Sind, in the vicinity of Subzulcote. It contains fifteen villages, and when subject to the Talpoor ameer of Hyderabad yielded an annual revenue of 60,000 rupees. This territory had been wrested by the ameer from the Khan of Bhawalpoor, but in the beginning of 1843 the British authorities in Sind transferred it to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, the ruler of Bhawalpoor, as a reward for his zealous and long-continued friendship. The principal place, Bhoong, is situate on the left bank of the Indus, in lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.

BHOORA.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's territory, distant N. from Nagpoor 85 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

BHOORPALL, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Huundes, and 17 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate on the left bank of the river Goree, which runs 140 feet below, and is crossed by a bridge close to the village. Elevation of the village above the sea 10,836 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

BHOORS PEAK,¹ in Sirmoor, a summit of the lower Himalayas, commanding an extensive prospect. On the top is a small Hindoo temple. Elevation above the sea 6,439 feet.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Trigonometrical Survey Map.

Correspondence on Sind, 256, 615, 601, 567.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² As Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya. Mundy, Sketches in India, I. 230.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOSKEE,¹ in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpore to Patna, 15 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $85^{\circ} 27'$.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 4

BHOOSNI GRA, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Ashgurb cantonment, 28 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country highly cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOOPAL.¹—A native state in Malwa, presidency of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia, and the British district of Bairsaah; on the north-east and south-east by the Saugor and Nerbudda territory; on the south-west by the possessions of Holkar and of Scindia, and on the north-west by Scindia's districts and Omalwarra. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$ and $22^{\circ} 43'$ and long. $76^{\circ} 25'$ and $78^{\circ} 50'$; is 157 miles in length from east to west and 76 in breadth from north to south. The area is estimated at 6,761 square miles.² The extreme southern part of the territory is

² Trig. Surv. Report.

a portion of the valley of the Nerbudda, from which river the ground rises northward to the Vindhya range. The greater part of Bhopal lies on the other side of the range, and is a table-land sloping northward from it. The range holds a direction from north-east to south-west. The elevation seems to be little precise information as to its height, but the elevation above the sea of one peak near Baysen is something more than 2,500 feet. From the general inclination of the country towards the north, most of the rivers flow in that direction; but a few of no great size find their way through the gorges of the Vindhya to the Nerbudda. That great river touches the territory in lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, forms the south-east boundary for about 134 miles, passing from it in lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$. It is navigable⁴ from Hosungabad downwards towards Hindia during the rains. The Dhasan, a tributary of the Betwa, rises in the north-east corner of the territory, through which it holds a course probably not exceeding ten or twelve miles. The Betwa, rising twenty-eight miles south of the town of Bhopal, flows in a direction generally north-easterly, and receiving the small river

³ As. Res. xviii. 59—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Saugor District.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 408—Shakespeare, Note on the Navigation of the River Nerbudda.

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Bes, descending from the tank of Bhopal, crosses the northern frontier of the country into the Gwalior territory. It is probably little more than a great torrent during its passage through the territory of Bhopal. The length of its course therein is about fifty miles. The Parbutti, rising at the western end of the territory, twenty miles from the town of Ashta, and flowing north-east about thirty miles, there becomes the boundary for about forty-five miles in the same direction, and then passes into Gwalior. The Newai, which rises a few miles south-west of Ashta, flows across its western extremity, in a direction from south to north, for about twenty miles, and passes into the Gwalior territory. The country does not appear to contain any natural lakes, as the tanks at Bhopal are obviously artificial.

The prevailing geological formation appears to be trap⁵ overlying sandstone. Minerals are few and unimportant. Coal may, perhaps, be found in the southern part of the territory near the frontier, as it is abundant in the Saugor and Nerbudda district of the British government. Red earthy iron-ore⁶ is found in several places, but is of poor quality. Rock salt is met with in the vicinity of Bhopal. Water seems abundant. "Whether a well be sunk in the trap or the sandstone, the water is always found at a very easy distance. It may often be come upon, even during the dry season, within three feet of the surface, in the valleys; sometimes it will be as low as two or five feet, whilst the elevation is about twelve, and from that to fifteen." From this circumstance, and the fertility of the soil (probably a disintegrated trap), the country is productive, and provisions abundant and cheap.

A considerable portion of the population, as well as the nawab or sovereign, are of Patan lineage, descended from a colony settled in the territory in the time of Aurungzebe.⁷ With these are intermixed Patans who have more lately migrated from Rohilkund; and in the town of Bhopal and some others are many of the Borah tribe,⁸ or commercial Mahomedans, who have migrated from Guzerat. The great mass of the population, however, is Hindoo, comprising Brahmins, Rajpoots, Soodars, and some other less-important and less easily defined denominations, as well as the hill tribe known as Ghonds, who are believed to have been occupants of the

⁵ As Res. xviii. 61—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Nagur District

⁶ Id. 70.

⁷ Id. 64.

⁸ Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 124. Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 235. ⁹ Malcolm, Central India, ii. 111.

¹ Bengal and Agra Guides, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 341.

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country at a period antecedent to the appearance of the whom they now share it. If the relative density of the population be taken at the rate assumed by Malcolm for India generally—ninety-eight² to the square mile—the population of the state will amount to 662,872.

² Central India, ii. 223.

Bhopal is ruled by a sovereign having the title of *Shah*; but his power appears to be in some degree limited by a government, according to Sutherland,³ "as more of a *mir* than any other Mahomedan government in India principles which govern the Afghan *emirs* of Central India having infused themselves into this small colony planted very near the heart of India."

³ Sketches, 127.

The revenues of Bhopal were in 1790 estimated at 1,00,000 rupees (100,000*l.*), but at a subsequent period, when ratta depredations and encroachments were at their height, sank as low as one lac (10,000*l.*) In 1820 they were estimated at nine lacs, and in 1848 they had reached twenty-two lacs (220,000*l.*)⁴

⁴ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The principal routes are, 1. from north-east to south from Saugor,⁵ through the town of Bhopal, to Mhow; 2. north to south, from Banda to Hosungabad, and the Nagpore; 3. from south-east to north-west, from Howli to Neemuch; 4. from east to west, from Jabbu'poor, to Hosungabad, to Mhow.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 238.

The principal towns—Bhopal, the capital, Islamnagar, Sihar, Raun--are noticed under their respective names in alphabetical arrangement.

In the earliest recorded period, the present territory of Bhopal was divided between Malwa and Gondwana, the common boundary⁶ passing through the town of Bhopal, one of which was in the former territory, the other in the latter. The existing state of Bhopal was founded by Dost Mahomed Khan, an Afghan adventurer, who having obtained the appointment of a district in Malwa by the favour of Aurungzebe succeeded, in 1723, in expelling several Hindoo proprietors. Thereupon he fortified the town of Bhopal, built for his defence the fort of Fattyghur adjoining it, and on the death of Aurungzebe he assumed the title of nawaub. In 1778 the British army, commanded by General Goddard marched across⁷ the greater part of Hindostan, the state of Bhopal

⁶ Malcolm, Central India, ii. 488.

⁷ Id. i. 350.

⁸ Id. 366

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s the only Indian power which manifested a friendly spirit,² and in 1800, when another British expedition, commanded by General Close, appeared in that part of India, the nawaub of Bhopal earnestly, but in vain, petitioned to be received under British protection. "The siege of Bhopal,¹ which followed in 1813, by divisions of Scindia's and the Nagpore army, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand men, is one of the most remarkable in later days; and the conduct of the chief, who, as a garrison at the commencement of the siege did not exceed eight or ten thousand men, is the theme of praise and the admiration of the Mahomedans of India." The siege lasted nine months, and after it was raised the state appeared destined to enjoy but little repose. In the same year a movement by the discipline³ of the Mahratta battalions of General Balthazard was directed against Bhopal; but the meditated attack was abandoned, and it is believed through the intervention of the British government.⁴ These friendly offices led the way to the treaty of 1819.⁵ Most of the articles of this treaty are of the usual character,—protection by the British government, and acknowledgment of its supremacy by that of Bhopal, with an understanding for subordinate co-operation. By the last article, excepting that formally announcing its conclusion, and containing the engagement for the ratification, the British government, on account of the zeal and fidelity of the nawaub, gratuitously bestowed on him in perpetuity the district of Ashta and four others. These districts, which had been taken from the Peishwa, were of considerable value. The prince with whom this treaty was negotiated lived but a short time after its conclusion, having met his death from a pistol accidentally discharged by a child. His nephew, an infant, was thereupon declared his successor, and betrothed to the infant daughter of the deceased prince. An attempt subsequently made to disturb the succession was put down by an intimation that the British government was prepared to maintain his claim, if necessary, by force. "During the minority of the prince," says Sutherland,⁶ "the form of administration was somewhat remarkable. The widow of the late nawaub was considered the head of the administration; the other influential persons being a Mahomedan, a Hindoo, and a Christian." Of the last Sir John Malcolm thus speaks:—"Shahzed Musseah,⁵ or Belthazzar Bourbona, with whom I

² Sutherland, Sketches of Relations, 134.

¹ Id. 125.
Malcolm, Central India, i. 396-410.

³ Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 235, et seq.

⁴ Treaties with Native Powers, i. 685.

⁵ Sketches, ut supra, 127.

⁶ Central India, i. 420.

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am well acquainted. (This person, who is an able and brave soldier, is the descendant of a Frenchman called boun, who had come to India in the time of the Akber."

⁶ Treaties with Native Powers, i. 685.

⁷ Sutherland, 128.

By the treaty of 1818,⁶ article 8 & 9, it was stipulated that the state of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry, for the service of the British government. In 1824, an arrangement⁷ was effected, by which the proportions of the contingent were altered to 300 cavalry and 673 infantry, with two six-pounders manned by two natives. This change was made with the view of operating as an encouragement for allowing the force to be placed under European command. According to the latest return, the contingent at present consists of three troops of cavalry being 259 men; six companies of infantry, 522 men; eight artillerymen, and four European officers. In addition to the contingent, the military force at the disposal of the Nizam consists of the quotas of the jaghiredars, or feudal chiefs, which consists of 4,246 men in all arms of the service.

⁸ E. I. C. Ma. Inq. Statistics of Native States.

In 1827 a new dispute arose. The nawab had attempted to resign when he might expect to be succeeded to the unrestrained exercise of his authority, but the begum (widow of the late nawab) refused to surrender it, on the ground, that the right of the claimant resulted from her adoption, and she remained in abeyance during her life. She also refused to sanction his marriage with her daughter, and declared the betrothal void, assigning a reason not necessary to be discussed. The British government expressed an opinion in favour of the claim of the young nawab, and in opposition to that of the begum, but did not attempt to enforce its views. The only arguments which seemed likely to be effective were, that the begum triumphed, and the once a favourite but now rejected heir, was compelled to forego his pretensions both to the government and to the begum's daughter, and resigning them in favour of a younger brother. When this candidate attained an age to assert his claims, he appeared as unwilling to yield to them as to those of the fortunate aspirant who had preceded him. On various pretexts he postponed the intended marriage of the prince with his daughter, and was evidently determined to retain him

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possible in a state of pupillage. The marriage, however, at length took place; but this event wrought no change in the feelings of the begum, or, if any, it was that of inflaming her animosity towards the young nawaub. The contest for power continued until the ultimate mode of arbitration was resorted to, and the collision ended in favour of the nawaub. Under the prince an additional sum was set apart for the support of a contingent. But his reign was brief, and on his death the regency passed to his daughter, a child only six years of age, her future husband being regarded as the eventual ruler of Bhopal. A regency was of course appointed, and was subsequently replaced by another, including the begum, under which various useful reforms have been effected.*

BHOPAL †—The principal place of the territory of the same name. The town is surrounded by a wall of masonry, about two miles in circuit, within which is a fort also of masonry, but all much dilapidated. Outside the town is a goodly and commercial quarter, with wide straight streets, but many buildings like appearances of decay. On the south-east of the town, and on a huge solid rock, is a fort called *Tygar*, having a rampart of masonry with square towers much dilapidated, though the residence of the nawaub, the capital of the state. On the south-west of the fort is a lake about four miles and a half in length, and a mile and a half broad, and on the east of the town another, two miles in length. Both appear to be artificial, yet have considerable depth, and abound in fish and alligators. From the former runs the *Bess* river from the latter the *Patra*. Bhopal is the seat of the British political residency. The place is said to have derived its name from its Rajpoot founder, the ancestor to the celebrated Hindoo rajah *Bhoj*. Being noted for its fine tank, it is often denominated *Bhopal Tal*, or *Bhopal's Lake*. Disant E. from *Oojein* 105 miles; S.W. from

The historical notices of the Bhopal administration is given upon the authority of the Political Dispatches to India, dated 27 May, 1835; March, 1836; 5 January, 1838; 17 August, 1838; 26 January, 1842; May, 1845; 21 February, 1849; 31 July, 1850; 13 June, 1851.

* Bopal and Bopaul of Rennell.

† A writer in the Asiatic Res. vi. 31, says six miles
Tal, "pond, or small lake."

¹ E I C Ms. Doc.

² As Res ii. 290

³ As. Res. vi. 31

—Hunter, Narrat.

of Journ from

Agra to Oojein.

⁴ Malcolm,

Central India,

ii. 483

⁵ Id. ib.

⁶ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I 251.

⁷ Malcolm, ut

supra.

⁸ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part ii.

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ Malcolm, ut

supra, i. 12.

¹¹ As. Res. vi. 31.

¹ Mem of Map of Hindoostan, 152.

² Shakespear, Dict. col. 484.

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¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² As Reg. ii. 290.

³ As. Res. vi. 31
—Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oojein.

⁴ Malcolm, Central India, II. 493

⁵ Id. ib.

⁶ Tiefenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 201.

⁷ Malcolm, ut supra.

⁸ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1832, vol. II. part II. 76.

⁹ Malcolm, ut supra, I. 12.

¹ As. Res. vi. 31.

* The historical notice of the Bhopal administration is given upon the authority of the Political Dispatches to India, dated 27 May, 1835; 28 March, 1836; 5 January, 1838; 17 August, 1838; 26 January, 1842; 21 May, 1845; 21 February, 1849; 31 July, 1860; 19 June, 1851.

† Bopal and Bopaul of Rennell.

‡ A writer in the Asiatic Res. vi. 31, says six miles

§ Tal, "poud, or small lake."

¹ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 132.

² Shakespear, Dict. col. 484.

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Saugor, 100; S.W.² from Allahabad, 325; S. from Agra, by Saugor, 335; N.W. from Nagpore, 185; N.W. from Calcutta, by Sambulpore and Nagpore, 790. Lat. 23° 14', long. 77° 33'

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOPALPOOR.¹—A town of Omutwarra, in Malwa, tributary to Scindia, situate on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, 157 miles² E. of former, 149 W. of latter. It is situate on the right or east bank of the river Newuj, and appears to have been a British cantonment, subsequently done away with as Garden styles it "old cantonment" Lat. 23° 4', long. 76° 56'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 291

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOPAWAR,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a ruinous town containing about 130 houses. It is held by the petty rajah of Amjerrah, who pays² an annual tribute of 2,000 rupees. Distant S.W. of Oojein 64 miles, S.W. of Gwalior 330. Elevation above the sea 1,536³ feet. Lat. 22° 35', long. 75° 1'.

² Malcolm, Central India, II 483

³ Id II 348

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOPRA, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, a town on the left bank of the river Seer, 42 miles S.E. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 12', long. 68° 19'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOPRA.—See BAROORUH.

BHORANEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 56 miles. Lat. 25° 37', long. 72° 43'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHORASO,¹ in the native territory of Gwalior, a considerable town on the left or west bank of the river Betwa,² facing the town of Kooragee, on the opposite bank. Lat. 24° 8', long. 78° 1'.

² As Res VI. 28—Hunter, Narr of Journ. from Agra to Oojein

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpore, or rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S. from Nagpore 15 miles. Lat. 20° 56', long. 79° 3'.

BHORE GHAUT, in the North Concan, or collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a pass through the ghauts on the route from Bombay to Poona, 40 miles S.E. of the town of Bombay and about the same distance N.W. of the town of Poona. It was considered the key of the Deccan in the early wars of the East-India Company with the Mahrattas of Poona; and in 1781, General Goddard, under such an impression, proposed to fortify it;¹ but the proposal fell to the ground, being disapproved by the governor and council of Bombay. The pass is now traversed by an excellent road connecting the cities

¹ Duff, Hist of Mahrattas, II 430

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of Bombay and Poona. Sir John Malcolm, to whom the merit of this work is due, observes, "It is impossible for me to give the correct idea of this splendid work, which may be said to break down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan. It will give facility to commerce, be the greatest convenience to troops and travellers, and lessen the expense of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan." Tolls are levied at this pass according to rates prescribed by law, and which are to be limited to the amount necessary for keeping the road over the ghaut in good repair.³ Lat. 18° 48', long. 73° 24'.

BHOREKPOOR,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawa to Futtehgurh, and 14 miles² S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is very bad; the country fertile and highly cultivated.³ Lat. 27° 12', long. 79° 34'.

BHORIUL, in the British district of Goozgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Rewaree, 35 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 17', long. 76° 54'.

BHORUNPOOR,¹ in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left* bank of the Ganges, 522 miles² N.W. of Calcutta by water, or if the Sunderbund passage be taken, 899; or by land, 425; E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment, 60. Lat. 25° 45' long. 84° 33'.

BHOTAN.¹—A native territory on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal, situate among the mountains forming the southern slope of the Himalayas. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by tribes inhabited by uncivilized mountain tribes; on the south by the British districts of Assam and Goalpara, and by the native state of Cooch Behar; and on the west by the native state of Sikkim. It extends from lat. 26° 18' to lat. 28° 2', and from long. 88° 32' to long. 92° 30'. Its greatest length from east to west is 230 miles, its breadth 120, and it contains an area of 19,000 square miles.

Little appears to be known regarding the political existence

* In the surveyor-general's map it is erroneously set down on the right bank and consequently in British district Shahabad

¹ Appendix to Report from Select Committee of House of Commons on Affairs of the East-India Company, Aug. 1832, i. Public, p. 114, vol. iv.
² Acts of the Government of India, ii. of 1837, and viii. of 1838.
Bombay Pub. Disp. 13 July, 1853.
Friend of India Newspaper, July, 1853, p. 423.

³ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

³ Archer, Tours, ii. 23.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 160, 161, 163.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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of this native state until late in the last century. In 1772, the territory of Cooch Behar being invaded and ravaged by the Booteahs, its ruler had recourse to the British government for military aid, which being granted, the Booteahs were expelled, pursued, and attacked within their own dominions. The Booteahs in their turn solicited the mediation of the authorities of Thibet, who, proposing a cessation of hostilities, a treaty of peace was in 1774² concluded between the British and the rajah of Bhotan. From this period little intercourse appears to have taken place with Bhotan, until the occupation by the British of Assam. In the interim, the Booteahs, taking advantage of the weakness of the native government of Assam, had seized upon several tracts of low lands lying at the foot of the mountains, called Dooars or Paswa; and these were used as the means of committing depredations within the British territories. The mission of Captain Pemberton, for the purpose of putting an end to these grievances, having failed in its object, and all other means of obtaining redress and security proving alike unsuccessful, it became necessary to attack the Dooars, and measures were accordingly taken, by which they were brought under British management.³

² Treaties with Native Powers
Pemberton, Report on Bhotan, 34.

³ India Pol. Disp.
11 May, 1841.
Id. 28 Jan 1842.
Id. 8 Oct. 1852.

BHOTIYA COOSY.—One of the principal tributaries of the river Coosy. It rises on the southern face of the main Himalaya range, about lat. 28° 28', long. 86° 15', and flowing through Nepal in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the San Coosy about lat. 27° 28', long. 85° 41'.

Garden, Tables
of Routes, 88.

BHOUNBAHA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 17 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Gurra, the bed of which is 20 yards wide, and fordable from November to June; the depth of water in that interval being usually about two feet. After the rains have set in, the passage must be made by ferry. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 18', long. 79° 49'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOUPURUH,¹ or **BHOPERA**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and nine miles² N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 144.

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outs is good; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. $18^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$

BHOUROOPOOR, in the British district of Mirzapoor, E. I. C. Ms. Doc. lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the right bank of the Ganges, 38 miles N. W. of the city of Mirzapoor, and higher up the stream; 758 N. W. of Calcutta by water, or 935 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BHOVANI—A river taking its rise amongst the southern spurs of the Koondah group of the Neilgherries, about lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$. At the Madour, or Shoondaputty Ghaut, it receives a considerable tributary, and swelling into a large stream, continues an easterly course, and forming a junction with the Moyar near Danaikencotta, it flows into the Cauvery near the town of Bovankudal, after a course of about 120 miles.

BHOWANEEPORE, in the British district of Purneah, E. I. C. Ms. Doc. presidency of Bengal, a town five miles from the right bank of the Coosy river, 80 miles S. W. of Purneah. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9'$.

BHOWANEEPORE¹—One of the southern suburbs of Calcutta, and the locality of the asylum in which destitute European and country-born lunatics are maintained at the expense of government. In sanctioning the establishment of a new public asylum of this character, the home authorities have suggested the selection of a more convenient and salubrious site for the building.² Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$.

² India Public
Dir. 23 March,
1863.

BHOWANNY.—See **BHEWANNEE**.

BHOWAPAR,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah, on the eastern route from Azimghurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 53 miles² N. of the former, 12 S. of the latter. It is situate on the river Baptee, here crossed by ferry.² There is sufficient encamping-ground for a regiment, and supplies may be obtained. Buchanan,³ in his report, made forty years ago, states, "Bhowapar, where the office of police stands, contains 125 houses, huddled together, and buried in a thicket, the remains of a hedge by

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Tables of Routes,
87.

³ Survey of
Eastern India,
ii. 374.

¹ Erroneously named, Bellpar in Garden,¹ and in Tassin's great map of Bengal and Behar. ² Tables of Routes, 57.

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which the town was defended." It has a market; and, allowing six persons to each house, the population appears to be 750. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWDA,¹ or **BHOURA**—A jaghire or feudal dependancy of Colapore, within the presidency of Bombay. Its centre is lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$. The climate is unhealthy, and the country wild and rugged, a great part being overgrown with the jungle. The people are hardy, and of a waslike temperance and until lately travelling through the tract was attended with danger. A line of road, intended to traverse it, will materially conduce to its improvement. Where cultivated, the products are rice and the inferior grains. The forests supply the adjacent parts with wood, which is floated down the streams after the monsoon. The revenue is something more than 50,000 rupees and the military force of the chief amounts to about 5 men.

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWGAON,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, in the present-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles² N. of Mirzapoor, lower down the stream; 714 N. W. of Calcutta by water, 89, if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 32'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 101.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. of Lit Soc of Bombay, l. 200—Macmurdo, Remarks on Province of Kattywar
² Tod, Travels in Western India, 200.
³ Jacob, Report on Kattoewah, 89

BHOWNUGGUR,¹ in the British district of Ahmedabad in the peninsula of Kattywar, a town near the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. It is situated² on a small stream which falls into the gulf at a few miles' distance, and is converted by the tide into a good and safe harbour for shipping; and in consequence is a place of extensive trade.³ Though under the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad, it is the residence of the rana or chief of Gohilwar, hence called thakoor of Bhownuggur. Distance from Ahmedabad, 81 90 miles; Bombay, N., 200. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, l.

BHOWPOOR,¹ in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the town of Agra to Jeypore, and 27 miles² of the former. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in a few places heavy; the country rather fertile and highly cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWBA.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. W. from Bhopal 44 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHOWREIL, in the British district of Poonah, president

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of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Beema, 85 miles S.E. of Poonah. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

BHOWURGURREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, distant S.E. from Nagpoor 170 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BHUBEEGHUR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a fort close to the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee (east), 10 miles E. of Allyghur cantonment, 82 miles N.E. of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BHUDDAWUR—Formerly the designation of a jaghire on the banks of the Chumbul, from which the rajahs of that name derive their title. During the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monro before Holkar, in 1804, the chief of Bhuddawur afforded valuable assistance to Lord Lake's division; and in acknowledgment of past services, the family hold several grants of rent-free land in the district of Agra. The present chief, being a minor, is a ward of the British government, under whose arrangements a suitable education is being bestowed upon the young prince. 1 De Cras, Pol. Relations, 1.
2 India Pol. Disp. 1 Dec 1847.

BHUDDUR,¹ or **PUDHUR**, in Sirhind, a town thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It belongs to a Sikh chief, who has been deprived of independent authority in consequence of non-performance of feudatory obligations; and with the annexed territory, yields him an annual revenue estimated at 3,000.² Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by way of Delhi, 1,060 miles.³ Lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$. 3 E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
4 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. 2, part 1, 281
5 Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.
6 E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BHUDDLEE.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, or territory of the Guicowar, under the political management of the presidency of Bombay, distant S.E. from Rajkote 46 miles. Lat. 22° , long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

BHUDDOEE, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles N. from Mirzapoor, 29 miles W. of Benaree. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BHUDOOSA, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a small town situated on the Bhagee, a tributary of the Jumna, 3½ miles S.W. of the right bank of the latter river, 25 miles S.E. of the town E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

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of Banda, 80 miles W. of Allahabad. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long $80^{\circ} 42'$.

BHUDOWLEE,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from the cantonment of Mirzapoor to that of Benares, six miles² N E. of the former, 21 S.W. of the latter. The route here crosses the river by ferry; and at season of low water there is about a mile of heavy sand to pass in the bed of the river. Distant N W. from Calcutta by water 705 miles. Lat $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$

BHEDRUCK, in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Balasore to Cuttack, 41 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° , long. $86^{\circ} 35'$.

BHEDWAS,¹ in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Mynpooree to that of Allypore, and 3 miles² S E. of the latter. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

BHUJEE, or **BEEJEE**, a small state,¹ is bounded on the north by Sooket, in the Punjab, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east by the petty chieftainship of Goond, tributary to the state of Koonhal; on the south by Kothee Dhami and a detached district of Patecala; and on the west by Bhagul. It is about twenty miles in length from east to west, and seven in its greatest breadth from north to south. Its area is about seventy miles, its centre lying in about lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$. It is a long narrow strip of land, extending along the left bank of the Sutlej, and up the declivity of the mountains which rise south of that river. Previously to the invasion of the Goorkhas, it was one of the twelve lordships² occupying the country between the rivers Tonse and Sutlej; and on the expulsion of those aggressors, was by the British government conferred on the present family. It comprises³ ten pergunnahs, having a population, estimated, perhaps too highly, at 25,000, and a revenue of 3,000*l.*; out of which a tribute of 14*l.* is paid to the East-India Company. The rana has about 1,000 armed retainers.

¹ Fraser, Tour to Himalaya, 82.

² De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 112-220. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841.

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- BHUGOO**, or **BHUGGU**, in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore, a village on the route from Nagor to Bickaneer, and 22 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 37'$. Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.
- BHUGWANPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore, and 15 miles S.E. of the former place. The road in this part of the route is generally good, the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$. Id. 84
- BHUGWAN TALAO**,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor cantonment to Saugor, 13 miles S.W. of the former, 74 N.E. of the latter. Supplies are scarce, the neighbouring country being very barren.² The route in this part is an excellent made road. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. 2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 262 3 Jacquemont, Voyages, iii 374.
- BHUGWUNPOOR**, in the British district of Saharanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpore to Hurdwar, and 18 miles E. of the former town. It is situate in a level and cultivated country, and can yield considerable supplies. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 963 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. E. I. C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 318.
- BHUGWUNTGURH**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village on the route from Agra to Boondsee, 130 miles S.W. of former, 67 N.E. of latter.² It is situate at the base of a hill, on the top of which is a fort. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. 3 As Res vi 71.
- BHUKRA**,¹ in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mutter, and five miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. 2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.
- BHUMAL**,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 23 miles W. of the former town. It is situate a mile and a half from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open country, partially cultivated, and having in general a sandy soil. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,125 miles.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 82'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. 2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.
- BHUMREE**.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Oude 53 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.
- BHUNDRI**,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

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Journ. As. Soc.
Beng. 1837, p.
172—Mackeson,
Account of Wade's
Voyage down the
Sutlej.

Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 20 miles W. of the former town. It is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, and seems likely soon to be swept away by the violence of the current. It is meanly built of mud, the roofs of the houses being either of the same material or of thatch. There are a few shops and a mosque, most of the population consisting of Mussulmans, of Rajpoot descent. The population is about 600. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,122 miles.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 178.
Boileau, Rajwars,
103, 216.

BHUNNEERANA, in the Rajpoot state of Jounpore, a small town on the route from Peshkurn to Balmora, and 22 miles S. of the former. It is situated in a depressed tract, traversed by a torrent, the bed of which is devoid of water in the dry season, but in the rainy season there is a considerable current, which was formerly collected by an embankment, so as to form a very large tank. In 1822 the violence of the stream made a breach in the embankment, so that the tank was emptied, and though repaired in the following year at an expense of 4000, it was again, in 1824, rendered useless by a fresh flood, which, making its way through all obstacles, swept over the country and destroyed a village several miles lower down. The tank has not since been repaired; but an abundant supply of good water is obtained from twenty-four wells, most of which are twenty feet deep, and some not more than ten. There is a fort thirty yards long and twenty yards broad, with four bastions, the whole being built of sun-dried brick. The population is about 2,000. Lat. $28^{\circ} 39'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.
E. I. C. Trig. &
Surv.

BHUNGAR, or MINUS, in Surpore, a stream rising on the eastern declivity of the Chur Peak, at lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. After a course of about fifteen miles in a north-easterly direction, it falls into the Tons, in lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.

BHUNOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 138 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.
Garden, Tables
of Routes, 64.

BHURJILA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjahanpoor, and four miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

E. I. C. M. S. Doc.

BHURKHORA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency.

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¹ Bengal, a town six miles W. of the route from Chupra to etthiah, 22 miles N. of the former. Lat. 26° 5', long. 84° 46'.

BHURMSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a considerable village in the great desert; 100 miles N.E. of Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 42', long. 72° 15'.

Boileau, *Tour in Rajwara*, 187.

BHUBOKHABEE,¹ in the British district Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort in the route from Almora to Bareilly, and 80 miles S of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Bulea or Boula, which here flows to the plain down a beautiful² and well-wooded valley. Elevation above the sea 1,709 feet. Lat. 30° 15', long. 79° 36'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Heber, *Journ in India*, i. 471.

BHUROJE.—A town in the native state of Baroda, or dominions of the Guicowar, distant N.W. from Deesa 40 miles. Lat. 24° 31' long. 71° 30'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHURTANOR,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town near the northern frontier towards Nepal. It is situate in a low swampy expanse or island, at the confluence of some large streams, which, flowing from Nepal, fall into the Gogra at this place. Tieffenthaler² mentions, that in his time (eighty years ago) it was surrounded by a wall. Distance 100 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 28° 20', long. 81° 3'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² . 208.

BHURTPOOR, in the British district of Feroozpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Byas 24 miles S. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 25° 44', long. 85° 32'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIJURTPORE.¹—A native state, named from its principal place, and politically connected with the government of Yadia. It is bounded on the north by the British district Goorpoon; on the north-east by Muttra, and on the east by Agra; on the south and south-west by the Rajpoot states of Kerowlee and Jeypore; on the west by that of Macherry or Alwur, and lies between lat. 26° 43'—27° 50', long. 76° 54'—77° 45'. It is about seventy-seven miles in length from north to south, and fifty in breadth. The area is stated to be 2,078 square miles.² The country is in general level,³ having an average elevation of about sixty feet above the waterway of the Jumna, or probably

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Trig. Surv. Report.

³ Calcutta Geographical Society, *Annals of Science*, ii. 143.

* These are described by Tieffenthaler¹ as arms of a river, which he calls Renar in the surveyor-general's map, the eastern branch is called Kumaar; the western, Karnali. Buchanan² calls the streams Neaula and Geruya.

¹ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 208.

² Survey of Eastern India, ii. 206.

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700 above the level of the sea. The principal inequalities are small detached hills in the northern part, and the slightly elevated ranges which near the town of Biana form ridges, proceeding from north-east to south-west. The sandstone of which these hills are composed is thought to "belong to that great formation⁴ which occurs so extensively distributed throughout Hindostan, and which is now very generally considered identical with the new red-sandstone formation of the English geologists. The rocks of this series, which occupy so conspicuous a place in the geology of the southern boundary of the valley of the Ganges and Jumna, appear to be continued on with but little interruption into the Bhurtpore district, where they occasionally appear near the surface, though, generally speaking, they are hid from view by the great alluvial and diluvial deposits of the Gangetic provinces. These deposits in many cases seem to occupy extensive internal valleys or basins in the above formation. In the Bhurtpore district, as in other situations, the rocks of this series are characterized by the horizontal position of the strata, and by the total absence of inclosed organic remains. There are no partings interposed between the strata, and sections of the rocks exhibit a succession of huge rectilinear tables piled directly the one upon the other. These strata are remarkably free from veins or fissures of any kind, and contain few, if any, imbedded minerals; and, as far as external characters go, they have all the appearance of pure chemical deposits." There are several varieties of these sandstones, one of which is of a dark-red colour, close-grained, but soft, and easily decomposed⁵. Of a much better description is the salmon-coloured variety, which is admirably adapted for purposes where slabs of great dimensions are required, and also for ornamental architecture. About three miles south-west of the town of Bhurtpore is a low hill-range, which has a north-east and south-west direction, with an elevation in few places exceeding 200 feet.⁶ The prevailing formations are stated to be graywacke, or rather transition greenstone and slate. The slopes of the hills are strewed with stones, which consist principally of conglomerates of a ferruginous nature; and several specimens of iron and manganese ores have been found in such situations; iron-ore is indeed abundant in the belt of hills flanking the Bhurtpore district. Though it does

⁴ Calcutta Gleanings in Science, II. 144.

⁵ As Res. xv. 430—Voysey, on the Building-stones of Agra. Calcutta Gleanings in Science, II. 156, 159—Bolleau, on the Sandstones near Agra.

⁶ Calcutta Gleanings in Science, II. 146, 147.

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It appears that there are any deposits of either gypsum or rock-salt in this territory, the surface is very generally covered with a saline efflorescence,⁷ and the soil is impregnated with saline particles to a considerable depth. The water from the deeper part of the wells is blackish, the proportion of salt contained in it being frequently considerably, varying from one to three per cent. by weight. From these sources salt of inferior quality for ordinary use is procured. Its taste is bitter, and crystals deposited in the process of evaporation are occasionally tinged with iron. The northern part of the territory appears to be for the most part depressed,⁸ so as to form an extensive irregular and shallow basin, bounded by low hills, and receiving torrents from Alwur, terminating in the jhils or small lakes of Deeg and its vicinity. The only perennial streams appear to be the Manisa,⁹ in the north, and the Bann river, with its tributary the Gunur, in the south, but the two latter are mere rills during the dry season.⁵ The country suffers from want of water, yet the soil, though in many places sandy, is rendered highly productive by the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants in promoting its irrigation from numerous wells, some of them very deep. Heber¹ says, "The crops of corn now on the ground were really beautiful; that of cotton, though gone by, showed mark of having been a very good one, what is a sure proof of wealth. I saw several sugar-mills and large pieces of ground where the cane had just been cleared." He adds that the whole presented a picture of prosperous industry superior to anything which he had been led to expect, or which he had seen in the British territories since leaving the southern parts of Rohilkund. A far less favourable account is, however, given by Sleeman² of the aspect and productiveness of the territory; but he appears to have believed that the immediate vicinity of the town of Bhurtpole was improving.

The country, exposed to the fury of the hot winds blowing from Rajpootana, was, previously to the periodical rains, an extremely sultry climate. Thorne,³ describing its burning heat at the end of May, compares it to "the extreme glow of an iron-foundry in the height of summer; though even that," he

⁴ Hamilton says, "the country from Deeg to Bhurtpole is so low that during the heavy rains it may be said to be completely inundated."

⁷ Calcutta Gleanings, *ut supra*, p. 145.
 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 149
 — Everest, on Indian Saline Deposits.

⁸ Baber, Mem. 370.

⁹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 82.

¹ Heber, Journ. 1. 502.

² Rambles and Recollections, B. 76, 81.

³ Mem. of War in India, 245.

⁴ Gazetteer, I. 233.

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⁷ Calcutta Gleanings, ut supra, ff 145.
 Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1832, p. 149
 —Everest, on Indian Saline Deposits.

⁸ Baber, Mem. 870.

⁹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

¹ Heber, Journ. i 602.

² Rambles and Recollections, 4. 78, 81.

³ Mem. of War in India, 345.

¹ Gacetteer, 1. 238.

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says, "is but a feeble comparison, since no idea can be formed of the causticity of the sandy particles which are borne along with the wind like hot embers, peeling off the skin, and raising blisters wherever they chance to fall." "The thermometer in the shade was above 130°, and numbers of soldiers on the march daily dropped dead from the effects of the heat."

Of the numbers of the population no information exists, but from the general aspect of the country, as well as from its containing several towns of importance, the relative density of population to the area may perhaps be assumed at not much less than 200 to the square mile. This estimate would furnish an aggregate of 600,000 souls. To Heber,⁴ however, the population did not seem to be great.

The Rajah and most of his people are Jauts, professing Brahminism, with considerable latitude. "Whilst they retain many parts of the ancient ritual,⁵ they omit others, and substitute in their place peculiar forms and usages, which, though evident innovations, are held by them in the highest esteem." The writer from whom the above passage is quoted, asserts⁶ that the diabolical rite of suttee is unknown among the Jauts,⁷ but from his remarks, it would appear that the horrible crime of female infanticide is practised to some extent.

The revenue of the rajah of Bhurtpore is stated at about 170,000*l.* per annum.

A considerable debt had been incurred by this state to the British government, and notwithstanding all interest had been remitted, a balance remained unliquidated in 1848, at which period no instalment had been paid for more than ten years. The principal was made up of the charges of the British armament which in 1827 overthrew Dostun Shah, and of the expenses of the political agency, which had been established for the sole benefit of the state during the rajah's minority. An instalment of 15,000*l.* was at length paid by the rajah, with

⁴ Journal, t. 608.

⁵ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 274
—Lushington, on the Marriage Rites of the Jats.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 293.

⁷ Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 Aug. 1849.

¹ Osborne, Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh, 223

Vigne, Travels in Kashmir.
Von Orlich, Travels in India, t. 170.

* The assertion is applicable only to the customs of the Jauts of Punjab, who, though deriving from a common stock, have become altogether a distinct tribe from the Jit or Jat peasantry of the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Sindh. Runjeet Singh, maharaja of the Punjab, was of Jat lineage, and several of his wives and female slaves were burned alive with his corpse.

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understanding that a like sum should be paid off every six months until the whole should be discharged.

The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,500 alry, armed with matchlock and sword, 200 artillery, and 600 infantry, with a secondary corps of about 2,200, maintained for purposes of police and revenue. A few field-pieces in addition complete the military strength of the state.

The principal towns are Bhurtpore, Deeg, Waer, Koomber, and Biana.

The chief routes¹ are, from north-east to south-west, from Muttra to Mhow, by the towns of Bhurtpore and Biana.

2. From north-east to south-west, from Muttra to Nagesarabad, through the city of Bhurtpore. 3. From east to west, from Muttra to Alwur, through Deeg. 4. From south-east to north-west, from Agra, through the towns of Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Koomber, to Ferozepore. 5. From east to west, from Agra to Ajmere, by Waer.

Probably the first authentic information respecting the remote ancestors of the present possessor of Bhurtpore is to be found in Ferishta,² who states, that in 1026 a horde of Jauts or Juts molested Mahmood of Ghaznee on his return from Guzerat, and was nearly exterminated by him. In 1137, Tamerlane, marching towards Delhi, fell³ in with and massacred a horde of the same race, then, as well as others of their lineage long after, noted free-booters. In 1525, the army of Baber⁴ was harassed by them in his march through the Punjab. Perhaps no race more distinctly exhibits the physical traits of the Hindoo lineage, and they may with probability be regarded as the aboriginal population of the plains lying along the Indus and its tributaries. Tod, in *Journal Asiatique*,⁵ May, 1827, maintains that the Jauts are of the same stock as the Getae and Massagetae of the classical writers, the Jutes of Jutland in Denmark, and, consequently, as the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England. He does not, however, adduce any even slightly plausible grounds for so improbable a notion. Elsewhere he states,⁶ that the Kentish-men are of the same stock; to which, according to him, they owe the custom of gavel-kind, of the nature of which custom, however, he does not show himself well informed. Among other vague and

¹ Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 266.

² Ut supra, 267.

³ Ut supra, 265.

⁴ 1 st. Epistatone, *Hist. of India*, l. 506.

⁵ Ferishta, ut supra, l. 400.

⁶ Mem. 294.

⁷ As reviewed in *Oriental Mag.* viii. 46.

⁸ *Annals of Rajasthan*, l. 107.

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7 Id. i. 795, 797. inconclusive assertions, 'he maintains' that an antique inscription in his possession proves that the Jauts, proceeding from Central Asia, colonized the Punjab in 409. It may be observed, however, that the Jauts, so far from having the nomadic traits of the population of Central Asia, are generally remarkable as laborious and skilful agriculturists. The recognition of the Jauts to a spurious descent from the Rājapoots is also irreconcilable with this theory. In Sindh they still form a large portion of the population; and the Sikhs, as well in the Punjab¹ as on the left bank of the Sutley, are generally of Jaut lineage. At a remote period they were the ruling power in the district of Biaana. Three centuries ago they were subjugated by Abubeker, of Candahar, and they again came into notice at Biaana or its vicinity in the reign of Shahjehan (1628-1658). In the reign of Aurungzebe, the whole of the latter part of whose life was passed in the Deccan, Zorawar Singh, an opulent and influential zemindar among the Jauts, took advantage of the emperor's absence, and the consequent weakness of the government, to destroy some neighboring zemindars, seize their possessions, and plunder a far wider. He was overpowered, however, and taken to the presence of Aurungzebe, by whose order he was put to death. In the reign of Muhammad Shah, of Delhi, and in the year 1720, Choramman, the elected leader² of the Jauts, supported the cause of the Seiads Husan Ali Khan and Abdullaha, who had revolted. He was rewarded for his aid with 200,000 mohurs; but the Seiads being overthrown, Choramman incurred the enmity of the padshah. After the death of Choramman, his son, growing in audacity, disdained to preserve any semblance

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1863, p. 373.—Lushington, on Marriage Rites of the Jats of Bhurtpore. Ser Mutagherin, l. 17.

² Thornton, Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India on the N.W. l. 216.

³ Idem, II. 137. Forster, Journey, l. 312.

Mason, Journey in Belochistan, &c. l. 419.

⁴ Or. Mag. v. 84.—Sketch of the rise of the Jats.

⁵ Elphinstone, ut supra, II. 563. Or. Mag. ut supra, v. 85.

⁶ Hist. of Maharratta, l. 563.

⁷ Or. Mag. ut supra, 85.

⁸ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II. 511.

⁹ l. 17.

* Duff states, "The Jats, a tribe of Sheeders from the banks of the Indus, had a short time before the death of Aurungzebe established themselves in the territory between Agra and Jeypoor. Their chief, Choramman, attained power during the confusion of the times; and the plunder of the baggage of Aurungzebe's army is said to have furnished the means of beginning the fortifications of Bhurtpore." This statement, however, is incorrect, as Choramman did not become the leader of the Jauts until after the death of Aurungzebe. Besides, the scene of the operations of the Jauts was widely remote from that of the disasters of Aurungzebe, which occurred near Ahmednuggur.³ According to the Ser Mutagherin,⁴ during the struggle between Aurungzebe's sons Azim and Moazzim, Choramman beset the camp of the latter for the purposes of plunder.

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of subordination towards the court of Delhi. A considerable army was despatched against him, but it was utterly defeated,⁴ and a rich booty gained by the Jaut victor. Sooraj Mal, grandson of Chooraman, was favoured by the rains of Jeypore, by whose aid the forts of Deeg⁵ and Koombher were burnt, probably about the year 1730. Bhurtpore is noticed⁶ as a place of strength about the same time, or perhaps a few years later. Sooraj Mal bore an important part in the distraction which marked the fall of the empire of Delhi. In 1754 he was enabled, by the strength of his forts, to baffle⁷ the confederated forces of the Vizier Ghazi-uddin, the Mahrattas, and the Rajpoots of Jeypore, but thought it expedient to soothe his enemies by a payment equal to 70,000⁸. In 1758 he received the title of rajah⁹. Subsequently the power and resources of the Jauts became so considerable, that in 1760, Timur Shah, Sooraj Mal, rajah of Bhurtpore, as he was now called, joined¹⁰ with 30,000 men, the great army of Hindoos, confederated under Sedasheo Bhaos, to oppose Ahmed Shah Durranees invasion of Hindoostan. Alarmed at the misconduct, and irritated at the insolence of Sedasheo Bhaos, Sooraj Mal seceded from the confederacy, and thus escaped the carriage of the ensuing defeat at Paniput. It was during the continuation of this war, and probably in 1761, that Sooraj Mal obtained possession of Agra, by bribing the commander of the garrison; and having thus brought the power of the Jauts to the greatest height which it ever attained, he was soon after killed in action¹¹ against Nujeeb ad Daulah, commander of the forces of Delhi. Agra¹² was in 1774 wrested¹³ from Nawal Singh, the son of Sooraj Mal, by Nujeeb Khan, nominally the commander-in-chief of the army of Delhi, but in reality an independent potentate. Rennell¹⁴ observes, that previously to this reverse, the Jauts of Bhurtpore appear to have possessed a tract of country along both sides of the Jumna river, from the neighbourhood of Gwalior to that of Delhi, in length about 160 miles, and fifty broad. Colonel Bussy, in 1770, estimated their revenues (perhaps extravagantly) at 200 lacs of rupees (2,000,000¹⁵), and their force at 60,000 or 70,000 men.¹⁶

* There are few facts better ascertained than the mode of Sooraj Mal's death, yet Tod¹⁷ states, "his career was cut short by a party of Baloch horse, who slew him while enjoying the chase."

⁴ Or. Mag. ut supra, v. 86.

⁵ Or. Mag. v. 66.
⁶ Id. v. 88.

⁷ Id. v. 88, 89.
Elphinstone, Hist. II. 623.

⁸ Franklin, Hist. of Shah-Aulum, 51.

⁹ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, II. 140.
Elphinstone, II. 623.

¹⁰ Scott, Hist. of Aurungzees Successors, in Appendix to Hist. of Deccan, II. 240.

¹¹ Seir Mutagherin, II. 302.

¹² Id. III. 237, 238.
Scott, ut supra, II. 246.

¹³ Or. Mag. v. 91.

¹⁴ Scott, II. 258.

¹⁵ Or. Mag. v. 94.

¹⁶ Scott, II. 258.

¹⁷ Franklin, 53.

Seir Mutagherin, II. 302.

¹⁸ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cxviii.

BHU.

BHURWAROO,¹ in the British district of Humerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by Keitha from Jubbulpore to Calpee, 65 miles S. of the latter.² Water is plentiful but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat 25° 23', long. 79° 37'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.

BHUTEURA, a village in the hill state of Joobul, Cis-Sutlej territory, is situated on the route from Chopal to Dehra, and four miles N. of the former place. It is laid down in the trigonometrical survey under the name of Boteowry. Lat. 30° 58', long 77° 40'.

Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 153.

BHUTNEIR, or BHUTNAIR.¹—A town at present belonging to the rajah of Bikaneer, but formerly the principal place of Buhlan or the country of the Bhattis or Bhuttis. Tod² gives it as his opinion, that “to a colony of this race Bhutnair owes its name, though not its existence. The whole of the northern part is called Nair in the ancient geographical nomenclature of Marvosthali; and when some of the Bhatti clans became proselytes to Islam, they changed the vowel *a* to *u*, to distinguish them from the parent stock, thus to say, Bhatti for Bhutti.” This emigration of the Bhatti Rajputs is stated by Thomas³ to have taken place about six centuries ago. They permanently established themselves as the predominant class, though the majority are Jats, supposed to be the original population of the country. Though the surrounding country is now a desert, and water can seldom be met with outside the town at a less distance than twelve miles,⁴ it was formerly well watered, cultivated, and populous, as appears from the numerous sites of towns and villages built of excellent brick. The universal desolation and depopulation is attributed by Colvin⁵ to the want of water, caused by the inhabitants of the protected Sikh states further north, who, for the purposes of irrigation, dam up the Gagur and other rivers, and cause them to spread over the country, where they are lost by absorption and evaporation. Sharfuddin⁶ however, describing its attack by Tamerlane in 1397, mentions that the surrounding country was then a desert, and that the town was supplied with water

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii, 211
Holtzsch, Rajasthan, 127

³ Memoirs by Franklin, 171.

⁴ Franklin, ut supra, 178.

⁵ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1883, p. 107, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

⁶ Histoire de Timur, trad. par Pétis de la Croix, iii.

* Bhutnair is the spelling of Tod, Bature appears to be the spelling of Ferghata, Batair is that in the translation of Sharfuddin by Pétis de la Croix, Bature is the spelling of Prits.*

¹ Briggs, iv. 614.

² iii. 85.

³ Mahomedan History, iii 243.

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from a great lake filled by inundations. He adds, that the transit-trade had rendered it very wealthy. It surrendered to the invaders, who, however, finding occasion for quarrel, began to plunder and massacre the inhabitants; and they in despair having sheltered their women and children, rushed on the Moguls, great numbers of whom fell, until the Bhattis⁷ were slain to a man, and the place so utterly demolished, that no trace remained of human habitation. It was subsequently rebuilt and fortified, and belonged to the maharajah of Bikaner in 1800, when it was attacked by the bold adventurer George Thomas⁸ to whom it capitulated after the rampart had been breached. The Bhattis at that time formed a collection of hordes of freebooters, who held the tract now forming the northern part of Baber's district of Bikaner, the southern of Sirhind, and that part of the British district of Hurrina west of Hansee. Thomas⁹ reports that they are cruel in their nature, savage and ferocious in their manners, that they have an utter abhorrence of all religion, and that they are thieves from their birth, and perpetrate the most atrocious incursions into the neighbouring countries, and are not deterred, to add murder to robbery." They are also noted as making long expeditions on horseback into the desert, guiding themselves by the stars, and having been previously sent off on camels, water and provisions were deposited at spots agreed on; and if successful they would subsist on cattle driven along with them, and on the plunder of villages of wretchedness. They are extremely fond of the use of opium, and especially smoke, however they are not addicted to drinking, though Mahomedan. They are very cruel to their prisoners, and painful restraints are used to bring them to submission. Women, except in the most remote parts, are not unveiled, and without any other ornaments than a few beads and a few ornaments of the male part of the family, and are employed in domestic avocations. The greater part of the population are engaged in agriculture. It is situated in the British district¹ of that name, about 100 miles distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,094 miles, and from Ferozabad² Lat. 29° 34', long 74° 26'.

⁷ Ferishta, l. 489. Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii 347. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 78.

⁸ Franklin, ad supra, 179.

⁹ Franklin, 167.

¹ Garden's Routes.

² E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BHUTORA, or BETOURA,¹ in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, eight miles N. of the town of Futtehpore. It is a place of some note,

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and is mentioned by Heber as the station of the civil magistrate of the district at the time when he wrote, about thirty years ago. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by road 592 miles, by the course of the Ganges 906¹. Lat $26^{\circ} 2'$ long $80^{\circ} 5'$.

¹ Journ. in India, i. 363.

BHUTOWLAH, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 29 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and scarcely cultivated. Lat $25^{\circ} 33'$, long $78^{\circ} 32'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 162
Id 48

BHUTTEEBAREE, in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Chittagong to Tipperah, 12 miles N.W. of the former. Lat $22^{\circ} 30'$ long $91^{\circ} 49'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BHUTTIANA.—A British district in Northern India, subject to the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, and so called for having been the possession of the Bhuttas or Bhattias, of Rajpoot descent. It is bounded on the north by the territories of Bahawalpore and the protected Sikh states; on the east by the British district of Hurrana; on the south by the state of Dehkaner and on the west by that of Bahawalpore. It lies between lat $29^{\circ} 12'$ — $30^{\circ} 29'$, long $73^{\circ} 1'$ — $75^{\circ} 22'$, and extends from the borders of Hurrana to the river Sutlej. Its outline, which is very irregular, incloses an area of 3,017 square miles. The western part, being the northern skirt of the great sandy desert, is nearly waste and uninhabited. In the middle and eastern parts, the soil, when properly watered, is very productive. The numerous ruins of towns and villages throughout Bhuttiana prove it to have been once prosperous and populous, probably when the river Guggur, rising by the town of Bhutneer, made its way to the Sutlej above Bahawalpore. That this tract was formerly less arid, is proved by the fact stated by Sharifuddin, that at the time of Amerlane's invasion, at the close of the fourteenth century, Bahawalpore was supplied with water from an extensive lake. George Thomas, when at Bhutneer, was informed that the Guggur formerly ran along the north side of that place, but that "its channel had been choked up by vast quantities of earth forced down from the mountains; and, according to the prevailing opinion of the natives, though

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 107—Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

² Trad. par Petit de la Croix, iii. 65.

³ Memoirs by Franklin, 164

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now lost in the sands west of the city, it formerly extended as far as the Sutlej, whither it joined in the vicinity of Ferozepore."

Measures are in progress for the improvement of the irrigation

⁴ India Rev. Disp. 16 April, 1846.

of the district, by means of channels connected with this river.⁵

⁵ Colvin, ut supra, 106, 114.

The Chitang, a river running in some measure parallel to the Guggur, but a little farther east, formerly united with it near

Raneah, and a few years ago a canal⁶ was made by British

engineers, to draw from the canal of Feroz Shah a supply of

water to replenish the Chitang, which in this part of its course

had been nearly obliterated. "Where the river [the Guggur]

overflows, wheat, rice, and barley are plentiful; and in the

higher parts of the country are likewise to be found those

different species of grain which are common throughout

India."⁷ The eastern part of Bhuttiana is extremely arid, and

consequently barren. Where springs occur, they are often

salty, and the wells are generally 130 feet deep.⁸

⁷ Franchin, ut supra, 104.

⁸ Colvin, ut supra, 105.

The district of Bhuttiana is divided into pergunnahs, deno-

minated after the principal places in them; viz. Sirsah,⁹ Durbah,

Raneah, Godha, Malout, and Wuttoo. A portion of the terri-

tory, larger than any of these pergunnahs, and situate at the

south-western extremity of the district, appears to have received

no distinct application, being regarded as merely waste. The

annual produce of Bhuttiana, according to recent returns,¹

is 18, 00, 00. The population of this thinly-peopled² tract is

reckoned at 1,12,974, of whom 65,363 are Hindoos, and 47,611

Mahometans and others; but from the nomadic character of

the peasantry, the amount is always fluctuating. From

February to July it is at its minimum, in consequence of

emigration to the banks of the Sutlej for the purpose of

grazing the herds of the district; from July to December the

country has its full number of inhabitants, for with the arrival

of the monsoon all return to cultivate.³ The cessions made by

Sondia in 1803, under the treaty of Serjee Arjengauam, brought

the British into immediate and intimate connection with this

country, which they made great efforts to improve, but the

lawless and predatory habits of the people long resisted all

their attempts. In 1810 it became necessary to march into

the country a military force, under Colonel Adams, when the

chief, Bahadur Khan, was expelled; but his son, Zabeta Khan,

having submitted unconditionally, the greater part of the

⁹ Act of the Government of India, No. vi. of 1846.

¹ Stat. of North-Western Provinces, 1848, p. 179.

² India P. & Disp. 27 May, 1846.

³ Id. 195.

BHY.

country was placed under him. It however remained in an unquiet and unsettled state, and within a very few years it became necessary formally to undertake the task of defining its boundaries and those of the neighbouring states, disturbance and confusion having produced their usual effects in obliterating them. This territory forms one of the Non-regulation Districts, the revenue and judicial administration being confided to an agent of the Governor-General. A strip of land on the Sutlej, required for the continuation of the British customs line to that river, was readily ceded by the rajah of Bahawalpur in 1844, and constitutes the north-western angle of Bbut.

⁴ India Pol. Disp. 27 Aug 1838. Id 27 March, 1839.

⁵ Act of Govt. of India, vi. of 1846.

⁶ Treatise with Native Princes, 764. Oudeen, Tables of Rivers, 4.

BHYNS, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 19 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat 27° 22', long. 78° 15'.

BHYNTHUREE, in the native state of ¹ *Bhopal*, a fort on the summit of a mountain two miles E. of the left bank of the Kalee (eastern), 14 miles E. of ² *Atorahgouh* monument. Elevation above the sea 5,615 feet. Lat 29° 34', long 80° 36'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHYRAH, in the British district of Turhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from ¹ *Darna* to ² *Catav*, 64 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 51', long. 86° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHYROWALAH.—A village in the Punjab, on a ferry over the Beas river, here found to be 740 yards wide, and crossed by the British mission under Elphinstone, in the end of July, at which season the water is highest. The current was so rapid on that occasion, that several of the boats employed were swept ten miles down the stream. Though the river is so formidable, the boats are wretched craft, no better than small rafts, with a plank one foot high all round, and draw only six inches water. Lat 31° 25', long 76° 13'.

Macartney in App. to Elph Account of Caubul, 662. F. Von Hugel, Kashmir, lit. 409.

BHYREE.—A river of Nepal rising in lat. 28° 16', long. 81° 58', and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for about seventy miles, falls into the Kurnalli in lat. 28° 38' long. 81° 17', on the borders of Oude.

BHYS, or **BHAIS**.—A small river, the head-water of which is supplied from the tank of Bhopal, in lat. 23° 14', long.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² Malcolm, Mem. of Map of Malwa, 40.

BHY—BIA.

77° 22'. Flowing north-east for forty-five miles, it falls into the Betwa, on the left side, near the town of Bhilasa, and in lat. 23° 32' long. 77° 50'.

BHYSONDAH—See **BYNSOWT**.

BIANA,¹ in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Mhow, 50 miles S.W. of the former.² It is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges³ of hills, running in some measure parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east to south-west. The town contains many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of its buildings; among which, the most remarkable is a fort containing a high pillar of stone, called Blum Lax or the Staff of Blum, conspicuous for a great distance throughout the country. This place was formerly of much greater importance; its downfall was hastened by the reign of Akbar, who, in the middle of the last century,⁴ expelled a great number of the Mussulman inhabitants of high descent. Later, however, it appears to have revived in a town of considerable size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stone.⁵ It is mentioned by Ferishta⁶ as a place of importance in 1491, when it stood a siege against Sikandar Lodi, the Patan monarch of Delhi. Baber⁷ describes it in 1520 as one of the most famous forts in India. It was at that time held by an Afghan chief, who surrendered⁸ it to Baber. In the following year a very sanguinary and obstinately-contested battle¹ was fought near this town, between Baber and Rana Sanka, the Rajpoot prince of Oodeypoor, who was ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Biana is distant N.W. from Calcutta 351 miles. Lat. 26° 57', long. 77° 20'.

BIANA—See **BERANS**.

BIARMI, or **BEARMA**,¹—A river rising amidst the Vindhya range, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, at an elevation² of 1,700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23° 20', long. 79° 3', at first taking a north-east course of about 110 miles, falls into the Sonar, on the right side, in lat. 21° 20', long. 79° 55'. About ten miles lower down, or farther north-east, the united stream falls into the Cane. The slope of its channel is 700 feet³

¹ Biana of Briggs's Index; Biana of translators of Baber.⁴

² Hamilton states that Sikandar kept his court here, and that it was first conquered by the Mahometans A.D. 1197.⁵

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

³ Or. Mag. viii p. cccxxv—Hardie, on Stratification of Hills near Biana.

⁴ As. Res. vi 74—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oudein.

⁵ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 123.

⁶ Garden, 8. 7 l. 560.

⁷ Mem 33¹

⁸ Id. 345.

¹ Baber, Mem. 355, et seq.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Transacts. Royal As. Soc. I. 373—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.

³ As. Res. xviii. 45—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhand.

⁴ Mem 339.

⁵ Gazetteer.

BIC—BID.

BICCAVOLE, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town 18 miles E. from Rajahmundry, 16 miles N.W. of Coringa. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BICHNEE.—See **BIKARIL**.

BICHOLIM, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, a town on the route from the seaport of Agoada to Belgaum, distant N.E. from the former 14 miles, N. from Goa 8 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

BICKANEER.—See **BLIKANEER**.

BICKRAMPOOR, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, a town 52 miles S. from Sylhet, 13 miles N.W. of Silchar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $92^{\circ} 42'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIDDR.—A town in the Southern Mahrat a jagh re of Jamkunder, presidency of Bombay. It is situated on the north or left bank of the river Kistnah, 14 miles E. from the town of Jamkunder. Lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

BIDHNOO,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Bandah to that of Cawnpore, and 11 miles S of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIDJAY GURH, or **BIDJAGARH**,² in the British district of Mirzapore, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a ruinous fortress "on the top" of a high mountain, covered from its base to its summit with wood,³ and most difficult of access. Some of the bastions on the eastern side are supported on ledges of rock, which project eight or ten feet horizontally into the air. Three deep reservoirs, excavated on the top of the hill, yield an abundant supply of water. The sloping ascent up the side of the hill is from base to summit about two miles in length. In the autumn of 1781, Cheyt Singh, the refractory zemindar of Benares, took refuge in this fort, where he had previously placed his family and the greater part of his treasure; but Major Popham having advanced to invest it, the zemindar took to flight, with everything valuable which he could remove. The place was, however, defended for a time in the names of the wife and mother

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.

³ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Hodges, Travels in India, 85.

³ Foster, Journey from Bengal, i. 76.

¹ Probably Bujgarh or Vijgarh, the "Fort of Victory," Vijaya meaning "victory," and Garh, "fort or fence."

² Hodges gives a view of the fort as well in his Travels as in his "Select Views in India."

¹ Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 768.

² Shakespear, col. 1448.

³ p. 88.

⁴ Vol. I. No. 10.

BHY—BIA.

77° 22'. Flowing north-east for forty-five miles, it falls into the Betwa, on the left side, near the town of Bhilsa, and in lat. 23° 32', long. 77° 50'.

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² Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

³ Or. Mag. viii p. ccxxv.—Hardie, on Stratification of Hills near Biana.

⁴ As. Res vi. 74—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

⁵ Tiefenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 123.

⁶ Garden, S. 7 l. 569.

⁷ Mem 339

⁸ Id. 345.

¹ Baber, Mem. 355, et seq.

BIANA,¹ in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Mhow, 50 miles S.W. of the former.² It is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges³ of hills, running in some measure parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east to south-west. The town contains many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings; among which, the most remarkable is a fort containing a high pillar of stone, called Blim Lat, or the Staff of Blim, conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This place was formerly of much greater importance; its downfall was hastened by the reign of Bhurtpoor, who, in the middle of the last century,⁴ expelled from it a considerable number of its Mussulman inhabitants of Afghan descent. Later, however, it appears to have revived; it is now of considerable size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stone.⁵ It is mentioned by Ferishta⁷ as a place of importance in 1491, when it stood a siege against Sikandar Lodhi, the Patan monarch of Delhi. Baber⁸ describes it in 1519 as one of the most famous forts in India. It was at that time held by an Afghan chief, who surrendered⁹ it to Baber. In the following year a very sanguinary and obstinately-contested battle¹ was fought near this town, between Baber and Raja Sanka, the Rajpoot prince of Oodeypoor; who was ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Biana is distant N.W. from Calcutta 851 miles. Lat 25° 57', long. 77° 20'.

BIANS.—See **BEANS.**

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Transacts. Royal As. Soc. i 373—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.

³ As. Res xviii. 45—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhand.

⁴ Mem 339.

¹ Gazetteer.

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BICHNEE.—See **BIX**. 181.

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¹ Probably Bujgarh or Vijgarh, the "Fort of Victory," Vijaya meaning "victory," and Garh, "fort or fence."
² Hodges gives a view of the fort, as well in his Travels as in his "Select Views in India."

³ Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 763.
² Shakespear, col. 1448.
³ p. 88.
⁴ Vol. I. No. 10.

BID—BIH.

⁴ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 301.

of the fugitive, who remained, but finally surrendered⁴. The treasure secured, though less than was expected, was considerable, but it was unceremoniously appropriated by the military as prize, to the great disappointment of Hastings, then Governor-General, who was, however, compelled by his precarious position to acquiesce in the proceeding. The fort is situated nine miles N. of the left bank of the river Son, and 50 S.W. of Benares. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIDJAWASIN, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 15 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIDUR, ¹ a small town, the principal place of the pergunna of the same name, in the British district of Masamungger, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situated on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 13 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazaar and is abundantly supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open and cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIGAIPOOP,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude a town four miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butler estimates² the population at 3,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

² Topography of Oudh, 120

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIGANBARIE, in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Kunkas river 19 miles N. of Jamalpoor. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. 90° .

BIGGAREE.—A canal of irrigation, in the Shikarpoor district of the province of Sindh, issuing from the Indus in lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $69^{\circ} 6'$, and having a course of about thirty miles.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIGHEURA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Nagore, 32 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 166.

BIGROULI, in the hill state of Joubul, Cis-Sutlej territory, under British protection, a considerable village on the route from Chepal to Deoura, and five miles N. of the former. It has a romantic site on the right bank of a stream called the Nar, and is inhabited by Brahmins. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIHAR, or **BAHADURGANJ**.—A town and fort in the native state of Oude, 75 miles S. from Lucknow, and 44 miles

BIH—BIJ.

N.W. from Allahabad.* Population 10,000.² Lat. 25° 50', long. 81° 24'. ³ Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 110.

BIHTA,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the left bank of the river Sai, 55 miles² S.E. of Lucknow, 60 N.W. of Allahabad. It is noted for its manufacture of salt. Lat. 26° 10', long. 81° 20'. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ² Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 120.

BIJAHUREE, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 15 miles¹ S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 42', long. 78° 9'. ¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

BIJAWUR,¹ in Bundelcund, the principal place of the small territory of the same name, is situated in a mountainous tract 23 miles S. of Chatterpore, 70 N.E. of Jaugor, and in lat. 24° 37', long. 79° 31'. The small raj or state of which it is the capital lies between lat. 24° 22' and 26°, long. 78° 58' and 79° 50', and was supposed, in 1832, to contain 93 square miles, and 344 villages, with a population of 90,000 souls.² In 1849 it was reported to yield a revenue of 22,500.³ This state pays no tribute, but maintains a force of 100 horse and 1,300 foot. The right of the rajah, a Bandela Rajpoot, descends from his descent from Dewan Beer Singha Deo, natural son⁴ of Jaggut Raj, son of Chuttur Sai, the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund. After the acquisition of Bundelcund by the East-India Company, a grant was made in 1811, confirming⁵ the right of Ruttia Singh, then rajah; on whose death without issue, in 1833, his nephew succeeded. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ² D' Cruz, Political Relations, 18. ³ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States. ⁴ Foreign Letter from India, 3 Oct. 1849, No. 45. ⁵ Transactions of Royal As. Soc. 1. 269—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund. ⁶ D' Cruz, 18.

BIJAYANAGAR.—A ruined city, formerly the metropolis of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar, or Carnata, the power of which was destroyed in 1565, at the battle of Talikota¹ by a confederacy of the Mussulman kings of the Deccan. Lat. 15° 10', long. 76° 32'. ¹ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II. 384.

BIJBAHAR, or VICINARA, in Kashmir, the largest town in the valley, after the capital, is situated on the banks of the Jialum, about 25 miles S.E. of the city of Kashmir. Over the river here is one of those singular and simply constructed timber bridges, which, notwithstanding the apparently frail nature of their fabric, have endured for centuries, in consequence of the exemption of the country from storms or incle- ¹ Moorcr Punj. Bohn, II. 246. ² Von Hugel, Kaschmir, I. B. 278 S. ³ Transactions of Roy. As. Soc. 1. 269—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

* Bijawer of Franklin; Bijour of the surveyor-general's map.

• BIJ.

ment weather. There is nothing else worthy of notice except a considerable bazaar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BIJEYPOÛR, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town three miles S. of the route from Mirzapoor to Allahabad, 15 miles W. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BIJPOOR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scinda, distant S.W. from Gwalior 52 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. B'Crus, Pol Relations, 48, 263. BIJNA, in Bundelkand, a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles W. of the former, 40 E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a jagire or feudal possession, which, despoiled of several villages by the state of Jhansi, is now comprised within an area of twenty-seven miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2500 souls, and yields a revenue of 8,000 rupees (800*l.*). This jagire was formerly tributary to Jhansi, but in 1821 the obligation for its annual payment of 2,500 rupees was cancelled in consideration of the value of the resumed villages. The military force maintained consists of 125 foot and fifteen horse, with two guns. The grant was made by the East-India Company in April, 1823, in favour of the Meeran Scourjun Singh and Dewan Beeje Bahadoor. Bijna is in lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

BJNEE.—A town in the native state of Bhutan, the principal place of a subdivision of territory of the same name, distant N.E. from Goalpara 20 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BIJNOUR,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 11½ miles N.W. of the former, 14 S. of the latter. It has a large bazaar, and supplies and water may be had in abundance. It is mentioned by Tiefenthaler,² who, however, does not state any particulars respecting it. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

³ Beschreibung von Hindustan, 1. 178.
⁴ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BIJNOUR,³ a British district, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Garhwal; on the east and south-east by the British district of Moradabad; on the west by the British districts Meerut, Mozerfurnugur, and Saharunpore; and lies between lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$ — $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$ —

BIJNOUR.

73° 53'. The area² is stated to be 1,904 square miles. The district is level, and there are probably few places within it more elevated than Kotdwara, on the northern boundary, where the surface rises towards the Himalaya, and is 1,342 feet³ above the level of the sea. Though in many places the soil is light and sandy, there are some tracts of great fertility in the west, where there is much kadir or rich marsh-land, along the east bank of the Ganges, and in the north, which forms part of the Terrai so noted for its moisture, fertility, rank vegetation, and pestilential atmosphere. The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane, the produce of which is in much demand, and is considered little inferior to that of the West Indies. Cotton is cultivated to considerable extent, as is also wheat for exportation, especially to the west. Some is consumed within the district, but the quantity is not great the principal food of the native population consisting of maize, millet, and pulses. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, an increase of the land assessment in this district can take place until the year 1866.⁴

² Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 169.

³ Surveyor-General's Map.

The rivers are the Koh and the Ramganga; one rising in Gurwal, the other in Kumaon, and flowing across the northern boundary, unite at the south eastern angle.

⁴ Act of Govt. of India, viii. of 1846.

The amount of population, according to the returns of 1848⁵ (in the accuracy of which the collector expresses his belief), is 620,546. Of this number, 225,049 are returned as Hindoo agricultural, and 130,515 as Hindoo non-agricultural; 41,343 as Mahomedans and others not Hindoo, agricultural, and 160,639 as persons rejecting the Hindoo profession, and non-agricultural. The villages are stated at 1,976, but few of these contain a sufficient collection of houses to entitle them in strict propriety of speech to the name of a town.

⁵ Mem. Stat. N.W. Provinces, 68, 169.

The principal routes are—1. That from Moradabad, proceeding to Dehra in a direction from south-east to north-west, and crossing the Ganges by ferry at Asafguri. 2. That into Kumaon, crossing the northern frontier by the pass of Kotdwara. 3. Another in the same direction, but about twenty miles farther to the eastward, which crosses the northern frontier at a village called in our maps Kuli Sayyid's Tomb.

Bijnour is part of the territory bearing the name of Rohil-

• BIJ.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

B'Crus, Pol
Relations, 48, 263

BIJNA, in Bundelkhand, a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles W. of the former, 40 E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a jaghira or feudal possession, which, despoiled of several villages by the state of Jhansi, is now comprised within an area of twenty-seven miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2800 souls, and yields a revenue of 8,000 rupees (800*l.*). This jaghira was formerly tributary to Jhansi, but in 1821 the obligation for the annual payment of 2,500 rupees was cancelled in consideration of the value of the resumed villages. The military force maintained consists of 125 foot and fifty horse, with two guns. The grant was made by the East-India Company in April, 1623, in favour of the Dewan Scorsjan Singh and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor. Bijna is in lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

BJNEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, the principal place of a subdivision of territory of the same name, distant N.E. from Goalpara 20 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 87, 89.

³ Beschreibung
von Hindustan, I.
178.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIJNOUR,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 114 miles² N.W. of the former, 14 S. of the latter. It has a large bazaar, and supplies and water may be had in abundance. It is mentioned by Tieffen-
thaler,³ who, however, does not state any particulars respecting it. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

BIJNOUR,¹ a British district, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Gurhwal; on the east and south-east by the British district of Moradabad; on the west by the British districts Meerut, Mozaffurnugur, and Saharunpore; and lies between lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$ — $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$ —

BIJNOUR.

78° 53'. The area² is stated to be 1,904 square miles. The district is level, and there are probably few places within it more elevated than Kotdwara, on the northern boundary, where the surface rises towards the Himalaya, and is 1,342 feet³ above the level of the sea. Though in many places the soil is light and sandy, there are some tracts of great fertility in the west, where there is much kadir or rich marsh-land, along the east bank of the Ganges, and in the north, which forms part of the Terrai so noted for its moisture, fertility, rank vegetation, and pestilential atmosphere. The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane, the produce of which is in much demand, and is considered little inferior to that of the West Indies. Cotton is cultivated to considerable extent, as is also wheat for exportation, especially to the west. Some is consumed within the district, but the quantity is not great the principal food of the native population consisting of maize, millet, and pulses. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, no increase of the land assessment in this district can take place until the year 1866.⁴

² Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 169.

³ Surveyor-General's Map.

The rivers are the Koh and the Ramgunga; one rising in Gurwal, the other in Kumaon, and, flowing across the northern boundary, unite at the south eastern angle.

⁴ Act of Govt of India, viii. of 1846.

The amount of population, according to the returns of 1848⁵ (in the accuracy of which the collector expresses his belief), is 620,546. Of this number, 225,049 are returned as Hindoo agricultural, and 190,515 as Hindoo non-agricultural; 41,343 as Mahomedans and others not Hindoo, agricultural, and 160,639 as persons rejecting the Hindoo profession, and non-agricultural. The villages are stated at 1,976, but few of these contain a sufficient collection of houses to entitle them in strict propriety of speech to the name of a town.

⁵ Mem. Stat. N.W. Provinces, 68, 169.

The principal routes are—1. That from Moradabad, proceeding to Dehra in a direction from south-east to north-west, and crossing the Ganges by ferry at Asafguri. 2 That into Kumaon, crossing the northern frontier by the pass of Kotdwara. 3. Another in the same direction, but about twenty miles farther to the eastward, which crosses the northern frontier at a village called in our maps Kulsī Sayyid's Tomb.

Bijnour is part of the territory bearing the name of Rohil-

BIJ—BIK.

⁶ Forster, Journ. Bengal Eng. i. 115

⁷ Prinsep, Tables, 182.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 264

² Statistics of N. W. Provinces, 69

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 104

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As Res. xviii. 49 — Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

cund. from the Rohilla Patans,⁶ who in the last century held sway over it. In 1774 their power was broken by the defeat⁷ which they received from the British, and the country became subordinate to the nawab of Oude. Finally, in 1802,⁷ it was ceded to the East-India Company by the ruler of Oude, and embodied with the British territories

BIJNOUR,¹ the station of the civil authorities in the British district of Bynour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situated on the route from Meerabad to Mozuffurnugur, and 31 miles S.E. of the latter town. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather, and water and supplies are abundant. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 800 miles. The population is returned at 9,260 inhabitants.² Lat. 29° 22', long. 78° 11'.

BIJOLEE,¹ in the territory of Etawah, a village on the route from Calpee to the fort of Etawah, 16 miles² E. of latter, 112 W. of former. Water is abundant, and supplies may be had after due notice. Lat. 26° 13', long. 78° 24'.

BIJOLLEE.—A town in the British state of Oodeypore, distant N.E. from Oodeypore 101 miles. Lat. 25° 7', long. 75° 20'.

BIJOWLER,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 774 miles¹ N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 34 ½ E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 18', long. 82° 11'.

BIJOWLEE,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 12 miles² E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 41', long. 79° 13'.

BIKAIBI,¹ in British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Saugor, 235 miles S.W. of former, 27 E. of latter. Elevation² above the sea 1,263 feet. Lat. 23° 53', long. 79° 13'.

BIKANPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 19 miles

BIK.

N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

BIKARAH,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Lucknow, in Oude, by Nanamowah to Etawa, and 70 miles² E of the latter. Supplies may be obtained in abundance here, but good water is rather scarce. The road in this part of the route is good. The country is arid and well cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

BIKEEAKEE SYN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Rungunga river, 20 miles N.W. of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIKONJIBORI in the British district of Dinajpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges river, 78 miles N. of Dinajpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 36'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIKRAMPOOL, in the British district of Meerut, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Meerut to Kishnugur, 32 miles S of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIKUMPOOR,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a fort in the sandy desert, 15 miles N.E. of the town of Jessulmere. It has a wall of rubble-stone twenty-five feet high and 100 yards square, with very small bastions, and occupies the whole of an eminence in such a manner that the flat summit is level with the top of the rampart, and the exterior acclivity of the eminence gives the defence a rather stiff position. On the north-east angle is a round tower of considerable height, extensively overlooking the surrounding country. There are four guns mounted in various parts of the fort, which is garrisoned by a force not exceeding 100 men, in the service of the rawul of Jessulmere. The place, though having a rather imposing appearance, has little real strength, being completely commanded by sandhils at a short distance.

¹ Belleau, Tour in Rajwara, vol. 137.

At the south-east of the fort is a small town, containing about 220 houses, inhabited principally by Brahmans, who drive a thriving traffic between Sindh on one side and Jessulmere and Bikanere on the other, and employ 250 camels in conveying goods, for which they pay no duty. Two temples

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bear evidence of the great antiquity of the place, their appearance indicating their age to be nearly twenty centuries. There are two wells, about 170 feet deep, yielding brackish water, and one large tank and 150 small pits or reservoirs for preserving rain-water. The surrounding country is proverbially sterile; but, according to native tradition, it was once fertilized by a river which ran by the town, and has now disappeared. This lost stream is supposed by Boileau² to have been either the Gaur, or an a term offset either of the Sutlej, the Ghara, or the Indus, the channels of which are well known to have at various times wonderfully deviated from their present courses. Population 965. Lat. 27° 4', long. 72° 16'.

² Boileau, 228.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILAREE, in the Priti district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Moradabad, 14 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 36', long. 78° 53'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILARIMOW,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 39 miles² W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21', long. 79° 51'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILGY,¹ the principal place of a subdivision in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, is situated on a stream a tributary of the river Tudri. The surrounding country is mountainous, being a rugged plateau formed by an expansion of the ghats, here of less elevation than in most other parts. Contiguous to the town is a difficult part of the route from Canara to Mysore, and hence denominated the Passes of Bilgy.² The area of the talook of Bilgy is 256 square miles,³ and the population, according to official return, 17,345, indicating a relative density of 67 to the square mile. The town of Bilgy is distant (direct) from Mangaloor, N., 105 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 340; from Bangalore, N.W., 210, from Madras, W., 380. Lat. 14° 23', long. 74° 52'.

² Wilks, Historical Sketches, II, 448.

³ Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Malabar and Canara, Append. III.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

² Journ. in Upper India, I, 221.

BILHAWALLA, or **BILLABAREE**,¹ in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 20 miles N. of the former. Heber,² who mentions it under the name of Belagary, observes, "I was

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pleased with the appearance of the houses, which, though very humble, were all in good repair, showed abundance of buffaloes in their little courtyards, and were kept with a degree of cleanliness and smartness." The road in this part of the route is rather good, and passes through a level fertile country, with considerable cultivation. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long $78^{\circ} 55'$.

BILHEKI, in the British district of Bareilly, within the territory subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by the Purindeo Pass from Bareilly to Petoorgh, and 43 miles S. of the latter. In consequence of its position, it has some transit trade, from the interchange of the products of the mountains and Chinese Tartary for those of the plains. Its elevation above the sea is 740 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

BILHOUR, or **BILOUR**,¹—A considerable town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and 34² miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places rather heavy. The town contains a population of 5,045.³ Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

BILLASPOOR, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Suharanpoor to Subathoo, and 33 miles N.W. of the former place. It is a poor collection of mud-built houses,² though the principal place of a small district yielding an annual revenue of 1,300*l.*, which has lately, since 1842, been attached to the East-India Company, in consequence of the failure of the late Sikh proprietor. Distant N.W. from Delhi 991 miles.³ Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long $77^{\circ} 22'$.

BILOWNAN, in the British district of Aligarh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and 83 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil, but partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long $78^{\circ} 32'$.

BILLOWTEE, or **BILOTHE**,¹ in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 17 miles² N.W. of the former. The road is heavy in this part of the route. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. Thom. Mem of Wars in India, 70.

² Garden's Tables of Routes, 121.

³ Statistics of N. W. Provinces, 130.

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Davidson, Travels in Upper India, 1. 144.

³ Garden's Tables of Routes, 46, 171, 254.

Garden's Routes, 175.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden's Tables of Routes, 148.

BIL—BIN.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BILOHI**, or **BŌWLEE**,¹ in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapore to the town of Rewa, and 48 miles S. W. of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of the *Spinpara*, a small river, which, tumbling over the brow of the *Kutra* range, falls nearly perpendicularly from a height of 398 feet² in its course, to discharge itself into the *Adh*, a tributary of the *Bilund*. Elevation above the sea⁴ 1,128 feet. Lat. 24° 41', long. 82° 10'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 263

³ As Res. vol. 25 — Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelkhand.
⁴ Franklin, *ut supra*, 42.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BILGRAM**, or **BĪ GRAM**, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the *pergunnah* of the same name, on the route from *Futteghurh* to *Meerut*, and 70 miles N. W. of the former. Lat. 27° 40', long. 78° 39'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BILSĀLE**, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from *Futteghurh* to *Barabhad*, containing a population² of 5,208. Distant 13 miles N. W. of Budaon. Lat. 20° 9', long. 79°.

² Statistics of N. W. Provinces, 63.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BILWA**, or **BELAWA**,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, or rather village, which formerly gave name to the *pergunnah* now called *Shahjehanpore*. *Buchanan*² describes it as a small, poor place, with a petty fort, consisting of a ditch and an earthen rampart, with a strong hedge of thorny bamboos on the counterscarp. Distant S. E. of Goruckpore cantonment³ 20 miles. Lat. 26° 36', long. 83° 43'.

² *Burr.*, on eastern India, ii. 359, 361.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Hindustan, ii. 36. **BIMCHUTUK**, in *Besabar*, a halting-place on the southern declivity of the *Yessoo Pass*. It is situate amidst groves of pine, oak, and birch-trees, in a beautiful sequestered glen, sheltered from the chilling winds, and ending on the north-east in a bare, rocky, and steep mountain. Elevation above the sea 11,950 feet. Lat. 31° 20', long. 75° 6'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BIMLIPATNAM**, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles N. E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 52', long. 83° 30'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc. **BINDACHAL**,¹ in the British district of Mirzapore, within the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from *Allahabad* cantonment to that of *Mirzapore*, 53 miles S. E. of the former, and eight W. of the latter. Supplies are abundant, and the road

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 38.

, BIN.

in this part of the route is good. The town is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 726 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 903 miles; by land 456 Lat. 25° 10', long. S2° 30'.

BINDACHAL.¹—A range of mountains in and adjacent to Bundelcund, of the locality of which Franklin gives the following description:—"They commence at Kesogar, five miles north of Seinda, on the Sindh river, and making a circuitous sweep by Narawar, Chandri, Mirapur, Bughar, Ajeyghar, and Calujara, they cease near Barghar to belong to Bundelcund, and continue their course by Bundhravasini and Tara, until they approach the Ganges at Sijajhara, and again at Rajmahal." The appearance of the plain of Bundelcund, partially inclosed by these barriers, is said to be highly picturesque, resembling a vast bay of the sea indenting the land, but bounded and restrained by the heights by which it is skirted. The effect is increased by the appearance of numerous isolated hills, capped with sandstone² in horizontal strata, laterally presenting precipitous scarps; and hence, in the instances of Adjyash, Kalungar, Ragauli, and some others, converted into strongholds or hill forts. The most elevated summit in this range does not rise more than 2,000 feet³ above the sea. It is surrounded for the most part by an undulating table-land, the streams draining which fall over the brow in cascades of considerable elevation. On the geological formation the authorities do not appear entirely to coincide; and, indeed, the subject seems to have been but superficially investigated; but the upper formation is generally sandstone. Towards the south-east, the south, and south-west, the table-land is bounded by mountains rising above it to a moderate height, and denominated the Panna range.

BINDIA NOWAGURH.—See NOWAGURH

BINDKEE KHAS.¹—The principal place of the Jergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a small town on the route from Futtehpoor to Calpee, and 17 miles² N.W. of the former. The surrounding country is level and cultivated:

¹ The editor of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society describes this range as identical with "Vindhya," a denomination given to the great tropical zone of mountains running across India.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. Royal As. Soc. i. 275—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

² Journal As. Soc. of Bengal, 1842, p. 397—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund

³ Franklin, *supra*, p. 5

⁴ Ag. Res. xviii. 24—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelcund. Journal As. Soc. Bengal—Adam, 392.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Tiefenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, t. 167.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

³ Transactions, *supra*, 276.

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the road in this part of the route is good to the south-east, or towards Futtehpour; bad to the north-west, towards Calpee. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BINDORE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepore to Purneah, 30 miles N. W. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BINDOUE, in the British district of Futtehpour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the small river Kund, 17 miles W. of the town of Futtehpour. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BINDRABAN, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town beautifully situated on the right bank of the Jumna, and four miles E. of the route from Muttra to Delhi. The water of the river being held sacred by the Hindoos, numerous devotees visit it for the purpose of ritual ablution, access being afforded to the stream by numerous fine ghats or flights of steps, constructed of red sandstone, brought from Jaunpore, nearly 150 miles distant. These ghats extend for nearly a mile along the river, and are provided with numerous dewa houses, or fanees, for the more convenient performance of rites by the devotees. The ground plan of the principal temple is cruciform,¹ resembling that of a Gothic church, but of no great dimensions. From its vaulted roof depend numerous flats, rudely carved in wood, and the supporting pillars and walls are covered with coarse sculptures. Two other buildings, being cylindrical towers rounded off at the top, resemble in shape the celebrated black pagoda of Juggernath and the temples of Bhubaneser,² but are inferior in dimensions to those extraordinary structures. There are a great number of other edifices connected with Hindoo mythology; and these become continually more numerous, as various rajahs, or other wealthy persons, from time to time build and dedicate fanes of costly and elaborate workmanship to the varied objects of their superstitious reverence. Crowds of pilgrims³ from all parts of India frequent this town to offer their devotions, especially to Krishna, who, according to the

¹ Forbes, *Oriental Mem.* ii. 418.

² Bacon, *First Impressions*, ii. 343.

³ Stirling, *Account of Orissa*, As. Res. xv. 207. Jacquemont, *ibid.* 483.

⁴ Heber, *Journ. in India*, i. 579.

¹ Hist. Lit. and Rel. of the Hindoos, i. 194.

² As. Res. xvi. 64.

³ *Oriental Scenery*, 1795, ii.—Hindoo Temples at Bindrabad.

* Vrindavun of Ward; † Vrindaban of Wilson.²

† They are represented in Daniell.³

BINDRABAN.

legend,⁶ here slew the great serpent Kaliya Naga, which, lying across the Jumna, stopped its course and poisoned the water. Here also he spent his youthful years, sporting with the Gopis or milkmaids,⁷ and playing⁸ on musical instruments. A tree is still pointed out, at the foot of which he sat, and among the branches of which the marks of his flute are said to be seen. In honour of the divinity, a festival is held "from⁹ the tenth day of the light half of Kuar (September and October) to the day of the full moon, at Bindraban, where a stone platform or stage has been built for the exhibition of the mimic dance, in a square near the river-side." Here also was a favourite resort of Rama, who conquered¹ Ravana, the great tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, with the aid of Hanuman, the monkey-shaped divinity, and his grotesque followers; and in recognition of these auxiliary services, the monkeys² which crowd the luxuriant groves around the town are regularly fed and protected by the Brahmins principally from a fund provided from an endowment made by the celebrated Mahratta chieftain Madhaje Scindia. One of these creatures was treated with peculiar attention, as its lameness, caused by an accidental hurt, was considered a point of resemblance to their benefactor Madhaje, who, in his flight from the battle of Paniput, was overtaken by an Afghan, who, with a battleaxe, gave him so severe a cut on the right knee,³ that he was for life deprived of the use of the leg of that side. The indulgence shown to these troublesome animals has made them so bold, that they sometimes pelt strangers within reach with stones, dirt, and pieces of sticks. In 1808, two young cavalry officers of the Bengal army were thus assailed; one of them discharged a gun at the monkeys, an act which immediately brought upon them the whole body of fakeers, whose stock in trade was thus endangered, and whose consequent violence was so alarming, that the officers were compelled to seek safety in flight. They rushed, however, but from one peril to another;

⁶ Paterson, on the Origin of the Hindu Religion, As. Res. viii. 65. Bacon, li. 342. Ward, Hist. Lit. and Relig. of Hindoos, l. 104.

⁷ Id. ib.

⁸ Jones, on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, As. Res. i. 250.

⁹ Wilson, Religious Sects of the Hindus, As. Res. xvi. 94.

¹ Bohlen, Das alte Indien, l. 227.

² Malcolm, Mem. of Central India, l. 118.

* Wilson considers that myth narrated in the Ramayana to record figuratively an historical event, of which he gives the following explanation:—"Rama, with the assistance of Sugriva, king of the monkeys or foresters and mountaineers of Karna, invaded the capital of the ravisher, took it, and killed Ravana in battle." Hanuman was the general of Sugriva.³

¹ Remarks on the Dionysiac of Nonnus, As. Res. xvii. 608.

³ Ward, Hist. Lit. Rel. of Hindoos, l. 213.

BOL—BOM

produce in abundance and excellence the usual kinds of European vegetables, besides the common Indian fruits. Mangoes attain great perfection. Grapes, pine-apples, and strawberries, also thrive well; and a few peaches have been grown, but not of good quality. No rank vegetation is permitted to spring up in the cantonment; the hedgerows are annually cut down to a certain height: the place is consequently open, and thus rendered in a great measure free from the sources of noxious exhalations. It is one of the healthiest stations in the Deccan, and invalids resort to it from various places. The medical school formerly existing in this place was abolished in 1847,³ and a new school of medicine substituted at Hyderabad, in which are taught anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, the practice of medicine and surgery.⁴ Elevation above the sea 1,890 feet. Distance from Hyderabad, N., 11 miles; Secunderabad, N., six. Lat. 17° 30', long. 78° 34'.

³ India Mil. Disp.
29 March, 1848.

⁴ India Pol. Disp.
16 Aug. 1848.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAVY, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the Cauzy Nuddy, 41 miles N. of Honalwar. Lat. 14° 53', long. 74° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLEPORRA, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, 50 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 24', long. 86° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLMA, a town in the native state of Kashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N. from Jhelam 41 miles. Lat. 33° 37', long. 73° 38'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLLGHUR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town 4½ miles S.W. from Cuttack, 45 miles N.W. of Juggernaut. Lat. 20° 10', long. 85° 20'.

BOLONGO, or **BORONGO ISLAND**.—The most westerly of a group known by the name of the Broken Islands, lying at the entrance of the Arracan river. Between this island and Middle Bolongo there is good anchorage, sheltered from all winds but the south. The island is mountainous, woody, rugged, and without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation: its centre is about lat. 20°, long. 93°.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMLAY.¹—One of the three British presidencies of India, and so denominated from its principal place, the city of that name. Exclusive of the subordinate territories of native princes, over which the East-India Company exercises paramount political sway, and of Sinde, which, though recently

BOMBAY.

placed under the government of Bombay, may properly be regarded as a distinct territory, the tracts subject to the Bombay presidency form a narrow strip, of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. This territory is bounded on the north by the possessions of the Guicowar and by Indore, belonging to the family of Holkar, on the east by part of the possessions of the Scindia family, by Indore, by the dominions of the Nizam, and by the territories subject to the presidency of Madras; on the south by the Madras territories, by the Portuguese possessions attached to Goa, and by Mysore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Cambay, and Guzerat. The most northern point, Ahmednuggur,* situate in Guzerat in the district of the Myhee Caunta, is in lat. 23° 34'; the most southern, in lat. 14° 15'; the most eastern, near Takhota, is in lat. 16° 28', long. 76° 32'; the most western, near Rajpore, in Guzerat, is in long. 71° 32'. Its greatest length, in a direction nearly from south-east to north-west, is about 660 miles; its greatest breadth, from Oolpar, in the district of Surat to a point near Boorhanpore, on the Taptee, 240. The area of the country within the above limits which is directly subject to the British government, is 67,945 square miles: if the territories administered by or on behalf of native princes be included the area will be 124,233 square miles:† if Sinde be added the entire area will be 176,385.‡ In proportion to its area the Bombay territory has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, reaching from south to north, from near Vingorla, adjoining the Goa frontier, in lat. 15° 44', to Cambay, at the head of the

* This town must not be confounded with the city of Ahmednuggur, capital of the collectorate of that name, situate between four and five degrees further to the south.

† This extent of area comprises the dominions of the Guicowar and his tributaries, which, though situate on the western side of India, have recently been ordered by the home authorities to be transferred to the political superintendence of the government of India.

‡ Regulation Provinces	57,723
Battara	10,222
Sinde	53,120
Native States	55,320
	176,385

India Pol Disp.
8 June, 1853
Id 26 Oct 1863

BIN.

- for, urging the elephant on which they were mounted across the Jumna, they both³ were drowned * The British authorities very leniently visited this sacrifice of two valuable lives for a monkey, by mulcting the inhabitants of some of their lands⁴ Not monkeys only, but peacocks, regarded as sacred, are very numerous, and are fed with grain raised on fields cultivated exclusively for that purpose; and even the fish in the Jumna are fed⁵ and protected from molestation. So much does Hindooism predominate here, that Jacquemont⁶ could not observe a mosque nor one European resident. The population of the town has been returned at 19,776⁷ inhabitants. It was sacked in 1757 by a detachment of 25,000 Afghan cavalry, sent by Ahmed Shah Durranee, under the command of Jahan Khan, who put many of the inhabitants to the sword, burned many in their houses, drove off others into slavery, and slaughtering⁸ kings, defiled the temples of the Hindoos with the blood of those animals, regarded sacred by them. Distant N W. from Calcutta 824¹ miles, S from Delhi 92 Lat. 27° 34' long. 77° 45'.
- BINEKA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Shahgurb, 20 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 24° 4', long 78° 55'.
- BINJOLEE**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N E. from Bustar 15 miles. Lat. 19° 18', long 82° 10'.
- BINOVA**, a river in the Northern Punjab, rises near the southern bank of the Ravee, and, flowing south-east for about fifty miles, falls into the Beas, east of Tira, and opposite Kumla Gurh, in lat. 31° 45', long. 76° 33'. Like all the streams of the Himalaya, it varies greatly in volume, according to the season, being fordable in cold weather, but in the hot season, in consequence of the melting of the snow, becoming a deep and rapid stream. Where crossed by Moorcroft on skins, at the Golden Ferry, it was sixty feet broad and eight feet deep.
- ³ Thorn, *Memoir of War in India*, 178.
- ⁴ Thorn, 179.
- ⁵ Bacon, ii. 344.
- ⁶ iii. 483, 484.
- ⁷ Statistics of N W. Provinces, 97.
- ⁸ Tieffenthaler, *Beschreibung von Hindustan*, ii. 176
- ⁹ Garden, *Table of Routes*.
- E. I. C. Ma. Des.
- E. I. C. Ma. Des.
- Moorcroft Punjab. Bokh. i. 150.
- ¹ ii. 344.
- * Bacon¹ observes, "The natives attribute this revenge to the monkeys themselves, who, with sticks and stones, are said to have driven the elephant before them." The statement of Major Thorn, given in the text, is far more trustworthy.

BIN—BIR.

BINSUR PEAK, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a summit of the Sub-Himalaya, or range south of the main chain. Distant N.E. of Almorah nine miles. Elevation above the sea 7,969 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRAHNA,¹ in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Muttra, and 12¹ miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRCHIGUNG,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an elevated pass on the route from Almorah fort, by the course of the river Goree and Unta Dhura Pass, to South-Western Tibet, 114 miles² N.E. of Almorah. It lies over the skirts of two great summits of the main range of the Himalaya, designated in Webb's survey peaks Nos. 16 and 17, and having respectively the heights above the sea of 18,166 and of 19,225 feet. The elevation of the crest itself of the pass is estimated by Manson³ at 15,000 feet. He describes the conformation of the rock as clayelate, talc, slate, and greywacke, and near the top of the pass a few blocks of quartz, all totally bare of vegetation. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 1184.—Visit to Nihum and the Gonta Dhooora Pass.

BIRIMDEO,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Kalee, 47 miles S.E. of Almorah. Elevation above the sea 798² feet. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by Bareilly, 842 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xvi. 141.—Traill, Stat. Surv. of Kumaon. Dollard, Med. Top. of Kalee Kumaon. ² Surveyor-Gen. Map.

BIRJOO, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes, and 14 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situated on the left bank of the Goree, about a mile below its confluence with the Gunkha. Elevation above the sea 11,314 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIRKOOTE, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town on the line of railway now under construction from Burdwan to Rajmahal, 83 miles N. of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BÍR.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **BIRMEE**, in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barrachur river, 42 miles N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. 86° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **BIRMSIR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, distant N.W. from Jessulmeer 11 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$.

¹ Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 79, 207. **BIRSILPOOR**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a small town on the route from Bahawalpoor to Rap, and distant 90 miles S.E. of the former. It has a fort situate on a small eminence, rising to the height of about twenty feet. It is about ninety yards square, with a wall thirty feet high, and four or five bastions in each face, but without ditch or fausse-braié. The interior of the fort, crowded with houses, is entered by a gate at the north side, covered by a curtain. The whole is built of a calcareous stone common in the country. The town, situate at the south and east faces of the fort, contains 400 houses, many shops, and eleven wells sixty feet deep, but with water so salt as to be scarcely usable; so that the inhabitants are generally supplied from reservoirs of fresh water on the north-west side of the town. A high sandhill, a mile south-west, completely commands the whole place. On the top of it the emperor Humayun is said to have encamped nearly 400 years ago, but was refused admission into the fort. The place is of great antiquity, having been built, according to native report, in the second century of the Christian era. The chief professing a nominal subjection to the rajah of Jessulmere, in 1835 civilly received Boileau, a British officer of engineers engaged on a mission in those regions, who complains sadly of ill-usage from a host of black insects which assailed him in his sleep. "In the morning, however, it turned out that these black gentry were a large leatherly kind of bug or tick, called *jaice*; and the places where they had bitten me, turned black, blue, and green, like severe bruises, one of the marks being two inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter broad; but there was no pain attending those bites, nor any tendency to fester." Birsilpoor has a population of 2,005 persons.² Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

² Boileau, 229.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
As. Res. xviii. 96,
42—Franklin,
Geol. of Bundel-
khand.

BIRSINGPOOR, in Bundelcund, a town on the route by the Kuttra Pass and Rewa, from Mirzapoor to Loharganow, 100 miles S.W. of Mirzapoor. It belongs to the rajah of

BIR—BIS.

Punnah. Elevation above the sea 1,064 feet. ; Lat. 24° 48', long. 81° 1'.

BIRSINGPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Rind, 17 miles S. of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 13', long. 80° 21'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISALA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a small town on the route from Tokhurn to Balmer, and 16 miles N. of the latter. It is situate at the base of a rocky ridge of considerable height, stretching southward for about twenty miles. It has a small hill-fort, and contains above two hundred houses, supplied with water from wells. Immediately overlooking the town is a rocky peak, commanding an extensive view. The road in this part of the route is bad, lying over a country in some places rocky, in others sandy. Lat. 25° 55', long. 71° 23'.

Belleau, Rajwarra, 105, 188, 217.

BISANUH,¹ in the British district of Ahyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Ahyghur cantonment, and 25 miles² N. of the former. The route in this part of the route is excellent, and the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 29', long. 78° 7'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

BISARO,¹ in the British district of Ahyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 42 miles² N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 1', long. 77° 57'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.

BISAUT, in the native state of Garwhal, a village on the western declivity of the mountain bounding the fertile valley of Banal on the eastern side. Lat. 30° 50', long. 78° 16'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

A. A. Res. xiv 137
—H. Wilson, Surv. of Jeeina and Ganges.

BISENTAUR, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Rawul Pindiee, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Jhelum. Lat. 33° 24', long. 73° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISEORA.—See **BESSERAH**.

BISHENPORE,¹ in the British district Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Midnapore, 95 miles² S.W. of former, 48 N. of latter. It is a large town, and has a bazaar, and is situate on the right bank of the river Dalkisore, 20 miles S.E. of the town of Bancoora. Lat. 23° 4', long. 87° 21'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. II, part 1, 327.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 164.

BISHWUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIS.

dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 212 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISKOHUR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Buraech, 68 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISNATH, in the British district of Durrung, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Durrung to Luckimpoor, 70 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$.

BISOWLEE—A town in the British district of Budaon, within the territories subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, 22 miles N.W. of Budaon. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. 79° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISRAMGUNGE, in Bundelcund, a village in the native state of Punna, on the route from Banda to Jubbulpoor, 50 miles S. of the former, 181 N. of the latter. It is beautifully

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 70

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1848, p. 388—Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund.

⁴ As. Res. xviii. Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkhand.

⁵ Adam, ut supra, 398.

⁶ Voyages, III. 410, 411.

⁷ Ut supra, 76.

situated³ in a wooded gorge, through which the ascent commences from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the range styled⁴ by Franklin the Panna Hills.

"The path⁵ is cut through, or carried over, granite, trap, and sandstone. At first, the ascent, though pretty steep, is not difficult, as there are few large stones, and no rock, rising from the surface. Soon, however, it becomes steeper and more obstructed; granite, trap, and sandstone masses presenting themselves in succession." When Jaquemont⁶ passed in 1830, the road, or rather path, was very bad, and even dangerous, being scarcely practicable for the light and lightly-laden vehicles of the country. It was, however, subsequently much improved. Accord.⁷ to Garden,⁷ "the Bislamunge ghat or pass is about a mile and a half in length; and in March, 1832, was reported to be in excellent repair. The first ascent is about 300 yards in length; and from the baolee (well), which is situated about 600 yards below the top of the pass, the ascent is very steep. Corps marching this way will always require one day to pass their baggage up or down the ghat, and may halt at the encampment above or below, according to the direction in which they may be moving." Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

⁶ Voyages, III. 410, 411.

⁷ Ut supra, 76.

BISSEE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territo-

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIS.

ries of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S E from Nagpoor 42 miles. Lat. 20° 38' long. 79° 29'.

BISSEMCUTTAK.—A town in the hill zemindary of Jeypoor, on the north-east frontier of the presidency of Madras, distant N from Ryaguddak 23 mdes. Lat. 19° 30', long. 83° 35'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BISSLY,¹ in the territory of Mysore, a small town on the south-west frontier towards Coorg, situated in a pass through the Western Ghats, on the route from Bangalore² to Malabar. 136 miles W of former, 60 E of latter. Lat. 12° 40', long. 75° 15'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Report on Mad
geography and
of Mysore, 9
or, Poly-
rad Tables,
ta

BISSOWRI, or BUSAWUR,¹ in the territory of Bhutpore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmer. 63 miles² W of former, 15 E. of latter. Heber, who calls it Peshawer, describes it as "very prettily situated on the side of a little rocky eminence, with a ruinous palace on its summit, and surrounded by trees, partly planted in regular rows. Partly scattered, as in England, over a considerable extent of arable and pasture land." The neighbouring country abounds in deer and fine parawls, though uncowed, and undisturbed by the population, and are tame, as if domesticated. There is a bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. The transit-trade is considerable,⁴ especially cotton sent from Malwa and Rajpootana eastward, towards the Jubbana. Lat. 27° 2', long. 77° 7'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Jen, Tables
of
es, 1
3 Journ. 1. 618.
4 Journ. 1. 614.

BISSOWLEE.—See BISULI

BISTH JULINDER.—See JULINDER DOAB

BISULI, or BISSOWLEE.—A town, in the north-east of the Punjab, and on one of the southern ranges of the Himalaya, situated on the river Ravee, which is here about eighty yards wide. There is a large irregularly-built bazaar, but the place is chiefly remarkable for the huge palace of the rajah, regarded by Vigue as the finest building of the kind in the East, "exhibiting in its square turrets, open and embattled parapets, projecting windows, Chinese-roofed balconies and moat-like tank in front," a striking likeness to the great baronial mansions which in some parts of Europe remain as memorials of the feudal ages. Lat. 32° 2', long. 75° 28'. A. Schmitz, 1. 171

BISWAH,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor to Sekrora, 20 miles² S E. of the former, 60 E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables
of Routes, 311.

BIS—BLA.

² H. Append. 38.

N.W. of the latter, 45 N. of Lucknow. In the Ayeen Akbery² it is stated to have a brick fort, and to yield an annual revenue of 88,641 rupees. Tiefenthaler⁴ also mentions it as having a brick fort. Lat. 27° 29', long. 81° 5'.

⁴ Beschreibung von Hindustan, L. 180.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISWUK, in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Behar to Gayah, 20 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 8', long. 85° 18'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tiefenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, L. 119.

BITHOOR,¹ the principal place of the pergunnah of Bithoor, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of North-West Provinces, is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 12 miles N.W. of Cawnpore cantonment. It has numerous Hindoo temples,² and several ghats or flights of steps, giving access to the sacred stream, to which the Brahmins and their followers frequently resort for the purpose of ritual ablution. Brahma is particularly revered here.

² Lumsden, Journ. from Merut to England, &c.

³ As Ras. svf. 14 — Wilson, on the Religious Sects of the Hindus.

"At the principal ghat,³ denominated Brahmaverta Ghat, he is said to have offered an aswamedha⁴ on completing the act of creation. The pin of his slipper, left behind him on the occasion, and now fixed in one of the steps of the ghat, is still worshipped there; and on the full moon of Agrahayana (November-December), a very numerous attended mela or meeting, that mixes piety with profit, is annually held at that place." Upon the death of Maharyah Bajee Row, in 1851, the jaghire, situated close to the town, which had been bestowed upon him during pleasure, lapsed to the government, and was subjected to the general regulations in force in Cawnpore.⁴ The population of Bithoor is returned as 3,217.⁵ Lat. 26° 37', long. 80° 20'.

⁴ Act of the Govt. of India, 1x of 1854.

⁵ Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 120.

BITTER STREAM.—A torrent rising in the Sulicman range, lat. 31° 30', long. 69° 58', and flowing through Damnan about forty miles, loses itself in the sands before reaching the Indus.

BLACK ROCK.—Situate a few miles off the shore of Arracan, and to the north of Cape Negrais. Lat. 16° 11', long. 94° 16'.

BLACKWOOD'S HARBOUR, on the coast of Coromandel, situate to the north of Point Ponds, and sheltered by the Armegon Shoal: "Between the inner edge of the shoal

BLI—BOD.

and the coast is a space from three to four miles wide, called Blackwood Harbour, with soundings from four and a half fathoms near the shore, to six or seven fathoms contiguous to the edge of the shoal." ¹ Lat. 14° 1', long. 80° 14'

¹ Horsburgh, l. 568.

BLIUVANUGIRI, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tranquebar to Vicravandy, 32 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 11° 28', long. 79° 43'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BLUE MOUNTAIN.—A lofty peak rising to the height of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and forming part of the range of the Youmadoung Mountains. Lat. 22° 37', long. 93° 10'.

BLUFF POINT.—A bold headland on the coast of Amherst, one of the districts of the Tenasserim provinces. Lat. 15° 47', long. 97° 45'.

BOAD.—One of the Cuttack Mohals, in the British district of Cuttack, under the political control of the government of India. It became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the province in 1804. Its area is 1,377 square miles and its population has been estimated at 61,965 persons. The town is situated on the river Mahanuddy, navigable for river craft of considerable burthen from the sea to this place, a distance of 190 miles. It was formerly a more important place than at present, as there are numerous ruined temples; but it is still the residence of a petty rajah, tributary to the British government, and is described as a large fenced village." ¹ Distant from Cuttack, W., 100 miles; Nagpore, E., 330; Calcutta, S.W., 285. Lat. 23° 53', long. 84° 20'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Macpherson. Report upon the Khonds, 86.

² Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 10.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1830, p. 372 —Kittoe, Journey through Forests of Orissa

⁴ As. Reg. l. 68.

⁵ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOANUH, in the British district of Delhi, Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the Western Jumna Canal, 17 miles N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 48', long. 77° 5'.

BOBENA.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Jhansi, distant S.W. from Jhanssee 13 miles. Lat. 25° 15', long. 78° 33'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOBILEE.—See DOBBILL.

BODEGAUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Ahmednuggur, 50 miles. Lat. 19° 20', long. 75° 30'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BODEN.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOD—BOG.

dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 100 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BODWUR**, in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Aurungabad to Boorhanpoor, 80 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BODYNAIKENOUR**, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 52 miles W. of Madura, 49 miles S.W. of Dindigul. Lat. $10^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOENHIE**,¹ in the British district Hooghly, under the presidency of Bengal, a town on the route² from Calcutta to Burdwan. It has a bazaar, and water may be obtained in abundance from a large tank. Distant from Calcutta, N.W., 9 miles, from Burdwan, S.E., 35. Lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $85^{\circ} 15'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOGAREA**, in the British district of Bhargulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhanpoor to Bhargulpore, 22 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 55'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOGOORAH**, or **BOGRAH**,¹ within the territory subject to the presidency of Bengal, a district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Dinapore and Rungpore; on the east by the river Konai, a branch of the Brahmapootra, separating it from the British district Mymensing, on the south by the British districts Mymensing and Pubna; on the south-west by the British district Rajshayee, and on the west by the British district Dinajpore. It lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$ — $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $88^{\circ} 45'$ — $89^{\circ} 44'$, and has an area of 2,160 square miles.² It is traversed by numerous rivers, flowing from north to south, and indicating the general declivity of the surface in that direction. Of those, by far the greatest is the Konai, a vast offset of the Brahmapootra, touching on the district at its north-east angle, and holding a course very sinuous, but in general south, forming for fifty miles the eastern boundary towards Mymensing, into which district it finally passes. It is stated³ to withdraw three-fourths of the volume of water contained in the channel of the Brahmapootra above the divarication, and to have a stream fully two miles in width. The Goggot, flowing from the British district Rungpore,⁴ crossing the north frontier of this district, continues its course generally south, and in some measure parallel to the Konai, passes over the eastern frontier

² Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

³ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. II. part 1 448.

⁴ Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 372.

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into the district of Mymensing, and joins the Konaie. Its total length of course through this district is thirty miles. The Kurateea, a large river flowing south from the joint borders of the British districts Dinajpore and Rungboor, passes over the north frontier of this district, and holds a very sinuous course, generally south, for sixty miles, to its departure by the south frontier. In the rainy season it is navigable for craft of considerable burthen, but its channel is subject to great and sudden alterations, from the flatness of the surface and auvial nature of the soil. The Jamuna, flowing southward from the British district Dinajpore, crosses the northern frontier of this district, and continuing its course generally in the same direction for about thirty-five miles, passes from the district over the southern boundary. It has a "generally clear stream of considerable depth. Its water is considered remarkably pure and wholesome." During the rainy season it is navigable for craft of considerable burthen. The great river Attree, flowing from north to south, forms for twenty miles the western boundary of this district, dividing it from the British district Dinajpore. There are many other watercourses, either flowing parallel to those just described, or diverging from them, and in the rainy season forming communications between the principal streams, as during that season the country is in many places extensively inundated and overspread with a reticulation of watercourses.

Buchanan, *Survey of Eastern India*, ii. 601.

The climate is extremely hot before the rains set in, about the middle of June. They continue until October, when the cool season commences, during which warm clothing and fires at morning and evening are indispensable to comfort.

Bogoorah is, throughout, a level alluvial tract, though considered to be slightly elevated in the west of the district, and in that quarter to be also more neglected, being overrun with dense jungle. These jungly tracts are infested by vast numbers of wild hogs and other wild animals, which destroy the adjacent crops, and thus extend the limits of devastation and depopulation. The wild buffalo, tiger, cheetah or "hunting-leopard," are not uncommon; alligators inhabit the deep streams and pools, and are dangerous and destructive. Rice is the principal crop; the sugar-cane is also grown to considerable extent in the north-western quarter of the district. Mulberry

* Bingle and Agra Gazette, 1842, vol. ii. part I. 446, 447.

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plantations are extensive, and the trees constitute a great ornament of the country, besides yielding the food of the silkworm, the produce of which, though coarse, is strong and durable, and finds a ready market, at remunerating prices. Hemp is cultivated on account of the narcotic and intoxicating qualities of its resinous sap. Cotton is grown to some extent; indigo to a still greater.

⁷ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The population is officially stated at 900,000,⁷ of which number a large proportion are Mussulmans; though it is not easy to account for this in a region remote from the strongholds of Islam, and the routes by which it has been introduced into India.

The towns of the district—Bogoorah, Govindgunj, Nokila, Sbganj, Lalbazar, Sirpoor—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The only route of importance is that from south-west to north-east, through the town of Bogoorah to Dewangungo.

Numerous extensive, and in some instances massive, remains of antiquity are dispersed over the district, but no consistent traditions exist on the subject, and history appears silent respecting this region. The district was acquired in 1765 by the East-India Company, by virtue of the firman or grant⁸ from Shah Allau, of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

⁸ Treaties with the Country, Powers, 138.

BOGOORAH, or BOGRAH,¹ in the British district of the same name, a town on the route from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor, 129 miles² N.E. of the former, and 54 S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the Kuruttee, a large river,

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 100.

³ Buchaman, Surv. of Eastern India, II. 604.

navigable for craft,³ during the rainy season, of the largest size employed in inland navigation. It has a bazaar, and supplies are abundant; but it is a place of no importance otherwise than as the seat of the civil establishment. Distant N.E. from Calcutta 247 miles.⁴ Lat. 24° 50', long. 89° 22'.

⁴ Garden, Routes, vi 100

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOGSADALLEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.W. from Behar 41 miles. Lat. 26° 32', long. 88° 53'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 328.

BOGWANGOLA,¹ in the British district Moorsheadabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges,² the channel of which is here subject to such great and sudden changes as sometimes to sweep away the towns situate on its banks. From this circumstance, Bogwangola, though a thriving

² As. Res. vii. 8—Colbrooke, on the Course of the Ganges through Bengal.

³ Index to Map of Hindostan.

⁴ Bogra of Rennell.¹

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place, and a great mart for grain, with which it supplies the neighbouring town of Moorshedabad, has "more³ the appearance of an encampment than a town." It has, however, a pleasing aspect, consisting of neat though humble cottages, with sides of matting, and "scattered⁴ very prettily over a large green common, fenced off from the river by a high grassy mound." Distance N. from Calcutta 120 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

³ Heber, ut supra, 188.

⁴ Heber, Narrat. of Journ. I. 180.

BOHAN DEVI, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village amidst the mountains near the south-western frontier, and between the Jumna and Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The village is so called from a temple dedicated to a deity named Bohan. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

As. Res. xi. 468—Kaper, Surv. of the Ganges.

BOHANEENUNJ, in the district of Ahladganj, territory of Oude, a town 32 miles N.W. of Allahabad, 77 S.W. of Oude. Butler estimates the population at 6,000, of whom a third are Mussulmans. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Topography of Oudh, 110.

BOHAURY, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Surat to Raunsa, 36 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOHELLAH.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant W. from Konkeir 40 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOHROOPAH in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal a town on the route from Barjua to Cuttack, five miles S. of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 53'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOILCOONTIA, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Kurnool to Ongole, 48 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOIRONEE, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town situate 25 miles N.W. of Ganjam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOJAPOMAH.—A town of Eastern India, situated in the territory inhabited by the Naga tribes, 60 miles N. from Muneepoor, 81 miles S.E. from Newgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $93^{\circ} 50'$.

BOKER, BILUND, or BEYLUN.—A river rising in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of Agra,

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

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among the mountains of Gondwana, and about lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$. It takes a westerly course, and, passing from the frontier of the district of Mirzapore into that of Allahabad, falls into the river Tons (south-western), in lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$, after a total length of course of about 138 miles.

² As Res. xviii.—
Geol. Map of
Parts of Bundel-
cund.
³ Table of Routes,
34.

It is the Belund of the surveyor-general's map; Balan of Franklin; ² Belun of Garden, who mentions it as crossed in lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$, by the route from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor, by the Kutra Pass.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKERDHUN.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Aungabath 13 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKOWLI in territory of Bhojpur, a village on the route from Agra to Mow, 32 miles² S.W. of former. Indifferent water may be had from wells, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 6.

BOKPYN CREEK.—An inlet of the sea on the coast of Merga, one of the Talaesserim provinces. Its mouth is in lat. $11^{\circ} 17'$, long. $98^{\circ} 50'$.

¹ Garden, Tables
of Routes, 44.

BOKRAWALI, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governership of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the commencement of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and five miles¹ N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between sand-drifts, the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKRIK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Naudair 23 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLACOLE, in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Konaie, 36 miles E. of Pubna. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $89^{\circ} 45'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAN PASS,¹ in Beloochistan, on the great route from Northern Sindh, by Shikarpoor and Dadur, to Kandahar and Ghuznee. It is not so much a pass over a lofty range, as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, commencing near Dadur, and first winding among the subordinate ridges stretching eastward from the Hala chain of mountains, the brow of which it finally cross-cuts, and thus gives access from the vast

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plain of Hindostan to the elevated and uneven tract extending from the Hindoo Koosh to the vicinity of the Indian Ocean. Its commencement on the eastern side, from the plain of Cutch Gundava, is about five miles west of Dadur, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $67^{\circ} 35'$; the elevation of the entrance being about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and that of its outlet at the western extremity, 5,793 feet. There is no descent on the western side, as the route opens on the Dasht-i-Balawut, a plain as high as the top of the pass. The total length is between fifty-four and fifty-five miles,¹ the average ascent twenty feet in the mile. The Bengal column of the Army of the Indus in 1839 spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th, and leaving it on the 1st of March. Its artillery,² including eight-inch mortars, twenty-four-pounder howitzers, and eighteen-pounder guns, was conveyed without any serious difficulty. The eminences bounding the pass have in general no great height above it, in most places not exceeding 500 feet, but at Beebee Nancee,³ twenty-six miles from the entrance, they are very lofty. The Bolan Pass, though very important as a military point of view, a forming the great communication between Sindh and Khorasan, is inferior to a commercial interest to the Caravan,⁴ farther north, through which the Bohani Afghans, in their annual migrations, conduct the main portion of the traffic between Hindostan on the one part, and Afghanistan and Central Asia on the other. The western extremity and highest point of the Bolan Pass is in lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $67^{\circ} 6'$.

BOLAPILLY, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town 80 miles N. of Cuddapah, 61 E. of Kurnool. Lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. 79° .

BOLARUM,¹ in the territory of the Nizam, a military cantonment for the troops in the service of that prince, a short distance from the city of Hyderabad. It is situated on an elevated ground of granitic formation, six or eight miles in circumference, and having on its summit an open plain extending to the east of the cantonment. The lines can accommodate two battalions of infantry, a risalah or troop of irregular horse, and 250 artillery. There is a well-constructed hospital in an airy situation, having accommodation for 150 patients. The gardens

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 54
—Griff. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afr.
Hough Narr. Exp. in Afr. 48
² E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Hough, 56

⁴ Hough, App. 78.

⁵ Havelock, i. 228

⁶ Burnes, on the Trade of the Darajat, 99

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of N. Division of Madras Army, 121.

³ Outram erroneously states the length at seventy-five miles.¹

¹ Rough Notes, 72.

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produce in abundance and excellence: the usual kinds of European vegetables, besides the common Indian fruits. Mangoes attain great perfection. Grapes, pine-apples, and strawberries, also thrive well; and a few peaches have been grown, but not of good quality. No rank vegetation is permitted to spring up in the cantonment; the hedgerows are annually cut down to a certain height: the place is consequently open, and thus rendered in a great measure free from the sources of noxious exhalations. It is one of the healthiest stations in the Deccan, and invalids resort to it from various places. The medical school formerly existing in this place was abolished in 1847,³ and a new school of medicine substituted at Hyderabad, in which are taught anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, the practice of medicine and surgery.⁴ Elevation above the sea 1,890 feet. Distance from Hyderabad, N., 11 miles; Secunderabad, N., six. Lat. 17° 30', long. 78° 34'

³ India Mil. Disp. 29 March, 1848.

⁴ India Pol. Disp. 16 Aug. 1848.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAVY, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the Cauvery Nuddy, 41 miles N. of Honahwar. Lat. 14° 53', long. 74° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLEPORRA, in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, 50 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 24', long. 86° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAMA, a town in the native state of Kashmir, or dominions of Gulab Singh, distant N. from Jhelam 41 miles. Lat. 33° 27', long. 73° 38'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLLEGHUR, in the British district of Poree, presidency of Bengal, a town 41 miles S.W. from Cuttack, 45 miles N.W. of Juggernaut. Lat. 20° 10', long. 85° 20'.

BOLONGO, or **BORONGO ISLAND**.—The most westerly of a group known by the name of the Broken Islands, lying at the entrance of the Arracan river. Between this island and Middle Bolongo there is good anchorage, sheltered from all winds but the south. The island is mountainous, woody, rugged, and without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation: its centre is about lat. 20°, long. 93°.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOMLAY.¹—One of the three British presidencies of India, and so denominated from its principal place, the city of that name. Exclusive of the subordinate territories of native princes, over which the East-India Company exercises paramount political sway, and of Sinde, which, though recently

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placed under the government of Bombay, may properly be regarded as a distinct territory, the tracts subject to the Bombay presidency form a narrow strip, of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. This territory is bounded on the north by the possessions of the Guicowar and by Indore, belonging to the family of Holkar; on the east by part of the possessions of the Scindia family, by Indore, by the dominions of the Nizam, and by the territories subject to the presidency of Madras; on the south by the Madras territories, by the Portuguese possessions attached to Goa, and by Mysore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Cambay, and Guzerat. The most northern point, Ahmednuggur,* situate in Guzerat in the district of the Myhee Caunta, is in lat. 23° 34'; the most southern, in lat. 14° 15'; the most eastern, near Takhota, is in lat. 16° 28', long 76° 32'; the most western, near Rajpore, in Guzerat, is in long. 71° 22'. Its greatest length, in a direction nearly from south-east to north-west, is about 660 miles; its greatest breadth, from Oolpar, in the district of Surat, to a point near Boorhanpore, on the Taptee, 240. The area of the country within the above limits which is directly subject to the British government, is 67,945 square miles: if the territories administered by or on behalf of native princes be included the area will be 124,233 square miles: † if Sindh be added the entire area will be 176,885. ‡ In proportion to its area the Bombay territory has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, reaching from south to north, from near Vingorla, adjoining the Goa frontier, in lat. 15° 44', to Cambay, at the head of the

* This town must not be confounded with the city of Ahmednuggur, capital of the collectorate of that name, situate between four and five degrees further to the south.

† This extent of area comprises the dominions of the Guicowar and his tributaries, which, though situate on the western side of India, have recently been ordered by the home authorities to be transferred to the political superintendence of the government of India. ‡

‡ Regulation Provinces	57,723
Battara	10,223
Sindh	14,120
Native States	66,820
	176,885

India Pol Disp
9 June, 1853
Id 26 Oct 1853

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gulf of the same name, in lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, a distance of 480 miles; in addition to which, along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay, is a seacoast of eighty miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with havens,² including Dewghar, Gemah, Jyghurh, Rajapur, Choul, Bombay, Bassein, Damann, Surat, Broach, and several others of less importance.³ The coast does not appear to be characterized by any very bold headlands, yet it is in general rocky, and soundings increase fast in depth on receding from the shore. A continuation of that bold lofty range of mountains known by the name of the Western Ghauts,⁴ though that name is appropriated more peculiarly to the southern part of the range, the more northern being called by the natives the Siadri Mountains, runs in some measure parallel to the coast, and, on an average, about forty-five miles⁵ from it. The long narrow tract thus inclosed between the mountains and the sea comprises, together with other provinces the territory denominated the Two Comans, the larger portion of which, stretching southwards from the city of Bombay, and measuring about 230 miles, is a rugged district, traversed by numerous small rivers, flowing from the mountains, and holding a short rapid course westward to the sea. The river Savitree, however, which falls into the sea at Bankote, in lat. 8° , long. $73^{\circ} 5'$, is navigable from its mouth for thirty miles to Mhar, within twenty-seven miles of the base of the Mahabulshwar range. This tract, at a comparatively recent period, was for the most part a wild, overrun with forest.⁶ Now, amid many rocky hills and ravines, there are not a few fertile valleys and small plains, producing fine crops, especially of rice. In a military point of view, the difficulty of the country increases towards the hills, and which have many passes, none of them easy, and most of them impracticable for carriages. The table-land extending east of this range is for a considerable space rendered very strong by numerous spurs issuing from the range; among which are deep winding rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. About the latitude of Mahabulshwar, the branches eastwards from the Ghauts are less frequent, and the country stretching out in the same direc-

² Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 409, et seq.

³ Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 119.

⁴ Selections from Records, East-India House, iv. 140—Report of Mr. Elphinstone.

⁵ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 423.

⁶ Selections from Records, East-India House, iv. 140—Report of Elphinstone.

⁷ Selections, at supra

¹ Commons' Report on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, Quæst. 1395.

* None of these, however, with the exception of that of Bombay, can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon.¹

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tion becomes more and more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain. The extensive and well-defined range of the Ghauts diminishes in elevation as it stretches north, until it terminates about lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$ the brow forming the northern inclosing range of the valley of the Taptee. In this northern section the overlying geological formation¹ is the trap-rock, stretching easterly as far as the Nizam's dominions, and southerly to the latitude of Banrote, where it is met, westward of the Ghauts, by the indurated clay called laterite, and on the eastern side by the sandstone and limestone beds of the Southern Mahratta country. Trap is also the superincumbent formation of the Sautpooza Mountains, bounding the valley of the Taptee on the north, and separating it from the valley of the Nerbudda, of which the Sautpooza range forms the southern boundary. The northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda is formed by the Vindhya range, also capped by the trappean formation. Respecting the geology of the remainder of the presidency, or that lying about the Gulf of Cambay, comprising the collectorates of Ahmednood, Surat, and Broach, there is reason to think that it is altogether alluvial, not a rock² nor even a vestige of a stone of any kind being visible. In that portion lying immediately west of the Gulf of Cambay is a considerable extent of depressed surface, consisting of salt marsh, overflowed during the monsoons, and resembling the Run of Outhan; yet many parts³ of the districts adjacent to the Gulf of Cambay are among the most fertile in India. In the island of Parn, in the Gulf of Cambay, are numerous fossil bones⁴ embedded in conglomerate. Agates,⁵ cornelians, jaspers, and bloodstones are found on the banks of the Nerbudda, and exported in large quantities from Cambay to China. The soil of the northern parts abounds in soda, which is extracted for the manufacture of soap and of glass. The domains subject to this presidency may, with reference to physical geography, be thus distributed:—

First. The Two Concaans, which extend from sea to sea to north, and are bounded on the west by the sea, and on the east by the Ghauts, terminating in the valley of the Taptee and the spacious basin called Candeish.

Secondly. The country east of the Ghauts, elevated about

¹ Journ. Roy. As. Soc. 1835, No. iii. 72—Bird, on the Country from Poonah to Kitter. Geol. Transact. 2nd series, i. 168 —Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay. Newsm. Summary of the Geol. of Southern India.

² Transact. of Est. Soc. of Bombay, iii. 54f. Stewart, Geol. Notes on the Strata between Malwa and Guzerat. Jacob, Report on Lestywar.

³ Evidence before Select Committee of House of Commons, July, 1839, Pol. and Foreign, p. 43.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 228, 291, and 1837, pp. 78, 79.

⁵ Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, 1838—Gibson, Sketches of the Province of Guzerat 38, 39. Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 38.

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two thousand feet above the sea, sloping gradually to the eastward, and containing the sources of the great rivers (Godavery and Krishna, and of their numerous tributaries, all flowing in the same general direction, and disemboing in the Bay of Bengal.

Thirdly. The alluvial tract circumscribing the Gulf of Cambay, and deeply indented on its eastern side by the estuaries of the Nerbudda, the Taptee, and other rivers, all of which are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The climate at Bombay Island, and generally along the coast, is sultry, the average temperature⁶ of the whole year being about 80°, and the lowest ^{and} under 70°. The greatest heat, however, falls considerably ^{below} that of many other parts of India, and seldom exceeds 120°. The quantity of rain is for the most part very great; in one year (1831) it amounted at Bombay to 90.64 inches. ^{Being, however, considerably in excess of the usual amount. In 1833 the fall was only 50.78} inches; and the result of a series of observations, commencing with the former year and terminating with the later, was to exhibit various fluctuations between the two extremes which have been quoted. In some lunar years, however, the fall seems to have been much greater than an average framed upon such data, and even considerably beyond the highest amount in the above series. A statement more recently published gives the fall in one year at Mahakuleshwar at 228 inches; at Rutnagher, 150; and at Tanna, 106 inches.⁷ A statistical memoir, published some years ago, gives the average fall of rain at Bombay at 80 inches.⁸ In the low alluvial tract in the north of the presidency, the heat, untempered by the mitigating influence of the ocean, is sometimes dreadful,⁹ reaching 115° in the shade, causing frequent sunstrokes, and rendered more distressing by the quantity of sand borne along by every current of air.¹ On the table-land east of the Ghauts droughts are not uncommon;² the moisture brought by the monsoons being precipitated into the Concans or on the mountains, and the lighter clouds driven by powerful south-west winds over the surface of the table-land, without descending in rain. Hence have resulted the famines to which this tract has been

⁶ Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 8—Nicholls, on Temperature of Island of Bombay.

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1836, p. 314—Everest, on Rain and Drought in India.

⁸ Bombay Times, Summary, Oct. 1851, p. 131, also id. for Sept. 1840.

⁹ Gibson, ut supra, 37.

¹ Bird, ut supra, 38.

² Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 211.

* See article Broach.

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occasionally subject. In years favoured by an adequate fall of rain, the harvest is very abundant.

The zoology of this part of India appears to have received but little attention. A curious species of maneless lion is found³ in Guzerat, along the banks of the Saburmuttee, near Ahmedabad: tigers and leopards are numerous in various parts, and very destructive. There are also wolves, hyenas, jackals, wild swine, wild buffaloes, porcupines, the nilgau (*Antelope picta*), monkeys, and other quadrumanous animals. Of birds there are the damago, sarus or gigantic crane, the adjutant-bird, and many others of less importance. Crocodiles, serpents, guanas, chameleons, abound in the Southern Concan. Among domestic animals the horse formerly held a high place. The horses of Nattywar shared the celebrity of those of the Deccan, whence the supplies for mounting the vast cavalry establishments of the native princes were obtained. The extinction of the aristocracy of some of those princes, together with the decline of others, and the establishment of general peace under the paramount influence of the British government, have probably been the cause of the declension which has taken place in the quality of the native horses, which are now of an inferior description. The East-India Company have made various efforts to restore their character, especially by the establishment, in the year 1827, of a stud at Alligaum; but the experiment having been carried on for some years at great expense, and without any advantage, it was ultimately abandoned, and the establishment abolished.⁴ The other domestic animals to be enumerated are buffaloes, camels, kine, swine, and sheep. A series of experiments, extending over several years, were carried on by government, for the improvement of this last description of animal, by the introduction of the superior breeds of Europe and the Cape; but with little effect.⁵ Wool, however, is one of the exports of Bombay. The ass is of a small, weak breed; but the wild animal of that species, which roams in desert tracks on the northern boundary of the presidency, is a fleet handsome creature.

The staple crops are rice, bajra (*Holcus spicatus*), jowar (*Holcus sorghum*), barley, gram (*Cicer arietinum*), kodroo, and some inferior grains. Cotton of the indigenous species is extensively grown in various parts of the presidency. The

³ Capt. W. Smee, Transact. Zool. Soc. of London, l. 165, et seq.

⁴ Mil. Disp. to Bombay, 28 Sept. 1842.

⁵ Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 May, 1849.

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⁶ Statistical Papers relating to India, 1868, p. 64.

⁷ Bombay Rev. Consultations, 1845-46.

⁸ Bombay Rev. Disp. 16 July, 1846, 9 Sept. 1846; 7 July, 1847; 31 Jan. 1849; 3 June, 1852.

⁹ Bombay Rev. Cons. 1846.

¹ Bombay Rev. Disp. 9 Sept. 1846. Id. 28 July, 1846.
² Id. 3 June, 1846.

³ Id. 2 Aug. 1848. — altogether failed.³

¹ Oriental Mem. l. 20.

American varieties⁶ have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the collectorate of Dharwar and other parts of the Southern Mahratta country. The native sugar-cane flourishes in some of the collectorates. In the zillah of Poona the cultivation of the Mauritius cane⁷ has greatly diminished, the cause being attributed to the poverty of the Deccan soil north of the Krishna. Wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the presidency, and is extensively cultivated in the provinces of Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the border of the sea. It is stated, however, to deteriorate during a sea-voyage, and to be unsuitable to the English market.⁸ Coffee flourishes in Belgaum, but for its successful culture neither the soil nor climate of the Deccan north of that collectorate are well fitted. The other products are chiefly tobacco, oil-plants, and indigo. Complete success has attended the introduction of the potato⁹ in the collectorates of Poona and Kara. The chief markets for the root are Bombay, Poona, Dhoolia, Aurungabad, Jaulna, and Hingolee. Experiments for the cultivation and preparation for the English market, of flax¹ and the Syrian tobacco,² have proved unsuccessful. The gardens and orchards produce in great abundance guavas, tamarinds, mangoes,³ annas, jaks, oranges, plantains, shaddock, limes, citrons, pomegranates, and various other tropical fruits. The more elevated parts east of the Ghats produce peaches, figs, grapes, and apples. The mulberry was some time since introduced in the elevated tract about Poona, with a view to the production of silk, but the experiment has

* The following account of the mango is given by Forbes:— "The most useful, plentiful, and best fruit is the mango (*Mangifera indica*), which grows abundantly all over Hindostan, even in the forests and hedgerows, on trees equal in size to a large English oak, but in appearance and foliage more resembling the Spanish chestnut. The valuable fruit varies in shape, colour, and flavour as much as apples do in England. The superior kinds are extremely delicious, and the interior resemble the large yellow peach of Venice heightened by the flavour of the orange and anana, and so plentiful are mangoes in the hot season, that during my residence in Guzerat they were sold in the public markets for one rupee the culsey, or 600 pounds in English weight for half a crown. They are a delicacy to the rich, and a nutritious diet for the poor, who in the mango season require but little other sustenance."

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Among the trees found in the Bombay territories are the teak, bombax, *Agavea dalbergia*, *Suritea febrifuga*, acacias of various kinds, especially the catechu, the *Bassia latifolia* or mhowa, bearing a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which, when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste, and are largely consumed as food as well as for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the natives. There is also a great profusion of trees of less importance. Palms, both the coconut species and the *palmyra*, or that from which the sap is drawn to be converted into an intoxicating liquor, flourish on the seashore, especially in the South Concan. The banian-tree or hur (*Ficus religiosa*) attains a great size on the banks of the Nerbudda, at the northern extremity of the territory and in the vicinity of the towns. Broach, one of the species, the *kubur hur*, is considered to be the vastest production of the vegetable kingdom.

The importance of trees, in so far as they furnish articles of food, or timber for the various purposes to which that article is applied, are too obvious to have been overlooked in any age, however low its rank in the scale of information. The indirect advantages of these beautiful productions of nature have been ascertained and admitted only a period comparatively modern. Humboldt, and subsequently other writers, have shown that trees perform important functions in regard to the productive powers of the soil and the character of the climate, as well in influencing the supply of one of the first and most indispensable necessaries of animal existence,—water. In every place where trees have heedlessly been extirpated, the supply of water has been reduced, the fertility of the soil has been diminished, and the character of the climate has deteriorated. Their preservation is consequently an object deserving attention, not only on the ground of their direct utility, but as possessing perhaps even a stronger claim on account of the indirect blessings of which they are the instruments. The authorities of India have not been insensible to these claims upon their notice. In March, 1844, the Court of Directors authorized the unappropriated surplus of the annual grant of 5,000 rupees to the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India to be devoted to the plantation of useful trees in differ-

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ent parts of the presidency. In June, 1815, a scheme was drawn up for carrying out the operation under the above sanction. Two principal objects were embraced by the scheme: the first, that of planting useful trees along the various made roads and highway thoroughfares; the second, that of the formation of plantations in waste places around different villages, to be restricted in the first instance to the five collectorates of the Deccan; namely, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapore, Poona, and Ahmednuggur. The scheme having been approved by the government, and an annual outlay sanctioned to the extent of 4,000 rupees, operations were commenced in April, 1816. The first line selected for tree-planting was the mail road from Parali to Poona, a distance of seventy miles; and in the course of the season several thousand trees, consisting of various species,—tamarind, mango, babool, &c., were planted along the line. Simultaneously with these proceedings, a circular was addressed by government to collectors, assistant collectors, and other authorities, containing instructions for the preservation and extension of tree-plantation generally throughout the country. The former object—preservation—was sought by endeavours to check the destructive practice of burning large forest-timber for the sake of obtaining crops of dry grain from the ground previously occupied by trees, and by prohibiting the felling of trees calculated to become useful timber, on government lands. The latter object—extension—it was hoped to advance by inducing the native subordinate officers to take interest in the planting of trees on waste spots around the villages, and by offering small rewards to persons who might be able to show at the end of a specified period a certain number of thriving young trees of their own planting. A public notice was also issued, in which, after assuring the people of the interest taken by the government in the promotion of measures tending to their amelioration and comfort, rules were promulgated pointing out the evils arising from the scarcity of trees, and encouraging individuals, by the offer of rewards and other marks of public approbation, to plant trees on their own lands. To these rules were appended the following lists of trees as best calculated to thrive in different parts of the presidency.

Guzerat.—Tamarind, babool, kirnee, bugool, mhowa, showun,

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yehela, pullus, tannus, teak, sissou, brab, mango, neem, bher, wur, peepul.

Concans.—Kullum or kudum, acen, bondara, tamarind, mango, shewun, parul, wurus, yehela, kanta saer, deolur, kheir, kokum, babool, jambool, phanas, teak, wowlec, nand-rook, bhendy.

Deccan and South Mahratta Country.—Babool, white kheir, mango, wur, peepul, tamarind, yehela, jambool, neem, bher, nandrook.

Of valuable trees introduced into the government gardens at Howra, on the great line of road from Bombay to Calcutta, the following may be specially noticed: mahogany, logwood, satinwood, blackwood, St. John's bread.

Besides roadside trees and scattered plantations, the Bombay territory possesses many wooded tracts of sufficient magnitude to be termed forests. The position of the port of Bombay as a great naval depot would naturally direct attention to such descriptions of timber as might be beneficially employed in shipbuilding; and the conservation of the forests within the presidency was formerly considered an object of importance, and officers were appointed for this duty by the local government. About the year 1824 the conservator's establishment was broken up, probably in consequence of the discontinuance at Bombay of building line-of-battle ships for the Crown. After the lapse of twenty years, however, the want of such an institution became apparent; an establishment for the conservation and management of the forests of the Bombay presidency was then organized, and Dr. Colton, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, was in 1847 appointed conservator of forests.

Manufactures, of which there were formerly some of importance, have generally yielded to the competition of the cheaper fabrics of Britain. Surat, long celebrated for its cotton goods, now produces scarcely any. Boorhanpoor⁶ has from the same cause lost the silk manufacture, which it formerly carried on to a considerable extent. Paper is made at Poona.⁶ The manufactures of the presidency may, however, be regarded as of slight importance in a commercial point of view, being restricted to such branches as are indispensable in each locality; and cotton and other raw materials being shipped for

Report from
Select Com. of
House of Lords,
1830, p. 337.
⁶Jacquemont,
Voyages, vi. 576.

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Britain to be manufactured, and sent back for the use of those inhabiting the place where the article was raised.

From the extent of seacoast, and the communication afforded by the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, there is much facility of commercial intercourse between different parts of the territories subject to the presidency. The trade with other parts of India, as well as with Great Britain and foreign countries, is also considerable. The principal articles of export are cotton, wool, Cashmere shawls, opium from Malwa, coffee, pepper, ivory, and gums. The chief imports are piece-goods, thread, twist, and yarn (of all which the quantities imported from Great Britain are very large), metals, raw silk from China and the eastward, tea, wine, and beer. The value of the foreign export trade of Bombay has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and now amounts to about 7,000,000*l.* sterling. Several sources contribute to the supply of the government revenue: among these the principal are the land assessment, customs duties, salt-excite, and opium, passes or permits for the transit of the drug from Malwa to Bombay. The government revenue from all sources is returned for the year 1851, at 4,430,770*l.*

Considerable efforts have been made of late years by the government to improve the means of communication. The principal roads are—1. From Bombay over the Bhor Ghaut to Poona, and thence diverging in various directions, to Satara, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, and Narrayengum. 2. The Bombay and Agra road, traversing the presidency in a north-easterly direction, and affording facilities for the exchange of the produce of Berar and the northern parts of the Deccan for that of the more western districts. 3. The route northward from Bombay to Surat, Broach, and Baroda. 4. From the port of Vingorla, and Belgaum, to Dharwar, and continued thence to Hoolbés, one of the great cotton marts of the Southern Mahratta country; beyond which it joins the road leading to the port of Coomta, in North Canara.

In furtherance of the comprehensive system of railways which has been projected for India, a line was some time since commenced from Bombay in a north-easterly direction, and is now open to Tanuah, a distance of about twenty miles. From

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this town its construction is rapidly advancing to Shawpoor, *vid* Calianee, whence it will be continued either along the coast by Surat, Baroda, and Neemuch, or by a more easterly direction through Candeish and Malwa, to form a junction with the East-India railway from Cawpatta in some part of its course through the North-Western Provinces.⁶ In either case a branch from the main line will connect the great cotton-field of Berar with the port of Bombay. Another branch, diverging at Tannah or its vicinity, will be carried in a south-easterly direction to Poornah, with the intention of effecting a junction with the line from Madras, proceeding through Cuddapah and Bellary. Mordee Bay, now inundated by the sea, has been pointed out as the most eligible site for the terminus of the railway at Bombay. A project has been accordingly sanctioned for recovering this locality from the sea; and a portion of the space reclaimed is to be appropriated to the purposes of the railway.⁷

⁶ India Financial Disp 17 Aug 1853.

The population of the southern part of the presidency of Bombay is principally Maharratta and consists generally of cultivators of the soil. The branches of the Ghauts, stretching out to the eastward from the main range south of the town of Sattara, are held by Ramosces,⁸ a hill-tribe more civilized and subdued than the Bheels. They do not extend further south than Colapore, or further east than Beerpour, and have no language but that of the Maharrattas, whence they resemble in dress and manners. In the Southern Ghauts the majority of the population is Maharratta; that tribe and a portion of the Ghauts and Deccan to the east of it, being the original and peculiar seat of the race.⁹ The north-eastern portion of the Bombay dominions, comprising the greater part of the valley of the river Taptee, including the extensive basin or valley of Candeish, is partly inhabited by the Bheels, who are considered to be an eighth¹ of the whole population of that district. Though deeming themselves, according to the dim light of their traditions, as aboriginal and distinct people, which once held the fairest parts of India,² they now subsist in sundry degrees of barbarism, from "a savage sort of beings termed 'Nahals,' who exist perfectly wild among the mountains, subsisting chiefly on roots, fruits, and berries," to those of more plastic and better-constituted frames of mind and

⁷ Financial Disp to Bombay, 6 Oct. 1853.

⁸ Selections from Reports of the East India House, 1829, p. 140.

⁹ p. 145
No. 9, Hist. of Mahrattas, L. 2.

¹ Graham, Sketch of the Bheel Tribes inhabiting the Province of Khandesh, 2.

² Transact. Roy. As Soc. part i. 68—Maclein, on the Bheels.

³ Graham, ut supra, 3.

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body, many of whom have been organized into an efficient military force, perfectly available for local services, and the remainder reduced to the condition of tolerably orderly and useful subjects. Farther west and north-west, in the collectorates of Broach, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Kaira, this aboriginal population is found intermingled with some other rude tribes, denominated Coolies, Doobies,⁴ Chowdras, Dooblas, and Koonbis, besides Granas,⁵ still lower in barbarism than the original race, and Bramins, Jains, Bhoras, a peculiar class of Mussulmans; Mussulmans of other descriptions,⁶ generally descended from Arabians; Sindhians, Beloches, or Mekrans. In the city of Bombay and its vicinity, besides the Bramins and Mussulmans constituting the bulk of the population, there are Christians⁷ of the Romanist, Protestant, and Armenian persuasions; a considerable number of Parsees, and some Jews.

"For the superintendance⁸ and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland," in the presidency of Bombay, the Crown was empowered, under the act of 2 & 3 Wm. 4. c. 55, to constitute the bishopric of Bombay, subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Calcutta as metropolitan of India. The ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency consists of a bishop, an archdeacon, who is also a chaplain, seven chaplains, exclusive of the archdeacon, and sixteen assistant-chaplains, stationed in various parts of the presidency. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Bombay extends over all places under the control of the governor of Bombay and his political agents, including Cutch, Gujerat, and Aden. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland at the presidency, appointed and paid by the East India Company under the provisions of the act of Parliament above noticed.

Malhatta and Canarese are the two languages prevailing in the north and south-eastern parts of the presidency; Guzerati in the northern; the Bheela, though differing in so many respects from the bulk of the population, have in general no distinctive language.⁹ Persian and Oordoo are

* On this point Malcolm observes, "An intelligent Bhill assured me that some of the Satpura Bhillas had a language peculiar to themselves, but I have doubts of the fact."

⁴ Gibson, *ut supra*, 25, 31.

⁵ Forbes, *ut supra*, ii 247.

⁶ Jacob, Report on Kattacwar, 30.

⁷ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1830, p 313. Trans. of Lit. Soc. Bombay, vol. 1. p. 373.

⁸ Law of India and East-India Comp.

⁹ Appendix to Report of Com. Com. Indian Territories, June 1832, p 326.

¹ Ms. Doc. of E.I.C. Lithographed Mem. on Languages.

² Transact. Roy. As. Soc. 1 82—Malcolm, *ut supra*.

³ *Id.* 81.

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employed to some extent as the languages of business and of etiquette. Marwari,³ Portuguese, and Arabic, are also in use.

³ Bombay Calendar and Almanack, 1846, p. 150.

The government is vested in the Governor and three councillors, styled "the Governor in Council of Bombay," subject, however, to the "superintendence, direction, and control" of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Civil and criminal justice are both administered in the territories subject to the government of Bombay by the courts of the East-India Company, in addition to the Supreme Court, in which the judges are appointed by the Crown. In the former class the functionaries are appointed by the local government, and the law administered is embodied in the regulations of that government, and the legislative acts of the government of India; in the latter, the modes of procedure are assimilated to those of the courts at Westminster. The jurisdiction of this court is, however, limited to the presidency town, except in regard to British subjects.

The most convenient mode of considering the details of area and population will be to follow the revenue division into collectorates, which are as follows:—

	Area in Square Mils.	Population.
Burat	1,629	352,634
Broach	1,319	290,584
Ahmedabad	4,356	660,223
Kaira	1,869	580,631
Khandeish	9,311	770,112
Tannah, or Northern Concan ..	5,477	318,649
Poonah	5,293	660,096
Ahmednuggur, including the sub-collectorate of Nasick....	9,931	960,585
Sholapore	4,991	672,115
Belgaum	5,405	1,020,882
Dharwar	3,837	754,335
Rutnagherry, or South Concan..	3,964	695,268
Bombay Island, including Colaba Kolaba Territory, now included in Tannah	18	386,119
Sattara	318	58,721
Sattara	10,222	1,005,771
Carried forward.....	47,945	1,021,305

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	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	
Brought forward	67,945	10,021,305	
<i>Sinde</i> —			
Shikarpore	6,126	350,401	
Hyderabad	30,000	6,11,611	
Kurrachee	18,000	185,550	
	53,120	1,087,762	
<i>Native States in connection with the Bombay government.</i> —			
* Baroda (Guicowar)	4,399	325,528	
Kattywar (Sinde)	5,000	105,000	
Kattywar	19,850	1,463,900	
Kolapore	3,445	500,000	
Sawunt Warree	800	120,000	
Cutch	6,764	500,536	
Mahratta Jaghirs	3,775	419,025	
* Petty States in Guzerat	16,617	1,030,933	
	60,650	4,469,925	
	180,715	15,578,992	

The average relative density of the population being eighty-six to the square mile.

An armed maritime force has long been maintained at this presidency, such a provision being peculiarly called for by the necessity of being prepared to quell and overawe the native pirates, as well as those of Arabia. The following table exhibits the naval force of the East-India Company at Bombay, maintained at an annual cost of 241,311*l*. The steamers employed in maintaining the semi-monthly communication between Bombay and Suez are described as packet-vessels. It may be here stated, however, that the East-India Company are about to relinquish the duty of conveying the mails between Suez and India, so soon as arrangements can be made for its transfer to other hands.

Name of Ship.	Description of Ship or Vessel.
Auckland	Frigate.
Queen	Ditto
Semiramis	Ditto
Sesostris	Ditto
Ferooz	Ditto

* The territory of the Guicowar is now under the political superintendance of the government of India; and a similar arrangement has been directed to be made in respect to the tributaries of that prince in Kattywar and other states.

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Name of Ship.	Description of Ship or Vessel.
Zenobia ..	Frigate.
Ajdaha ..	Packet
Acbar ..	Ditto.
Victoria ..	Ditto.
Berenice ..	Troop-vessel
Medusa ..	Iron steamer.
Snake ..	Tender
Hastings ..	Receiver
Clive ..	Sloop
Elphinstone ..	Ditto.
Euphrates ..	Flag.
Palmyrus ..	Ditto.
Tigris ..	Brigantine
Constance ..	Sloop
Mahi ...	Ditto.
Margaret ..	Cutter
Nerbudda ..	Ditto.
Maldiva ..	Surveying tender.
Caruva ..	Ditto.
Bheema ..	Patrol
Pownah ..	Ditto
Comet ..	Iron steamer
Assyria ..	Ditto.
Nunrod ..	Ditto.
Meteor ..	Ditto.
Planet ..	Ditto
Scylla ..	Ditto
Neptune ..	Ditto
Conqueror ..	Ditto
Meander ..	Ditto
Indus ..	Ditto
Jhelum ..	Ditto.
Chenaub ..	Ditto
Mootna ..	Pendant-vessel
Euphrates ..	Light vessel
Sutledge ..	Ditto.
Bees ..	Ditto.
Ravee ..	Ditto
Kedywarree ..	Wooden ditto
Dromedary ..	Ditto.
Nitocris ..	Iron steamer

The military force of the presidency consists of a regiment of artillery, comprising one brigade of horse and four battalions of foot, a corps of engineers, three regiments of native light cavalry, two regiments of European infantry,* twenty-

* An augmentation of force being required in India, consequent upon

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nine regiments of native infantry, and a marine battalion, affording an aggregate (November, 1851) of something more than 34,000 regular troops. There are, besides, a regiment of Poona irregular horse, a Guzerat provincial battalion, the Guzerat irregular horse, Candesh Pheel corps, Kolapore local corps, Rajpootia field force, Sawantwaree local corps, the Belooch battalions (two), the Scinde irregular horse (two regiments), Cutcha irregular horse, Southern Mahratta irregular horse, Butnagerry Rangers, the native veteran battalion, and two police corps, furnishing an aggregate of nearly 18,000 men, the whole constituting a standing force of nearly 52,000. The forces of the Crown at the same period (November, 1851), placed under the control of the military authorities in the presidency, were something above 6,000 making a grand total of military forces in the East-India Company's service in this presidency of 57,711. In addition of 3,711 Madras troops then serving within it, there are about 13,000 more. The principal divisions of the army are as follows; the numbers are those of the date already mentioned (November, 1851):—

	Europeans	Natives.	Total.
President's Garrison—			
Head-quarters, Bombay	678	3,264	3,942
Southern Division—			
Head-quarters, Belgoda	1,399	8,117	9,516
Poona Division—			
Head-quarters, Poona	3,736	10,729	14,465
Northern Division—			
Head-quarters Ahmedabad	1,376	11,828	13,204
Asseerghar fortress	14	573	587
Aden force	1,539	1,405	2,944
Scinde Division—			
Head-quarters, Kurrachee	2,361	12,964	15,325
Rajpootia field force	181	3,757	3,938
	10,504	52,637	63,141
Deduct Madras troops	207	3,504	3,711
	10,297	49,133	59,430
Deduct local and police corps.	53	17,951	18,004
Total regular troops, Crown and Company's	10,244	31,182	41,426

¹ India Mil. Disp.
7 Sept. 1850.

the annexation of Pegu, another European regiment has been added to the infantry of this presidency.¹

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The government educational establishments are placed under the control of a Board of Education, which consists of certain members nominated by the government, and of three native gentlemen, elected by the Elphinstone Institution. The educational institutions are divided into two principal classes—the first comprises all the vernacular schools, in which elementary instruction is conveyed through the medium of the native languages; the second class embraces all those institutions in which the English tongue and the literature and sciences of Europe are imparted.

The following table exhibits the number of institutions, distinguishing the English seminaries from the vernacular, the amount of the government expenditure, and the number of teachers and pupils—

	Expenditure	Teachers	Pupils
ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION:			
Elphinstone Institutions—			
College		30	42
Schools (<i>two</i>)		8	520
Branch schools (<i>two</i>)		8	404
Grant Medical College		6	27
Poonah school		1	169
Ahmednuggur school		1	52
Surat school		9	200
Ahmedabad school		2	99
Broach school		1	67
Ratnagherry school		1	51
Dharwar school		2	40
Poonah Sanscrit College			305
		63	2,068
VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION.			
	No. of schools.		
Presidency	7	7	420
First division	133	135	5,059
Second division	37	37	2,200
Third division	56	56	3,998
		235	11,697
Total	Rs. 1,50,408	298	13,765

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The Elphinstone Institution was founded for the study of the English language, and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe; and is supported partly by government, partly by private munificence. The immediate management of the institution is intrusted to a principal, assisted by a council. Its objects may be thus stated: primarily, to impart such useful knowledge as may be suited to the various professions in life which the pupils are likely to occupy, and secondarily, to afford to a portion of them academical instruction of a higher character. The Poona Sanscrit College, which was established in 1821 for the preservation of the ancient literature of the country, has recently been amalgamated with the Poona English school. The Poona Medical College is also under the charge of the Board of Education.

The wonderful ~~and~~ temples, excavated in the rocks at Karli, Ellora, and some other places, indicate, from their characteristics, that formerly the population and rulers of the part of India were of the Buddhist persuasion. At the commencement, however, of the Mussulman invasion, Brahminism appears to have been universally prevalent, and the worship of idols was flagrant. The Sivarats of Somnath Patan were destroyed, in the year 1024, the exterminating attack of Mahmood of Ghuzni. The Concan appears to have first been conquered by the Mussulmans, under Mahomed Shah, the Bahmani king of the Deccan, in the year 1470; forty years having been spent in the obstinately-resisted conquest of that rugged tract, which, after all, remained but imperfectly subjugated. The tract more to the east and south-east, comprising the present collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum, and the province of Sattara, was part of the Brahminical empire of Hyayanagar, whose resources in an expedition against the king of Beejapoor, in the early part of the sixteenth century, are described with more than oriental exaggeration by the annals of the Portuguese. This power was in 1565 destroyed by a coalition of Mussulman kings of the Deccan; and the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Colapore, and Sattara, incorporated with the dominions of Beejapoor, the ruler of which was one of the confederated princes. The more central part of the presidency, comprising the present collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Poona, was first invaded by the Mussul-

⁴ Journ. Royal As. Soc. vol. VI. No. xii. 284—Sykes, Notes on Ancient India

⁵ Ferishta, II. 484. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II. 655.

⁶ Faria y Sousa (translation), I. 286.

⁷ Ferishta, III. 190. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, II. 194.

⁸ Ferishta, I. 300.

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man armies, by the command of Alla-ood-Deen Khuljy, the Patan monarch of Delhi, about the year 1303; and its conquest appears to have been completed¹ in 1318, by his immediate successor Mobarik Khuljy. The general revolt¹ of the Deccan against Mahomed Toghluik occurred in 1350, and towards the close of the following century (1490), upon the extinction of the Bahmany dynasty, this tract was formed into a Mussulman state, under the denomination of Ahmudabadour,² by Ahmed, the founder of the Nizam Shahi dynasty. Candolish, in the valley of the Taptee, appears to have been first reduced under the sway of the Mussulmans by Alla-ood-Deen³ about the commencement of the fourteenth century, and, after various vicissitudes and struggles, formed into an independent state by Malik Raja⁴. The remainder of the territory of the East-India Company under this presidency, or that portion lying about the Gulf of Cambay, formed part of the ancient kingdom of Guzerat, which, invaded, overrun, and finally entirely relinquished by Mahmood of Ghuzni in the early part of the eleventh century, was conquered, in 1175, by the troops of Alla-ood-Deen of Delhi. Subsequently to the general revolt of the Deccan, it became the scene of anarchy and bloodshed, until 1391, when it was formed into an independent Mussulman state by Muzaffur Khan, a Rajpoot converted to Islam. The islands of Bombay and Salsette formed part⁵ of the dominions of Guzerat in 1429, and though temporarily lost, were recovered and retained to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese in India at the close of the fifteenth century. The Portuguese appear to have commenced their commercial and warlike operations on the coast of this presidency about 1508. Diu seems to have been their earliest permanent settlement, and there, by leave of the native sovereign, they built a factory, which was fortified¹ in 1534. Bombay was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, when they took² a Mussulman ship; and it appears to have soon become one of their permanent possessions, as in 1531 the Portuguese expedition destined against Goa rendezvoused³ thereat. In 1535, Bahadur Shah, King of Guzerat, ceded⁴ the island of Bassa to the Portuguese in perpetuity. (The first British establishment within the limits of this presidency was made at Surat in 1601.)* In the latter

¹ Ferishta, i. 389

¹ Id. l. 437.
Elphinstone, Hist of India, ii. 65

² Ferishta, iii. 169
Elphinstone, Hist of India, ii. 660

³ Ferishta, i. 379.
Elphinstone, ii. 31, 45.

⁴ Elphinstone, ii. 682.

⁵ Ferishta, i. 327, 328.

⁶ Elphinstone, ii. 670
⁷ Id. ii. 673.

⁸ Chronological Abridgment of Ferno y Souza, by Ferno y Souza, in his Translation of Ferishta, iii. 507.
⁹ Ferno y Souza, Tomel I. 193.
¹⁰ Id. i. 378.
¹¹ Id. i. 146.

¹² Id. i. 347.

¹³ Id. i. 378.

* According to Briggs, in a note¹ on his Chronological Abridgment of Ferishta, iii. 628.

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part of the sixteenth century, the territories now subject to the presidency of Bombay were, in a great measure, reunited to the realm of Delhi, by the power of Akbar;⁵ but the resumption was not completed until 1637, under the reign of Shah Jehan.⁶ The East-India Company in the mean time pushed its commercial concerns in western India; its affairs being under the management of a governor and council residing at Surat, and whose jurisdiction was styled "the Presidency of Surat."⁷ In 1601, the island of Bombay was by the crown of Portugal ceded to the crown of England, as part of the portion of the island of Cadiz, she of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II. The Portuguese local authorities, however, for some time evaded the transfer, and at length but partially complied; and Charles, either from vexation or some warlike motive, in 1669 granted⁸ the island to the East-India Company; but the Portuguese, who continued to retain the islands of Salsette and Karanja, long pursued a course of annoyance and hostility highly prejudicial to the British settlement. In 1673, the English crown granted to the East-India Company authority to establish a mint⁹ at Bombay, and, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the prosperity of the settlement was rapidly on the increase. In 1683, Bombay was declared by the Court of Directors the seat of the resident, and also their principal station in the East Indies. In the same year Captain Keeler, the commander of the East-India Company's military force in the island, revolted and expelling the local authority of the East-India Company, proclaimed that of the Crown. The state of the settlement at this time bore testimony to the great efforts made for its improvement by the East-India Company, during the short time which had elapsed since its acquisition. They "had expended a large sum of 300,000*l.* on fortifications and improvements, had constructed an excellent harbour, to become the resort of English trade. The garrison of Bombay consisted of 505 men, and the island was supported by its own revenue." Next year arrived the mandate of the Crown, that the island should be forthwith restored to the Company, who accordingly resumed possession;

⁵ Ferishtah, ii. 14, 255, 269, 271, 276, 278, 279.

⁶ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 207.

⁷ Bruce, Annals of the E. I. C. 216, 262, 264, 276, 284.

⁸ Id. ii. 105.

⁹ Charters granted to the E. I. C. 1601, p. 80.

¹ Bruce, ii. 346, 429.

² Id. ii. 192.

³ Id. ii. 47.

⁴ Id. ii. 401.

⁵ Id. ii. 314.

⁶ Id. ii. 52.

⁷ Id. ii. 536.

⁸ Annals of the E. I. C. i. 163, 176.

⁹ Faria y Sousa. He does not, however, specify any authority; and Bruce states that the factory at Surat was founded in 1612 by virtue of a *firmans* from the emperor Jehangir.

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but the precarious state of their affairs and the strength of the mutineers caused an unconditional pardon to be granted. The intended change was now, (in 1685, carried into effect,² and the seat of the presidential government transferred from Surat to Bombay.) In the succeeding year, the president was declared Governor-General of India, and the establishment at Surat reduced to an *act of war*.) The ambition of the sovereigns of Delhi had overthrown the Mussulman dynasties & the Deccan, which had been the bulwarks of the faith against the Brahmimists in that part of India; and the tyranny and intolerance of Aurungzebe excited a spirit of resistance and retaliation among the Mahratta Brahmimists which, fomented and directed by their notorious leader Sevajee ultimately overthrew the Mussulman sway, and in its place established the various Mahratta powers that have in turn assumed beneath British supremacy. During this struggle, from the middle to the close of the seventeenth century, the Mahrattas extended their dominion³ over nearly the whole of the tract governed by the presidency of Bombay; and the managers on behalf of the East-India Company, being desirous to forward the probability of the ultimate success of the Mahrattas, and being more immediately exposed to their hostility, adopted the policy of forming treaties with Sevajee and his successors, thereby incurring the enmity of Aurungzebe, whose forces in 1688 invaded the island of Bombay, and besieged the town, but soon after withdrew, on the payment of a large sum of money. The East-India Company became, likewise, in 1689, allied with that monarch, in consequence of the capture of the ships, who took several ships belonging to his subjects.

The extension of the dominions of the East-India Company on this side of India was long very slow, being almost confined to Bantootie and Fort Victoria, acquired in 1709 from the Mahrattas in exchange for Gheriah, to the island of Bombay

* On one of those occasions Khafi Khan, the historian of the reign of Aurungzebe, "was sent on a mission from the viceroy of Guzarat to Bombay. He describes his reception as being conducted with great dignity and good order, and with a considerable display of military power. He negotiated with elderly gentlemen in rich clothes, and although they sometimes laughed more heartily than became so grave an occasion, yet he seems to have been favourably impressed with their acuteness and intelligence."

² Bruce, II 588.

³ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, I 141, and elsewhere. Elphinstone, Hist. of India.

¹ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, I 284.

² Bruce, II 641.

³ Forbes, ut supra, I. 108. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, II. 89.

¹ Elphinstone, II. 319.

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and the factories of Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad, until 1774, when the British authorities taking advantage of disputes among the Mahrattas, captured⁴ the islands of Salsette and Karanja, having stormed the fort of Tanna, the main defence of the former island. Both were formally ceded to the British by the treaty concluded on the 6th March, 1775, with Ragoba, who was recognised by the Bombay government as Peishwa. In virtue of this treaty, Ragoba had been supplied with a force of 1,500 men of all arms, including 450 Europeans,⁵ and at Anass' battle was fought, the result of which, though little decisive, led to the British. The supreme government disappointed of the treaty, had connection with Ragoba, and appointed their agents to Poona to treat with the ministerial party without the intervention of the Bombay government. The treaty of Poornah, concluded on the 1st March, 1776, was the result. Ragoba was left to his fate. Peace was concluded on his terms, the ministers at Poona conducting the negociation during the minority of Madhoo Narrain, the infant Peishwa, who was a posthumous son of Narrain Rao, one of the nephews of Ragoba. This treaty the British obtained in possession of the pergunnah and city of Broach. In 1777, a French frigate, sending a ship belonging to that nation, the *Chouk*,⁶ a part of the crew, about thirty miles south of Bombay, and on the territory of the Mahrattas, whose views were supposed so vigorously hostile to the British, that the supreme government determined on detaching⁷ Ragoba in person, with a frigate, early proceeding against his it was the frigate at Poona opposed to the British interests. In 1778, a force consisting of 8,000 men,⁸ destined to act against Poona, was despatched from Bombay. It entered the Deccan through the Bago Ghat, and advanced to Tullygaon, within fifteen miles of Poona. There it was encountered, harassed, and nearly surrounded by a Mahratta force reputed to consist of 60,000 men, the British army however panic-struck, destroyed the greater part of their stores, threw the heavy guns into a tank, and took to flight, closely urged by their active enemies. The managers of this wretched expedition concluded at Wargum, about ten miles above the Bhoze Ghat, a convention, by which, as the price of the release

⁴ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, II. 169.
⁵ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, II. 272.
⁶ Forbes, ut supra, I. 284.
⁷ Treaties with Native Princes, 301.
⁸ Duff, ut supra, II. 286.
⁹ Id. 300.

⁴ Historical account of Bombay, 116.

⁵ Id. I. 2, 1. 2.

⁶ Duff, ut supra, II. 284.

⁷ Duff, ut supra, II. 270.

⁸ Ut supra, I. 333.

⁹ According to Forbes,¹ the number exceeded 2,000

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of the forces from their hopeless position, Salsette, the adjacent islands, and some other places, were to be ceded to the Mahrattas. These concessions were demanded by the governor of Bombay, and a force, consisting of six battalions of infantry, a proportionate detachment of artillery, and some cavalry which had been despatched by the Bengal government, and placed under the command of Colonel Goddard, continued its course from the vicinity of the Jumna across Northern Hindostan to Surat. In the commencement of the year 1780, Colonel Goddard took Dabul and Ahmedabad, which other portions of the British force made acquisitions in the same year. In the close of the same year, Bassein was taken by Goddard in person. That officer, in 1781, advanced on the road to Poona to the foot of the Bhore Ghats, but the government appears to have been merely with a view to intimidation, and, being afterwards attacked by the Mahrattas, he made a precipitous retreat to Panwell, the port at which troops were generally embarked for Bombay. Both battles being fruitless, these harassing and indecisive operations, which were concluded at Salby, on terms somewhat humiliating to the British government, which engaged to abandon the interests of Ragoba, and surrendered Bassein and the acquisitions in Guzerat, with the exception of Broach, which was subsequently made over to the Mahratta chief Scindia. On the south coast, the Mahrattas, in 1783, the British authorities at Bassein obtained from Govind Rao Ghorde, a part of the territory of Surat and the adjacent country, by a treaty, guaranteeing to the family a competent provision for the relinquishment of their claim. At the same time a British subsidiary force was formed for the support of the Peshwa, whose authority was established against his opponents, and a few years afterwards, in 1790, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sultan had been concluded between the British government, the Peshwa, and the Nizam; and the Peshwa was also a party to the treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo in 1792. In 1785, the young Peshwa, Maderow Narayan, died. To secure the continuance of his own power, Nana Ferozjee (one of the Mahratta ministers) endeavoured to exclude the legitimate heir, Bajee Rao, the son of Ragoba. But Nana's views were frustrated by Scindia, who arrived at Poona with a large force, and

7. See Britton, Hist. of India, ii. 182. In the 41 supra, ii.

4. Id. ii. 404, 416, 423, 424. 5. Id. ii. 429.

6. Id. ii. 442, 445.

7. Treaties with the Native Powers, 382.

8. See supra, ii. 427, 428.

9. Id. iii. 212. Forbes, ut supra, p. 362.

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year the fort of Vingorla, and the islands of Gungarao, Tumb, with their respective ports were... obtained from the rajah of Sawantwarree in 1815... murder at Punder... of Gungadh... minister and env... had repa... of the British... some political... of the... shwa, by... minister, Trabu... the... Out... 1817... the... states against... shwa... me... it... in... of... at... and per... part of... Bombay... present... de... Be... square... A... the... general... the... that... exchange for his... In... on the... the... Ab... formed... president... Ms. Soc... bread... lying be... and the... of the... According to... Mohammed... of... 10... 2... the best... Buon... possession... in India.

4 Treaties, ut
supra, 505.
Duff ut supra, III,
351.

A. Mohammed
... of
... 10
... 2...

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Sea To the south, this ... ward bulwark is continued and strengthened by a range of rocky islets. The more northern, which is joined to the island of Bombay by a causeway overflowed at high water, is ... of Bombay; the other ... of Light-house ... by a causeway ... to the latter island ... Thus the three islands, united by a few ... a coast of ... extending from north-west to ... of nearly ... miles.

... is like ... the northward, ... ad armed stone ... by ... non-acted by governa ...

... from Sir ... wealth, but ... indeed, a ... that

... in my account ... illustration of the ... needed nor; ... him by the British ... and ... his ... public spirit ... looked

... the more ... of India ... appeared ... the view ... the distance

... and ... by two ranges of rock of ... running ... each other on opposite ... the ... and the ... are united at their ... which are only a few feet above ... interior of the ... sea, which is now prevented ... elements. The ... parts of ... to the ... season reduce them to a swamp, ... of the rainy months the houses are separated ... by water, some

3 Von Sch. Travels in I. 81.

4 Bombay Publ. Disp. 28 Aug 1849. Id. 13 Oct. 1847.

5 Valon Travels.

6 Horab. 457.

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granted by act of Parliament, and consisting of a chief justice and one puisne judge; from whose decision an appeal, subject to certain limitations and conditions, lies to the queen in council. The powers of this court are very extensive, embracing not only the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the judges of the superior courts in their courts at Westminster, upon circuit, but also the decisions of the courts of equity, the ecclesiastical courts, and the adjudication of cases of admiralty. Such as the court-constitution, and such the powers of the Supreme Court, by the act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, refer to be considered, and to be contemplated so far as they relate to the courts of India, the nature of which courts, of course, be articulated. The chief court of the Bombay is termed the Sudder Court, its functions are to hear appeals from the district courts throughout the presidency, and to exercise general supervisory power over those courts. Among the public establishments at Bombay may be enumerated the Chamber of Commerce and Bank of Bombay; the Dock Company; the British India Company, which is here the principal mercantile establishment; the Bank of the Agricultural and Cotton Seed Bank; the Government Savings Bank; several insurance companies; the Bombay Steam Navigation Company; the Bombay Chamber of the Royal Asiatic Society; the native general library; the Bombay Geographical Society; the Medical Society; the Society of Bombay; the Agricultural Society of Western India, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The various institutions for the promotion of education and religious purposes. Amusements, of which the most important character, are such encouraged by Europeans. The Government has not prevented the formation of clubs for the purpose of the better game of golf, and the English of cricket. A number of other also are provided, and the indulgence of a musical taste so prominent in the home of the Government of India. Institution will be found in the Government of India. Institution will be found in the Government of India.

The population consists of various castes. According to a census taken by the boards of Bombay and Poona, taken on the 1st July, 1851, the population of the various castes, in

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cluding the military and the floating population of the harbour, were as under:

Jains, Lingae	1,903
Brahmins	6,936
Hindoo of other castes	289,995
Mussulmans	24,755
Parses	14,698
Jews	748
Native Christians	1,837
Portuguese	411
Pure Europeans	5,073
Seedee, Negro	889
Other castes	7,118
	566,116

The pursuits and occupations of the population of Bombay are various, and, as in every great city, a large proportion whose avocations will not sustain industry without damage to their reputation. In 1843, a new and more extraordinary system of plunder was introduced, and some of those engaged in it brought to justice. This system was organized with the precision that might be looked for in a plan for prosecuting any lawful object, and conducted by men habituated to dishonesty and well acquainted with its details. The number of persons engaged in it amounted to two or three hundred, and the operations were carried on without interruption, and continued to a great extent before the discovery, without any action on the part of the judicial office of government, for upwards of thirty years. The chief scene of plunder was the harbour, and the goods were usually but quietly transferred from one boat to another. They landed in the ordinary way, with the usual coolies, though they had to be kept from the shore until they were landed on shore to be conveyed to the warehouses or to the principal substance and to be kept from the shore until they were landed without any attempt at concealment. The principal business of the gang, who, however, it was believed, was

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ally varied it by suggesting and encouraging piracies, though they did not actively engage in them, and by participating in the profits of robberies and burglaries committed in the town. It was feared, too, that crimes of deeper tinge than those against property might be charged upon the gang. Though this herd of murderers continued to exercise their craft for the better part of a century without drawing upon the selves the notice of the government, their existence and occupations were known to many not associated with them, and whose silence was secured by the power of their conduct in India, or by a resort to the same. These men were indeed said to be dreaded by those who knew them and their power, but the power of the government. The organization was perfect and well organized. It had a chief, a collector, several assistants under him, a cashier, and a numerous body of inferior officers and ashora. A regular set of books were kept with the most scrupulous accuracy, and the division of profits was made with the strictest exactness. Such a body, if it existed for such purposes, could scarcely be traced to exist in any part of Europe for any length of time, and it may be regarded as pretty certain, that those who exercise the privilege of plunder in that quarter of the globe do not conduct their business or perpetrate their unlawful gains with the precision which marks the proceedings of this body of marauders. Its existence affords a curious illustration of the peculiar nature of Indian society as compared with that found elsewhere.

The temperature is moderate in proportion to the latitude, being daily between 70° and 80°.

² Valentia, Travels, ii 281.

³ Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 186.

⁴ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

The climate is for a long time considered very healthy; but it has of late years greatly improved, the proportion of deaths to the population in ordinary seasons is now closely approximating to that of London.

Bombay is distant from Calcutta, W., 1040 miles; from Madras, N.W., 755; from Pondicherry, S.W., 110; from Hyderabad, N.E., 640; from the Cape of Good Hope, S., 235; from London, N.W., 75. Lat. 20° 57', long. 72° 57'.

BOMBRA is a small town in the territory superintended by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Bonle, on the south by Bheracole

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of Bengal, a town on the route of the railroad from Burdwan to Rajmahal, 18 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17'$.

BONICHI T.—A town in the native state of Chhatterpore, or in the dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N. by N. 30 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

BONNIE T.—A raj under the political agency for the south-west of India. It is bounded on the east by Chyva Nagpore, on the east by Keunjur and Simlipoor, on the west by Sumbhulpoor and Nagpore, and on the south by Bonora. Its area is 1,657 square miles. The centre is in lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $85^{\circ} 8'$.

² Statistics of Native States.

The people are represented to be savages, and the native government had a revenue of 600,000 rupees computed by the British in 1854. The population is 47,000.³

³ Parliamentary Return, 1851.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BONY T.—A Sirmour, a part of the ridge extending from the peak of N. h. It is surrounded by a small forest, and remains a Sirmour held by the Government during the occupation of the country, and was a station of the Sirmour Sirdars. Elevation above the sea 6,120 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

² As Res. xiv. 331.—Hobbes and Herbert, The Surv. of India.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BQ or **MEYKEL**, in the Punjab, a town situated on a spur of the range of the Punjab, 45 miles S. W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

Transact. Roy. As. Soc. 1844—Colebrooke, on Setlej River. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalya, ii. 9. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

TOOCHKAS, in Peshawar, a pass on the line from Spinpoor to the Shatoor Pass. It is the highest and most northern limit of the forest on this declivity of the Hindu Kush. Elevation above the sea 11,300 feet. Lat. $34^{\circ} 21'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

BOODAGAON.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. by N. 90 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

¹ Bombay Port Disp. 9 Aug. 1818.

BOODAWUL, or **BOORAWUL**.—The name of a village and a district in Sind, formerly in Bombay, formerly belonging to a native chief, distant from Dhooha 65 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOODGOWALI, in the British territory of Sagar and Nerbuda, lies in the government of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Weingunga river, 31 miles N. E. of Seep. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

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BOODHANUH in the British district of Mirruffurnagar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Meerut and 49 miles S.E. of the former. It is of considerable size, as a bazaar, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. The country is well cultivated. Population 5,550. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

Statistics of N. W. Provinces, 51.

BOODHUR in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpoore, and 80 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under cover during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, and at other times is tolerably good. The country is well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

BOODYHERAY—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 86 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOODYHAUL—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Seringapatam 82 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOODYLAH, in the British district of Amroha, presidency of Madras, a town 10 miles S.W. of Jyotiba. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOODYVA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Sheepoora, 10 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOOKAP, in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Tungabhadra, 12 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. $13^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOOLEY in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Askot, up the valley of the river Kalesi to the Bainsi Pass, into Hindoo or South-Western Tibet. It is situated amidst some very high peaks of the main range of the Himalaya, and on the right bank of the river Kale, 27 miles N.E. of Askot, 12 miles S.W. of the Bainsi Pass. A ferrying from the village the river is crossed by a spar bridge or sangha.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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The elevation of the village above the sea cannot be much less than 11,000 feet, as Webb found that, five miles higher up the stream, at the confluence of the Kake and Kalepani, the elevation was 11,418 feet. Boolee is in lat. 80° G. long. 80° 52'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Province, bounded on the north by the British district Meerut, on the east by the British districts Moradabad and Bareilly, on the south by the British district Allypore, and on the south-west and west by the British districts Gooergoon and Delhi, and the jaghire of Bulubgurh. It lies between lat. 28° 3'–29° 45' long. 77° 28'–78° 22'; is thirty miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty-seven in breadth from north-east to south-west.

The climate is liable to considerable extremes, the rather sharp frosts are not unknown in winter, the thermometer falling a few degrees below the freezing point, and water being congealed under shelter of a thatched roof; the latter part of spring and the beginning of summer, when the hot winds set in from Rajpootana and Southern Hind, the temperature becomes very high. The surface of the country has a general slope from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the descent of the slope of the Jumna and Ganges, and that direction, and also of those of the Hindan and Kali Naldee, the courses of which lie between those two great rivers, and in some measure parallel to them. Accordingly, Ferozedugar and Dasmoh, a little beyond the northern frontier, have the respective elevations of 834³ and 823³ feet; the town of Boolundshuhur, fifteen miles south of the northern frontier, is at 724⁴; Khoorga, ten miles farther south, 720; the bed of the Kali Naldee, under the town of Boolundshuhur, 702⁵; and under Khoorga, 734⁵. The country, though remarkably level, has a gradual and very gentle elevation about midway between the Ganges and Jumna, rising in that part into a slight ridge, along which the channel of the Ganges Canal is to hold its course. The intended line of the canal in the Boolundshuhur district is from north-west to south-east, and the slope of the channel per mile is one foot five inches, the general slope of the country

² Tennant, Indian Recreations, II. 304.

³ Cantley, Report on the Ganges Canal, "Prolongation Down the Doab," Appendix, p. 1.
⁴ Id. ut supra, p. 5.
⁵ Id. ut supra, Appendix, II. 4.

¹ II. 377.

* Tennant states it at 130°; but such enormously high estimates of the amount of temperature are invariably much reduced by more correct observations.

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being one foot and a half. As it is proposed that the canal shall be navigable from Cawnpore to Kunkhul, near Hurdwar, a communication by water will be established between the interior of this district and the sea. The Ganges itself is navigable to the sea to Sukurtal, sixty miles above the northern border of this district; but there is reason to conclude that the navigation above Cawnpore will be less affected by the great diminution of the volume of water, in consequence of the large quantity which must be drawn off from the main stream at Kunkhul, to supply the Ganges Canal. The Jumna is navigable as high up as Kurda during the rains; though in consequence of the great dryness of its stream for the supply of the Delhi Canal and that of Feroz Shab, the channel near its head of the canal is sometimes almost dry. The Jumna first touches this district opposite Delhi, in lat. 28° 40', long. 77° 16', and flowing along its southern western frontier fifty miles, leaves it in lat. 28° 5', long. 77° 32'. The Ganges touches this district in lat. 28° 39', long. 77° 16', and leaving forty-five miles above its north-eastern frontier, leaves it in lat. 28° 5', long. 78° 31'. The Hindostan river enters the northern border into this district in lat. 28° 34', long. 77° 26', and taking through its north-western part a tortuous course of about twenty miles in a direction generally south-easterly, falls into the Jumna on its left side, in lat. 28° 28', long. 77° 24', being navigable for rafts and boats of moderate burthen throughout Boolundshuhur. The Ganges Kali Nuddee crosses the northern frontier in lat. 28° 34', long. 77° 57', and holds for fifty miles its winding course, for the most part south-easterly, to lat. 28° 6', long. 78° 16', where it passes into the British district of Allypore, but it is not navigable in any part of its course through Boolundshuhur. This tract, during the time that it was subject to the usurpating power of the Marhattas, previously to its cession to the East-India Company, had been reduced nearly to the condition of a waste, since its transfer it, however, has been steadily improving. Cotton appears to be the staple production for the soil, for commercial purposes, and might, it is believed, become a rich source of profit to the cultivator, merchant, and manufacturer. As in other parts of the Doab, the soil here produces indigo, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, and various kinds of pulses. Domestic quadr-

⁶ Report of Special Committee appointed to examine the Project of the Ganges Canal, 6

⁷ Cautley on Pro-
Junction of
Ganges Canal, 18.

⁸ Report, ut
supra, 9

⁹ Cautley, ut
supra, 18

¹⁰ Thornton, Rep
on the Settlement
of Saharunpore,
18.

¹¹ Cautley, "Pro-
Junction of
Ganges Canal,"
12, 13.

¹² Tennant, Indian
Recreations, li.
877-878.

¹³ Reports and
Documents in
regard to the
Culture and
Manufacture of
Cotton Wool,
Raw Silk, and
Indigo, in India,
25.

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peda are scarcely one half the size of those in Bengal and Behar.⁶ Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the demand of the Government on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until 1859.⁶

⁶ Tennant, ut supra, H. 370.

⁶ Act of the Gov. of India, viii. of 1848.

The population of the district is returned at 800,000. It appears, moreover, that for the largest portion of the people are Hindoo, the respective numbers being: Hindoos, 570,851; Mussulmans and others, 128,542. The agricultural and non-agricultural classes are nearly equal in number: the return of the former amounting to 253,238; that of the latter to 346,095. A considerable town population may likewise be inferred; and the fact will be found to correspond with the probability; for though the district contains no very large towns, the number of places comprising more than 1,000 inhabitants is very considerable, and no fewer than 42,115 persons (nearly one-sixth of the entire population) reside in nine towns.

The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district:

and containing less than 100 persons	1,313
Do. more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	104
Do. more than 5,000 and less than 10,000	6*
Do. more than 10,000 and less than 50,000	3†
Total	1,426

Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.
[†] E. I. C. M. S. D. 36.
 Garden, 78.

The principal routes are—1. From north to south, between Meerut and Allyghur. 2. From west to east, between Delhi and Bareilly. 3. From north-west to south-east, between Delhi and Anopstara.

The district formed part of the territory acquired by Perron,

	Inhabitants.
* Secanah	5,744
Anoopstara	8,947
Jehangeerabad	9,369
Shikarpore	9,538
Phase	7,527
Jewar	5,835
† Burrus (Boolundshuhur)	12,049
Khoorjah	18,658
Secunderabad	14,843

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a French adventurer in the service of Scindia, who, arriving in India in no higher capacity than that of a common sailor, succeeded, by a series of fortunate intrigues, in obtaining the chief command under the Marhatta chief above named, and ultimately elevating himself to the rank of a petty sovereign. The Franco-Marhatta state thus formed was marked by the sagacious policy of the Marquis Wellesley as an exercise on the face of India, to be extinguished with the least possible delay. Lord Lake was ordered to regard its annihilation as a primary object. Perron, who seems to have been more anxious for the preservation of his moveable property than of his dignity & power, after a feeble attempt at resistance, abandoned both his territory and his troops, and made his peace with the British government. The victory gained by Lord Lake on the victory of Delhi after the fragmentary remains of the French force gave the final blow to the straggled state which had sprung up and been cut down with almost unparalleled rapidity. The territory was included in the cessions made by the Emperor to the British Company, under the second article of the treaty of Amoy, Angengam, concluded 30th October, 1803.

Some notice of the principal towns within this district, viz., Seeaneh, Anoopkoot, Jehangeerabad, Shikarpore, I. here, Burren or Boolundshahr, Akhoorjah, and Sunderabad, will be found in the proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

BOOLUNDSHAR, or **BURRUN**, the principal town of a pergunnah in the British district of the same name, is situated on the right bank of the Kali Nuddi, thence passed in the dry season by a good ford, and during the rains by ferry. It lies on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. There is a bazaar here, and supplies are abundant. The town is also called Unchugar, and contains a population of 12,000 inhabitants. Elevation above the sea 784 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 200 miles. Lat. 28° 24', long. 77° 56'

¹ Cautley, Report on the Ganges Canal, sec. II, app. II, 4.

BOOMIDAIRAH.—A town in the native state of Meerut, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.W. from Bustur 46 miles. Lat. 19° 33'. long. 81° 28'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOONDI, in Rajpootana, a small territory named from its principal place, and under the political superintendence of

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north by the state of Jeypore; on the east by the state of Kotah; on the south by Scindia's dominions; and on the west by the state of Oodeypore. It is eighty miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and lies between lat. 24° 58' and 25° 55', long. 75° 23' and 76° 11'. The area is 27,291 square miles. A range of mountains, running from north-east to south-west, divides it into two parts of level expanse; that on the south-east is bounded by the river Chumbul; and that on the north-west is the base of the mountains towards Ajmere. The only river of importance is the Chumbul, which first touches the territory in lat. 23° 27', long. 75° 58', holds a course north-east for sixty miles, forming that distance the boundary between this state and that of Kotah, and is navigable during the season of considerable burthen.

² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1833, p. 490—Sutherland, on Area of Indian States. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 187.

The Mejer or Nejer, which runs from the Oodeypore territory or Mewar, in a direction north-east, through Boondee, for sixty miles, and falls into the Chumbul. The soil is fertile, and the crops produced are greater than elsewhere, and sufficient for internal consumption. They consist principally of wheat, gram, maize, sesamum, and sugar-cane. Poppy cultivation has been carried to some extent of late years, but the soil has not been found to be favourable to the perfection of the plant. Timber is of stunted growth; but trees of small size fit for beams and rafters, are numerous; and a species of ash, from which bows of superior description are constructed, is found scattered over the country. The mountains contain marble, granite, and slate. Iron abounds in the neighbourhood of the town of Boondee, which is celebrated for its manufactures in this metal.

³ Bengal and Scindia Guide, 1844, vol. ii. part i. p. 22.
⁴ Pol. Disp. of India, dated Feb. 1849.

The climate is deemed unhealthy; fevers and rheumatism, quibthemic and bronchial affections, are said to prevail in most parts. The sovereign, his feudatories, and the dominant portion of the people are Rajpoots of the Hara tribe; but the greater part of the population, especially in the mountains, are Meenas, considered to be the indigenous inhabitants. These are indefatigable freebooters, and when Scindia⁷ overran this

⁵ Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 459
⁶ Elliot, Employment to Citizens, 383.
⁷ Tod, ut supra, ii. 672.
⁸ Broughton, Letters from a Maharratta Camp, 165.

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part of India in 1800, so incessantly harassed his army, that he found it necessary to march against it, though no regular resistance was offered in the field.

The military force at the disposal of the raja, including the troops of the feudal chiefs and the militia, amounts to 6,170 men. The only fort of importance in Boondee is Nynwah. Bulwunt Singh obtained possession of it in 1803 by bribery, and retained it for several months, though many fruitless attempts were made for its reclamation.

* Pol. Disp. to India, ut supra.

The revenue of Boondee, there is no doubt, is in an improving state. In 1822 the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and the state was burthened by a debt. In 1834 the resources had, under judicious management, greatly improved, revenue had increased, expenditure diminished, and a surplus accumulated in the treasury. The amount of revenue from land-assessment, from the raja's lands, and from minor sources, has been computed to be 50,000L.

* S. C. M. S. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The population probably exceeds 200,000, at the average of British Rajpootana, and the average rate at which it would be 229,100.

There are several high passes through this territory, the north-west from Boondee, by Jhajpora, and which, crossing the river Indus, leads to Nussarabad and Ajmere. A little labour would convert it into an excellent road. There is a second pass through the hills, frequented by parties exporting grain, as the distance to Ajmere is somewhat diminished by this route. A third, in a northern direction through Dublana, leads to Tonk. The Lakhree Pass, rendered memorable by the unfortunate retreat of Moraraj, is the outlet to the east.

The principal towns—Boondee the capital, Indargarh, Nynwah, Dublana, and Dugari—are mentioned under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The rajah of Boondee, by lineage of the Hara subdivision of the Chauhan tribe of Rajpoots, originally ruled over the whole of Haraoti, so named from its population. According to Tod,³ the city and state of Boondee were founded in the year 1342, by Rao Dewa, in a site which he wrested from the indigenous Meenas, a great number of whom he ruthlessly put to the sword. In 1569, Rao Soorjun, the sovereign of Boondee;

* Tod, II. 448.

³ Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 383.

⁴ II. 460.

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⁵ Tod, ii. 473.
⁶ Ferishta, ii. 233.

⁶ Tod, ii. 476.

⁷ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 386.

⁸ Tod, ii. 480.

⁹ Elphinstone, Scott, Hist. of Deccan, ii. 39.

¹⁰ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 311.

¹¹ Tod, ii. 501.

¹² Id. ii. 501.

¹³ Treaties with Native Powers—Treaty with Raja of Boondee, i. 650.

¹⁴ Id. Treaty of Mundissoor, i. 621.

¹⁵ Id. Treaty of Boondee, 631.

¹⁶ Id. article v.

¹⁷ Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 287.
¹⁸ Sketches of Pol. Relations, 87.

held⁵ the celebrated fortress of Rotimpoor for the rajah of Mewar, and surrendered it to Akbar on condition of receiving an extensive government, and a high command in the army of the Padshah. The territory of Boondee was dismembered by Jehangir, the son and successor of Akbar, who granted the portion south-east of the Chambal to Madhu Singh, the great-grandson of Rao Soorjun, and a detached piece to Rao of Kota,⁶ the capital of that tract. Chutur Sal, the ruler of Boondee at the time of the contest between Dara and Aurungzebe, espoused the cause of the former, and was slain in the battle of Samaghar.⁷ At the battle of Jajau, in 1707,⁸ where Azim and Muzim, the sons of Aurungzebe, contended for the succession, the Haras of Boondee supported the cause of the latter, and succeeded in placing him on the throne. A civil war gave occasion for calling in the Mahrattas, who then, upon, in conformity with their usual practice, established an influence to their own advantage, and thereby to the detriment of the country over which they exercised it. In 1704, during the disastrous retreat of the Maratta force, under Colonel Monson before Holkar, the rajah of Boondee showed himself a firm supporter of the British cause,⁹ not only giving the retiring force unmolested passage through his territory, but aiding them to the extent of his ability, and thus drawing on himself the determined enmity of Holkar, to which he was given up¹⁰ by the unanimous policy of that period, the Mahrattas taking military occupation of his capital.¹¹ On the commencement in 1817, of the Mahratta and Madarrae wars, the ruler of Boondee came forward¹² with alacrity to further the British views, and at the conclusion of peace was rewarded by a remission of the tribute previously paid to Holkar,¹³ and which by the result of the war had fallen to the disposal of the British government.¹⁴ At the same time the lands held by Holkar within the state of Boondee were restored,¹⁵ the fidelity of the rajah being thus tardily acknowledged. The tribute paid to Scindia was continued, but transferred to the British government.¹⁶ This tribute amounted to 80,000 rupees; but 40,000 of the sum was on account of two-thirds of the per-

¹⁹ According to Duff, the rajah of Boondee formed a treaty of alliance with the British government; but Sutherland distinctly affirms the contrary; and no such treaty is to be found.

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gunnah of Patun, who was to have been recovered from Scindia. The recovery was not, however effected, and the claim of the British government to tribute was on this account reduced to one-half the contemplated amount. By the treaty of Gwalior, in January, 1814, the management of Scindia's share of Patun was made over to the British government. The treaty between Boondée and the East-India Company was made in 1818; and in addition to the above-mentioned conditions, contains the usual stipulations of friendship of protection on the part of the Company, of acknowledgment of supremacy and subordinate co-operation on the part of Boondée, and the maintenance of a contingent force to be at the disposal of the British authorities.

⁷ Pol. Disp. to India, dated 1 Oct 1845.

The rajah who had so strongly and repeatedly manifested his regard for British authority, died in 1831, about three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and was succeeded by his son, then about eleven years of age. A council of regency, consisting of four persons of station and influence, was named, but did not long survive its appointment. The mother of the infant rajah intimated her opinion that "the system would not work; that foreign gentlemen might conduct state affairs in concert, but that natives never could." Upon this lady the executive powers of the regency was thereupon conferred, but it soon became manifest that the choice was an unfortunate one. The interests of the country were neglected; the training of the young prince for the duties of his position was neglected, and the queen-mother was even suspected of conspiring to his prejudice, with the view of prolonging the period of her own power. The evil influences of this woman were to some extent counteracted by an able and sincere minister, who extricated the state from a mass of financial difficulties, and by regularity of payment rendered the military force efficient and contented. The useful life of this valuable state servant was, however, cut short by assassination. The young rajah had married a sister of the rajah of Joudpore, who was about twice his own age. Some points in the treatment of this lady gave offence to her family, and a band of conspirators from Joudpore perpetrated the dark deed above related. Having accomplished their object, they fortified themselves in their house, and prepared for defence. There

⁸ Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 87, seq.

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they were cannonaded from the hill-fort. A party of their friends outside the walls made demonstrations of an intention to relieve them, but took no effectual steps for the purpose. Other parties from Joudpore were approaching; but two leaders of the conspiracy were captured in an attempt to make their escape, and publicly executed. A third met death in a less formal mode; and these distressing circumstances, combined with the firmness and energy displayed by the British representative, who had proceeded to the spot, probably averted a war between Boondoe and Joudpore, which might readily have become general among the Rajpoot states.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, *Annals of Rajasthan*, ii 607, 671.

³ As. Res. vi. 86.
—Hunter, *Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujain*, ii. 669.

BOONDEE.—The capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name is situated in a valley rather basin, nearly surrounded on all sides by rocks. The palace is situated on the slope of the hill above, with which it communicates by a road running in that direction on the face of the steep acclivity. Attached to this splendid residence "is an aggregate of palaces, each having the name of its founder; and the whole so well harmonizes, and the character of the architecture is so uniform, that its breaks or fantastic appearances, however they are the peculiarity of the position, and serve to distinguish the buildings. The *Buttermahl*, or that built by R. Chitrawati, is the most extensive and most modern addition. It has two noble halls, supported by double ranges of columns of serpentine." Indeed it seems generally admitted, that the palace is well entitled to the distinction which it has acquired in the *Es,ootana* of unexpressed beauty; and though some structures have been erected in imitation of it, such as the Castle of Indarghur, none, it is said, can compete with the original. "As a fortress," its elevation would cause it to be formidable to a common enemy; but its circumvallations are too extensive, and the contiguous hills too elevated, to admit of its being long tenable against modern tactics and artillery; further, it is not well supplied with water, which would prevent its standing a protracted siege. The garrison is composed of about 100 foreigners, detachments of the native militia, and Nagas, with about forty guns of different calibre. A separate and inferior force occupies the castle, the command of which is hereditary in the family of the rajah Dhabae

⁴ Pol. Disp. to India, dated 21 Feb. 1849—
Captain Burton, *Narrat. of the Boondoe Principality*.

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Kishen Ram." The town contains few edifices of any size or beauty; * but the two principal bazars are of good width, clean, and occupied by many traders. As Boondee, however, has no pretensions to commerce, it offers no inducement to merchants on a large scale. A wall environs the town, the entrances to which are by three several massive gates, which continue closed from sunrise to sunset. The population consists principally of natives of the country, a few leading Hindoo foreigners, and a small proportion of Mahomedans. The city police is under the control of the British, who is assisted by a number of Nagas, a class of mendicants fostered in Boondee and employed in constabulary duties. Distant direct from Kotah, N.W., 93 miles; Nussערabad, S.E. 80; Ajmeer S.E., 95; Bombay, N.E. 486; Agra, S.W., 1477; Delhi S.W., 245. Lat. 25° 26', long. 75° 43'.

BOONDER KA GOTER is a town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, distant N. 15 miles. Lat. 25° 47', long. 75° 46'.

BOONEERE, in Northern Afghanistan, is a wide tract lying north-west of the Indus, and north of the Kabool river, and bearing the general name of the Burundoo country. It is inclosed by the Indus on the south-east, the Hindoo Koosh on the north; on either side by mountains separating it from Suwat on the west, and on the south from the country held by the Khuttuk and Kasulzai tribes, on the north-west course of the Kabool river. In its general character it is rugged, being composed of a number of small valleys opening into one larger, through which flows the Burundoo, a stream falling into the Indus on the west side, a little below Torbela. The most fertile parts are along the course of this river, and are cultivated with much care, the soil on declivities being formed into terraces, rising one above the other. Some rice is produced, but the principal crop is millet. Booneere lies between lat. 34°—34° 40', long. 72°—73°.

Vicere, Feshmir, p. 304
 Elphinstone's
 Gazetteer, p. 329
 Journ. As. Soc.
 1836, pp. 460-480
 —Major Peshawar, and Memoir
 on it by Court.
 p. 114 pp.
 Major Genolly,
 notes on Esafzye
 Tribes.

* Hamilton states that "at the lower extremity stands the great temple dedicated to Arubha, covered with groups in relief, and close by, the figure of a horse cut in stone, and still higher up, a stone elephant, as large as life, raised on a pedestal."

† The Burundoo river of Elphinstone is the Bonyr (Booneere) river of Walker's map.

† Gazetteer, II. 268.

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giving access to the water. This edifice is styled the Lal Kilah, or Red Fort, from the colour of its bricks. Though much dilapidated, it still contains a ruinous mosque, halls embellished with white marble, gardens or pleasure-grounds, and other relics of imperial magnificence. A rampart, separating it from the town, gave it the character of a fortress. The only other building worth notice is the Jumana Masjid, or great mosque built by Aurangzeb. It is a spacious hall, divided longitudinally by five rows, each of fourteen columns, without dome or cupola, being covered by a flat roof, but having two minarets, about 100 feet high and of fine architectural excellence. The other mosques which are very numerous, are all small, and ill built. No doubt, during that the Brahminical population is numerous, they have temples, their rudely-sculptured idols being placed under trees, or in ill-built niches. Altogether the town has a wretched aspect, as most of the dwellings, originally either built of stone or constructed of wood and mud, are now mere ruins, the subahdar informing Jacquemont that four-fifths of them are uninhabited.* A few of the wealthier merchants have good and commodious houses, built of teak, profusely decorated with carvings. The most wealthy and aristocratic of the trading community are the Borahs, a Mahomedan tribe, descended from the Hassannee, so named at the time of the crusades. The Borahs, with their families probably amount to about 5,000 souls, inhabiting a distinct ward, which they shut up at night excluding all other persons, and they have a peculiar mosque. They are still here, now chiefly in the hands of Borahs, considerable manufactures of muslins, and silks, and brocades, for which the place was formerly famous, that in the time of Tavernier,† about the year 1685, they were exported in great quantities to Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and Poland; but even at that time the place was much de-

† Jacquemont, 478.

* Malcolm, Central India, 113.

† Voyages, III. 62.

‡ Gazetteer, I. 200.

* This account given by Jacquemont is very different from that of Hamilton, who states that it is one of the largest and best-built cities in the Deccan, most of the houses being built of brick, and many three stories high, with neat façades framed in wood." He adds a circumstance not mentioned by Jacquemont: "Burhanpoor is abundantly supplied with water, brought from four miles' distance by aqueducts, and distributed through every street."

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cayed. In 1849 this town was the scene of a desperate and sanguinary affray, which took place between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, upon the occasion of one of the religious festivals of the latter.⁶

Boorhaunpoor is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery as a large city. Its governor was one of the greatest officers in the court of Delhi, and usually an uncle, a brother, or a son of the Padshah. Previously to its subjugation by Akbar, in 1599,⁷ it was a place of much importance, being the capital of the sovereigns of Candesh, one of whom, Miris Nasir, founded it about A. D. 1414.⁸ Hence the sovereigns of Candesh are often denominated sultans of Boorhaunpoor.⁹ It was visited in 1611 by Sir Thomas Roe, on his embassy to the Great Mogul; in 1685, under the reign of Aurungzebe, it was plundered by the troops of Sumbhaji, the Mahratta leader under the command of Humber Rao; and in 1720 was wrested from the government of Delhi by Jait Singh or Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was defeated¹⁰ the army brought against him by the Padshah's officer. It appears to have been subjugated by Madajee Scindia in his rapid course of aggrandisement in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was occupied in 1803 by the British under Colonel St. Leon,¹¹ but was restored in the same year by the sixth article of the treaty of Serji Anjengaum. Its present assessment to the exchequer of Scindia is 45,000 rupees annually. Distant N.W. from Bombay 230 miles, S.E. from Cojora 152, N.E. from Poona 250. Lat. 19° 18', long. 76° 20'.

BOOROO, in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Rajkot, 22 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 22° 24', long. 72° 19'.

BOOSUN, in the jaghure of Jajhur, lieutenant governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Narwal, and five miles E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 2', long. 76° 16'.

BOOTEA.—A petty native state on the south-west frontier of the presidency of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 21° 55', long. 82° 45'.

BOOZROOK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant W from Hyderabad 122 miles. Lat. 17° 13', long. 76° 42'.

BOPALPUTNAM.—A town in the native state of Nag-

⁶ India Pol. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850.

⁷ A. 65.

⁸ Ferishta, iv 926.

⁹ Id. iv. 291.

¹⁰ Duff, Hist of Mahrattas, l. 77. Ali Muhammad Khan, Hist of Gujarat, 131.

¹¹ Duff, l. 383.

¹² Id. l. 464.

¹³ Thorn, Mem of War in India, 295.

¹⁴ Duff, iii. 24.

¹⁵ Treaties with Native Princes. Further Papers, respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 94.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BOP--BOR.

poor, or territory of the rajah of Berar, distant S E from poor 150 miles. Lat. 18° 51' long 80° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOPPAK, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbuteen, in the governorship of the North-West Provinces, distant 18 miles S.E. from Seuni, 63 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 54' long. 79° 51'.

BORAI.—See BOREE.

BORAIL.—A river rising in lat. 21° 8', long. 74° 30', at the northern extremity of the Syadree range of mountains flowing through Khandeish for 64 miles, falls into the river on its southern or left bank, in lat. 21° 30', long. 74° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORAR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kishanpore, distant S.E. from Ajmeer 30 miles. Lat. 23° 30' long 77° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORASAMBA.—A small raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south-west frontier. It is bounded on the north by Phooljee, on the east and south by the states of Patna, and on the west by that of Kerrial. Its southern point is in lat. 20° 55', long. 83° 10'. Its form is angular, very regular, being nearly oblong. Its area is 622 square miles. The country is wild, and the people savage, even to their neighbours. When visited by the British agent, they and his relations lived in an almost inaccessible valley and they afforded refuge to many lawless plunderers. They compelled the surrender of some rebel subjects of the Nagpore, and the restoration of a number of cattle to them. On the elevated table-land in this country the temperature is said to be so moderate that the orange-tree grows. The annual revenue of the country was estimated at Rs. 4,000 rupees. The tribute, which is only 160 rupees regularly paid. The population is estimated at 25,000.

Statistics of Native States.

Parliamentary Return, 1861.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BORAI, or BIHORE.—A town in one of the four Marhatta peshwars of the same name, in political connexion with the presidency of Bombay, distant S. from Poona. Lat. 18° 9', long. 73° 55'.

BOREE.—A river of Khandeish, rising in lat. 20° 40', long. 74° 18', and flowing first east for fifty miles, and then north forty more, falls into the Taptee opposite the town of Boree in lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

BOREE, or BORAI.—A petty district, the patriarchy of Bheel chief, in the territory of Malwa, under the

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superintendence of the Governor-General's agent at Indore. The revenue of the rajah amounts to 14,000 rupees, or 1,400*l.* per annum, and a small body of infantry and cavalry, consisting of about forty-five men in the whole, is maintained in his service. The town of Berar is in lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

BOREE.—A town in the native state of Nagpur, or territory of the rajah of Berar, distant N.W. from Nagpur 96 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOREE, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Dahanu 79 miles N. of the former. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOREGAUM.—A town in the native state of Nagpur, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, distant S.W. from Nagpur 60 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOREGAUM.—A town in the native state of Nagpur or Scindia's possessions, distant N.E. from Boothanpoor 21 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BORENAR, in the British district of Fandesh, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Girna river, 42 miles E. of Dholia. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BORI GUNDUK.—The most considerable feeder of the Gunduck river. Rising on the northern base of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $85^{\circ} 50'$, it flows in a south-westerly direction for fifty miles, during the latter part of which it passes through a gorge in the Himalayas, and enters the territory of Nepal, which it traverses for sixty miles, and then takes the name of Trisul Ganga. From this point, turning south-west, it holds a course of seventy miles, and joins the Gunduck near the town of Nayagaon, in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

BORKHERI.—A town in the native state of Jaura, in Central India, distant N.E. from Jaura 30 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BOSOMI OEE-MAH.—A town on the south-eastern border of Assam, inhabited by the Naga tribes, situated 54 miles N.W. of Muneepoor, and 79 miles S.E. of Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $93^{\circ} 32'$.

BOTEH, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the Moola river, 48 miles E. of Jooneer. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BCU—BOW.

- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOUME KEUNÉ**.—A town of Pegue, in the British district of Bassein, presidency of Bengal, on the route from Cape Negrais to Sandoway, 60 miles N. E. of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 52'$, long. $95^{\circ} 30'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOUNLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S. E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOUTI**, or **BODLEE**,¹ in Bundekand, in the territory of Rewa, a village near the route from Miraspoor to the town of Kewa, and 58 miles S. W. of the former. It is remarkable for a very picturesque cascade, formed by a small river flowing some miles farther north into the Chutenea, a tributary of the Nulund. The fall is 400 feet down a rock, the base of which is of sandstone of a green colour, having above it a variegated or mottled stratum, overlaid by a purple stratum, which becomes more and more light-coloured so as to approach salmon-colour before reaching the surface. Elevation above the sea 1,000 feet. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.
- ³ As. Res. xviii. 267.—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.
- ⁴ Franklin, ut supra, 42.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOVANKUDAL**, or **BNIAWANI**,² in the British district of Coimbatore, under the presidency of Madras, a town situated at the confluence of the rivers Bhavani and Cauvery. It has a ruinous fort³ and two very celebrated temples, one sacred to Siva, the other to Vishnu, built by the poligar of the place, who held it as a feudatory to the rajahs of Madras. Distance from the town of Coimbatore, N. E., 58 miles; Madras, S. W., 213. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.
- ² Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 200.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOWAI**, or **BAGOHAI**,² in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West provinces, a town on the route from Fauda to the town of Futtehpore, and 15 miles S. W. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is supplied with water from wells and a tank. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BOWAL**, in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Jumalpoor, 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.
- BOWANA**.—See **BURANA**.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **ROWANEEGUNJE**, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Rampore to Dinajepore, 20 miles N. E. of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 50'$.

BOW—BRA.

BOWANNEE, in the Beechna Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Cheenab river, 80 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWARA, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Baluán, 13 miles N.E. of Durbunga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWERGURJI, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 33 miles S. of Hoshungabad, 30 miles N. of Batool. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWLEE—See **BILALI**.

BOWNEE—See **BAGNEE**.

BOWPHUT in the British district of Backergunge, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles S.E. of Backergunge. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 38'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWRA—See **BHOWDA**.

BOWRI, or **BHUOREE**, in the British district of Mozuffernugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 30 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOWUR—A division of the native state of Gurwal, situated in the north-west corner of that district. Its centre is about lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BRAHMAPOOTRA.—One of the principal rivers of Hindostan, rising in Thibet, at the eastern extremity of the snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $92^{\circ} 20'$. Taking a south-westerly direction for about sixty-three miles to the village of Sooka it touches upon the British province of Assam, whence flowing in a direction generally west for forty-three miles, it for that distance forms the boundary between the British territory and Tibet. It then enters Assam, and continuing a westerly course, divides the province into two nearly equal portions, the districts of Luckimpoor, Durrung, and the greater portion of Cherrapoonj lying to the north, and those of Seebpoor and Nowgong to the south. In this part of its course it is joined by many tributary streams. Among these may be noticed the Digaroo, a small river flowing from the north-east, and somewhat lower down the others,—the Dibong and the

BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Dihong. The last-mentioned river, which is known thro' the greater part of its course as the Sanpoo, and which is remotest feeder of the Brahma-pootra, rises on the north face of the Himalayas, in lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long $82^{\circ} 5'$, a few m to the eastward of the sources of the Sutley and Indus, pursuing a course in a reverse direction, winds its way thro' Thibet, and washes the borders of the territory of L. After a total course of about 1,000 miles, it turns sudden the south, and enters Assam at the north-eastern angle, & under the name of the Dihong it falls into the Brahma-pootra as above mentioned. From the point of junction, the river for seventy-five miles to $27^{\circ} 10'$ long. $91^{\circ} 30'$, where it divides into two streams, the northern descending to the Booree the southern bearing the name of the Dihong. These units, after a separate course of but a few miles, the Brahma-pootra thence flowing for the distance of 200 miles, which it passes the towns of Durrang and ... leaves the province of Assam near the town of ... Gonpara, the river, keeping a south-westerly ... the district of the same name for about ... making a circuit round the western point of the ... tains, it flows for fifty miles the boundary between the district of ... on the west, and the district of ... para and My ... on the east. In lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, ... it throws off ... and after a further course in the easterly direction of 130 miles, changes its name from pootra to that of Meghna. Proceeding thence south ... fifty fathoms, it receives a portion of the waters of the ... Konir, through the channel of the Dulasseree, and ... miles lower down it receives a considerable portion of ... of the Ganges through the channel of Kirtynassa. Thence east for ninety miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal in three mouths; the Hattia river to the east, the ... the centre, and the Ganges to the west. The total length of this river, from its source in the north-eastern ... Himalayas to its discharge into the Bay of Bengal, is 933 miles. Its branches, together with those of ... intersect the territory of Bengal in such variety ... to form a complete system of inland navigation.

BRE—BRO.

out lat. 23° 25', long 84° 13'. Taking a south direction for 0 miles, and easterly for sixty more, during which it flows through the petty native states in Orissa to the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, which it touches in out lat. 20° 50', long 86°, and continuing its direction south-east for about 110 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Saint Palmyras, and in lat. 20° 43', long 87° 6'.

Journ. As Soc. Beng 1840, p. 69.
—Tickell, Mem. on the Hodessum. As Res. xv. 917—Stirling, Account of Orissa.

BREMAHDASUM, in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, a town 17 miles W from Tinnevely, 17 miles E. of Anjengo. Lat. 8° 45', long. 77° 30'.

EIC Ms. Doc.

BRITEOWLEY.—See BAUTEURA.

BROACH, a British collectorate subject to the presidency of Bombay, is bounded on the north by the Mysee river and the Guicowar's territories, on the east by the Guicowar's and the Rajpeepla rajah's territories, and by Warravee; on the south by the Keem river, which separates it from the Surat collectorate; and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Its length from north to south is about fifty-seven miles, and its breadth from east to west forty-one miles. It lies between lat. 22° 22'—22° 11', and long 72° 30'—73° 10', and contains an area which is calculated at 1,319 square miles. It was formerly a sub-collectorate, under the general superintendence of the collector of Surat, but in 1843² it was formed into a separate jurisdiction. It is divided into six districts and one mahal; viz., Jumbooseer and Ahmode in the north; Wagra in the centre; Broach, Unklesur, and Hansota in the south; and the Debej mahal. The largest towns are those after which the district is named, the principal one being Broach. The town of Jumbooseer is next in importance. Of the remaining towns, that of Wagra is inferior both in size and in its buildings. No rivers intersect this collectorate; viz., the Nerbudda, running from east to west from the Rajpeepla territory, along the hills of the town of Broach, to the sea, and which is always navigable for boats of fifty tons burthen; and the Dhadur, which runs in a similar direction, and empties itself in the sea at Tunkarna Bunder.³ Wells are not numerous in Broach, the geological formation being unfavourable to their existence; but tanks are numerous.

¹ Parliamentary Return, 1851.

² Bombay Rev. Disp. 1 July, 1846.

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³ Bombay Rev. Consultations, 8 April, 1846—Statistical Report of Broach.

The two great classes of the soil in the district are the light brown and the black soil. The former prevails chiefly in the

BRÁHMAPOOTRA.

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BRE—BRO.

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ENC. Ma. Dep.

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Jumbooscer district: it is superior in fertility to the black soil, but the cultivation is attended with much more trouble and expense. Very little cotton is grown upon it, in comparison with that raised upon the lands of the other class; its chief crops consisting of bajree and other grains, which are sown in the rains, and ripen in October and November. The black soil, which is that prevailing in by far the greatest part of the collectorate (being estimated at upwards of eighty-eight per cent. of the whole), has the appearance of a rich mould, and is free from stones of every description. The chief products are jowaree (Holcus sp.) and cotton, the former being the principal food of the cultivators, and only sold when their cotton crop is inadequate to meet their expenses. The principal crop of jowaree is sown in August and reaped in February. Cotton is sown in June, and the first picking takes place in March; the whole picking succeeds in about fifteen days, and the whole crop is not cleared off till the end of April. For its value in the market, it is not a primary object of cultivation in this collectorate, and, as it would, it is said, be much increased if the cultivators could be persuaded to devote more attention to the picking of it themselves, and to overcome some prejudices in regard to the raising of it. The government experiments¹ for improving the cultivation of cotton in Broach are stated to have been unsuccessful; the American² species (from Orleans and Georgian) having been found to be illegitimate in the course of a few seasons. Wheat³ is grown to some extent. In some parts of the district rice is cultivated; but its quality is coarse, except in the Hansote pergunnah, where, by the aid of irrigation, in a few villages a very superior grain is produced; in other parts of the district the produce is dependent entirely on the rains to bring it to maturity. Tobacco thrives upon the alluvial grounds. The

¹ By an experiment made by order of government in 1842, twenty-three acres of land produced an average of 742 pounds of wheat per acre; but the expense of cultivation, together with the freight, and other expenses of shipping, were found too large to render it available for exportation to England.¹ It appears also, that, notwithstanding great care in packing, the wheat of Broach deteriorates during the voyage, and that it is not suited to the English market. The reports of the London brokers upon its quality was unfavourable, and the supplies hitherto received have not commanded an encouraging price.

¹ Pridesaux, in Evidence before Parl. Com. on Growth of Cotton in India, 1843, p. 10.

² Bombay Rev. Disp. 2 Dec. 1843. Evidence before Commons' Committee, 1844—Royle, Quest. 260. ³ Id. id. 2 Oct. 1844.

¹ Bombay Rev. Disp. 16 July, 1845. Id. 9 Sept. 1846. Id. 7 July, 1847. Id. 31 Jan. 1849. Id. 2 June, 1850.

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difficulty of procuring manure prevents the cultivators from employing it to that extent which soil so continually under cultivation would necessarily require; although by the rotation of crops, which is well understood, the ground recovers itself in some degree from the exhausting action of the previous crop. Vegetables are principally grown in the lands surrounding towns and villages, and consist of brinjals, toor-bees, bendees, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, and chillies. The roots are garlic and turmeric. The fruits comprise the mango, tamarind, guava, and plantain, and a few melons. All appear to be very inferior, little pains being taken with their culture. The mango-trees abound chiefly in the Jumbooseer pergunnah, and in a few villages of the Unklesur district. The general appearance of the country is flat and open. The whole district, indeed, may be regarded as the delta of the rivers Nerbuddi and Myhee: it produces few trees, and those chiefly round the villages, except towards the north. The fields are inclosed by hedges. The principal trees, besides the mango and tamarind, are the peepul, the baum, and the babool; none of which are employed by the natives for ordinary purposes, except the babool, which is worked up into implements of husbandry. The woods which are used as timber for building purposes, are the khar, which is very valuable from its property of resisting the action of moisture, and is serviceable chiefly for posts driven into the ground; and the tanuk, which partakes of the property of lac-wood.

The climate of Broach is considered as healthy as any part of Guzerat. The rains are moderate, the average fall being thirty-three inches, while the quantity at Bombay⁶ is computed at eighty. According to Colonel Williams, it is so cold in the months of December, January, and February, that Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes falls to 40° in the open air at daybreak. From the beginning of March until the rains commence, there are hot winds from the north-east and east, but only occasionally; perhaps once a fortnight: during their prevalence the barometer will rise to 10²/₁₀ at the house. From the middle of April the prevailing wind is from the westward or southward.

The number of villages amounts to 429, and the total population of the zillah is returned at 290,984.⁷ The number of

⁶ Statistical Mem.
of Broach.

⁷ Census of 1861.

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houses built of brick is calculated to be 11,433; the number of those whose walls are composed of mud, at 52,006: these have tiled roofs; but there are about 7,140 huts made of mud and mats, with thatched roofs. For the sake of security agriculturists, who may be considered as forming the bulk of the inhabitants of this zillah, do not live in detached houses, but in congregated assemblages, each having a separate quarter of the village. These clusters of houses form an oblong square, with a yard in the centre, where the cattle and carts of the cultivators are kept; and the entrance to them is by a large gateway with strong doors, which is always closed at night. The population above enumerated may be divided into four classes—traders, cultivators, (including labourers), and the sects of Brahmans, Byasrees, and others who subsist on the charity and contribution of the public.

The number of ploughs in the district is estimated to be 26,866, that of bullocks to 53,100. The breed is generally very fine. They are not bred on account of the scarcity of fodder; but are purchased when wanted in the Kaira and Beroza districts, their price varying from thirty to sixty rupees per pair. Few cows appear to be the chief stock consisting of buffaloes, which are preferred on account of the richness of the milk, and probably on their being a more hardy animal. The occupation of agriculture is not restricted to any particular class or caste of men; but among the agriculturists will be found the Brahmin, the Coolie, the Bani, the Maralman, and the Bheel, &c. The Banian sect seems to be the only one who never relinquishes husbandry. Its members are the bankers and money-lenders in the villages; and it is generally understood that they manage to absorb by their exactions all the surplus which the cultivators may make.

The food of the inhabitants consists chiefly of rice and vegetables—the only persons who use flesh are the Mussulmans and Parsees, and the lower classes. The better classes subsist on rice and cakes of bajree; and on occasions of holidays marriage entertainments, sweetmeats prepared in various ways are added to their meals. The cultivators live on similar

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use of rice is more limited, and that of bread made of jowaree flour more general than wheaten cakes. The poorer class of labourers (Bheels) generally live on jowaree cakes. The use of spirituous liquors is confined to the towns, where they are consumed by the Parsees, Bheels, and the inferior classes of Hindoos: the agricultural population appears to be entirely free from the vice of drunkenness in so far as it is produced by intoxicating drink; but the use of opium is very general among them. The expense of a cultivator's family, consisting of himself, wife, and two children, is estimated in an ordinary season at from ~~thirty~~ six to fifty rupees ~~per~~ annum; but in a year of scarcity it probably amounts to seventy-five rupees. In addition to these expenses, the contingencies of a marriage or death, or other matters connected with their customs, will sometimes raise the annual expenditure to about a hundred rupees. Stock also has to be furnished or renewed, such as a cart, a pair of bullocks, and ordinary agricultural implements. A cart will cost at thirty-five rupees, a pair of bullocks at sixty, and the rest six rupees; making a total of about a hundred rupees. To this must be added the value of a house, which is estimated at about seventy-five rupees: thus making the total value of the stock of a cultivator 175 rupees. His house generally consists of three rooms; one part of sitting-room, used for general purposes; another for the kitchen and sleeping-room, and contains the store of grain for the use of the family; in the third room the cattle and fodder are kept. The furniture seldom exceeds one or two bedsteads of rude make, an earthen vessel in the shape of a chest, where the cooking-pots and dishes are deposited, and a few jars about five feet high, for storing grain. The amount of farming-stock of a most thriving village headman may be estimated at about 500 rupees, comprising three pair of bullocks, a cart, and other implements. These headmen are almost all Hindoos, and do not cultivate much land on their own account, but sublet it to der-tenants. The most substantial among them are to be found in the Broach, Wagva, and Jumboosser pergunnahs: our capital is said seldom to exceed 5,000 rupees. Two of these, however, who were in the employ of the government, were in 1844 reputed to possess property worth 30,000 rupees. The houses of this class are built of brick, comprise an

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upper story, occupied for sleeping, and as private apartments for their females, and a lower, which is given up to receiving visitors, storing grain, cooking their food, and keeping their cattle. The better classes, such as bankers, traders, and government employées, differ in their mode of living from the rural population chiefly in the use of richer food, as ghee, sugar, milk, rice, and wheat, dressed in different ways; and in their occupying more commodious houses. The price of labour varies, as might be expected, with the nature of the employment; carpenters, masons, and bricklayers earn six annas (nine pence) a day; blacksmiths, four annas (six pence); common labourers (male), two annas and six pies (about four pence); females, two annas (three pence). The class of common labourers is composed of Mussulmans, Koonbees, Boras, and Juharattas; their mode of living is inferior to that of the cultivators, and they are much addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

In regard to the means of communication it may be observed that there are no macadamized roads in the district, nor any material wherewith to construct them; yet so little is the want of these felt, that nowhere throughout the presidency is communication so well kept up. The collector of the district, observes that he "favours a party for wheeled vehicles; and during nine months of the year the whole zillah is intersected with rough but practicable lines of communication, so perfect that it would be difficult to devise a mode of improvement in so far as the requirements of commerce are concerned."

* Report of the Collector, Dec. 1849.

There is a small manufacture of leather in Broach, which is considered superior to that of the adjoining districts. Coarse native paper is made in the town of Unklesur; and these articles, with the fabrication of cotton cloths, so far as it has not been superseded by that of Britain, seem to form the whole of the manufactures of the zillah.

The state of education, with the exception of the large towns, where there are government schools, as well as several private ones, is very defective, scarcely any of the villages possess schools, and the village headmen for the most part are able to do little more than write their names. Few of their sons attend the schools: as soon as their age will permit them to become useful, their parents employ them in the labours of

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the field or in driving cattle, and thus deprive them of all means of mental cultivation.

BROACH,¹ in the British collectoraté of the same name, presidency of Bombay, is a large and ancient town, the principal place in the collectoraté and the seat of the civil establishment. It is situate on the north or right side of the river Nerbudda, about thirty miles from its mouth. The river is here a noble sheet of water,² two miles wide at ebb-tide, but shallow for the most part even at flood-tide when, however, there is a deep but intricate channel, admitting vessels³ of considerable burthen. The state of the river is such, however, as to prevent the town from becoming an extensive port for large vessels,⁴ it appearing that it is at all times navigable only for boats of fifty tons burthen.⁵

Broach was formerly a flourishing town, with a large population. Subsequently its commerce and manufactures fell away, and it became a poor and dilapidated place.⁶ More recent returns, however, show a considerable increase in its exports and imports, and indicate a revival of its former prosperity.⁷ Broach is situate on an elevated ground, supposed to be artificial raised about eighty feet above the level of the sea, on the banks of the river. The town itself is surrounded by a wall, which on the river-side has been repaired in repair, but on every other side is very much dilapidated. It contains about 3,841 houses, inhabited by 18,361 souls of different castes. The most substantial and spacious of the houses are occupied by the Muzmoondars of the Broach district, Hinduo bankers and merchants, a few Patissers and Mahomedans.

The suburbs are extensive, and the number of the inhabitants is calculated to be about 18,361.† They chiefly consist of shopkeepers, artisans of every kind, Dhobees, and fishermen; and the houses are generally of a better order than those in the town. The suburbs have a bazaar, and on the outskirts are the cotton-warehouses.

The town of Broach was long famous for its manufacture of

* The Bharoch of Tassin, and the Bhrooch of the Oordoo and Persian writers.

† A recent official authority gives 8,933 as the number of houses in the city and suburbs, and 31,559 as the total number of inhabitants in both; the latter statement differing little from that in the text.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Heber, Journ. 11 16

³ Howburgh, East-India Director, i. 475.

⁴ Bombay Pub. Disp. 17 Aug. 1842.

⁵ Bombay Rev. Consult 3 April, 1846.

⁶ Heber, ut supra.

⁷ Bombay Pub. Disp. 17 Aug. 1842.

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cloth, consisting of fine dotees and doreeas, chequered cloths, table-cloths, &c. The weavers were capable of imitating almost any pattern of Scotch plaid. Coarse piece-goods were also made up in considerable quantities, and still continue to be produced; but the manufacture of the finer description of cloths has fallen off largely, in consequence of the importation of English goods. Many of the *deewees* were Parsees, which class are known to have been located in Broach for six centuries. The destruction of that branch of manufacture has greatly affected their numbers and prosperity; but those who remain, though most of them poor, retain their character for industry. A few of the more opulent are subpowners and brokers. One remarkable vestige of the former commercial importance of Broach is a little drying-ground, in which the members of the factory belonging to that nation were interred. The tombs are yet in good preservation, and the inscriptions on them legible. They date back as far as 1448, and come down to 1770.

Here is an hospital for animals, containing horses, dogs, cats, monkeys, peacocks, as well as a variety of insects. It is ostensibly attended by certain religionists, who derive a good income from the property devoted to the purpose. Few places are better supplied with provisions than Broach.² Meat of all kinds is excellent and cheap; there is no want of poultry. The bazaars are well supplied with fruits and vegetables from the neighbouring villages; and the Nerbudda affords a variety of fish, exclusive of that brought by the fishing-boats from the sea. The carp in the river are uncommonly large, sometimes weighing fifty pounds.³ One of the government English schools has been established in this place. This town is

² Forbes, *Oriental Mem.* i. 484.

³ *Id.* ut supra.

¹ As. Res. L. 369-375—Wilford, *Remarks on the City Tagara.*

² Ferishta, iv. 13. All Mohamed Khan, *Hist. of Gujarat*, translated by Bird, iii.

³ Duff, *Hist. of Mahrattas*, i. 833.

⁴ *Id.* ii. 272. Forbes, *Oriental Mem.* i. 292

thought,¹ with some appearance of probability, to have been the *Barisraza* of Ptolemy and Arrian. After the subjugation of Guzerat by the Mussulmans, and the subsequent formation of the state of that name, Broach formed part of the new kingdom.² On its overthrow by Akbar, in 1533, this place became included within the kingdom of Delhi, and was governed by petty nawaub. It was taken in 1685 by the Mahrattas.³ The nawaub held it subordinate to the Peishwa until 1772, when it was captured⁴ by a British force under General Wedderburn, who was killed in the assault. In 1763, it was by the treaty

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of Poona ceded to Scindiah, in acknowledgment of certain services. It was stormed in 1803 by a British force commanded by Colonel Woodington,⁵ and finally ceded to the East-India Company by Scindiah, under the treaty⁶ of Serji Anjengaum. Distance of the town N. from Bombay 190 miles, S. from Ahmedabad 85, W. from Mhow 198, S.W. from Delhi by Mhow, 324. Lat. 21° 42', long. 73° 2'.

⁵ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 306.
⁶ Treaties with Native Powers.

BROANG,¹ in Cassiba, a village in the district of Koonawur, is situated on the right bank of the Buspa, two miles² from its confluence with the Sutluj. It gives name to the Broang, or Burenda Pass, distant about eight miles south; the intervening tract being a wood principally of luxuriant plane-trees, horse-chestnuts, birches, and rhododendrons.³ Broang is 7,411 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 5', long. 78° 14'.

¹ E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
² Journ. As. Soc. B'ng. 1843, p. 368.
—Gerard (Afr.), Journal of a Journey to Shipke.

BROKEN POINT.—A prominent headland on the coast of Arracan, 90 miles N.E. of Cape Negrais. Lat. 17° 19', long. 94° 35'.

³ J. quomont, Voyages, iv. 434.

BRUMMAWARA, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalor to Bednore, 40 miles N. of the former. Lat. 13° 26', long. 74° 49'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BUBEROO, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 24 miles E. of Banda, 72 miles W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 33', long. 80° 47'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BUBOORA,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles² N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream. Distant 700 miles N.W. of Calcutta, by the river route. Lat. 25° 1', long. 82° 28'.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

BUBREE—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 11 miles. Lat. 27°, long. 81° 5'.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BUCHOWRA, in the British district of Faizabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurrh to that of Futtehghurrh, and 35 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is deep, heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages; the country level, cultivated in some parts, in others overruin with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 30', long. 79° 11'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

BUC—BUD.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **BUCHRAON**,¹ in the district of Bainswara, territory Oude, a town 28 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 85 N.W. Aljahabud. Butler estimates² the population at 5,000; whom only 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 28', long. 81° 7'.
² Topography of Oudh, 116. **BUCKEA**—A river rising in lat. 27° 6', long. 85° 40', on the northern face of the Sub-Himalayas; it flows in a southerly direction for thirty-five miles through Muckanee, district of Nepal, and for twenty miles forms the boundary between Nepal and the British district of Tehoot, while the latter district it traverses for fifty miles previous to its fall into the Bagmuttee river, in lat. 26°, long. 85° 53'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **BUCKRANEE**.—A village in Sind, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seven miles south of the latter place. It is situated in the extensive island contained between the Indus and its offset the Narra, being distant 100 miles from the left bank of the former, and about half a mile from the right bank over the latter, known as the ferry of Buckraanee. The distance by ferry to the ford opposite Toma Hassen, on the right bank, is about a mile and a half. The neighbourhood is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 25', long. 68° 12'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **BUDAON**.—A British district in the Rohilcud division of the Lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Province. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Moradbad, on the north-east by the British district of Bareilly; on the south-east by that of Shahjehanpore; on the south by Ferozabad and Mynpore; and on the west by Allyghur and Bolnisi Sahur. It lies between lat. 27° 38'—28° 29', long. 78° 21'—79° 35', and contains an area of 2,868 square miles. It is a low, level, and in general fertile tract, watered in its south-western part throughout its whole length by the Ganges, in its eastern for some distance by the Ramgunga, and in its intermediate spaces by the Yarwulfadar, or Sote, and the Muhawa. That portion of the district situated south-west of the Ganges will participate in the benefits of navigation and irrigation to be derived from the branch² canal proposed to be made from the Ganges Canal to the river Ganges above Ferozabad. This district, though it has been for half a century in the possession of the British government, having been ceded by the vizier of Oude in 1801, and is, moreover, of easy access from many important and much-frequented places, has attracted

² Cantley, Report on the Ganges Canal, II. sect. 2.

BUDAON.

the attention of travellers less than almost any other part of Hindostan. It has been overlooked, in consequence of the two most beaten routes between Bengal and the more remote north-western provinces passing one beyond the north-eastern, the other beyond the south-western boundary of the district. Parts of it are still wild and uncultivated, and it has been found necessary to offer rewards for the destruction of wolves,³ which infest various localities. The average elevation of the country may be estimated from the fact, that the bed of the Ramgunga, at the town of Rampore, about twenty-five miles north of the northern frontier, is 546⁴ feet above the sea; the bed of the Eastern Ghaghara river, below Khorja, near the western frontier, is 753⁵ feet, and probably no place within the district is much more elevated.

The official returns⁶ show the population to amount to 825,712; of which number 557,797 are Hindoos and agricultural, 154,270 Hindoos non-agricultural; 67,344 Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoos, agricultural; and 56,301 of those classes, non-agricultural. Hence it appears that more than six-sevenths of the whole are Hindu.

The following classification of the towns and villages in the district is also furnished by the official returns:—Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 2,368; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 112; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 2; ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, 3; total, 2,485.

The principal routes are 1. From Furruckabad, in a north-westerly direction, to Subansighi, whence a route proceeds northerly to Moradabad, and another north-west to Hardwar. 2. From Agra to Bareilly, in a direction from south-west to north-east. 3. From Allahabad cantonment to Moradabad, and in a direction nearly parallel to the last. 4. Nearly from east to west, from Delhi to Bareilly.

Under the revenue settlement of the North-Western Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1866.⁷

* Dilce, 5,206 inhabitants; Ojhanet, 6,861 ditto
† Budaon, 21,369 inhabitants; Khagunge, 10,752 ditto; Soru, 10,395 ditto.

³ India Jud. Disp. 14 Dec 1842

⁴ EIC Ms. Doc.

⁵ Cantley, on Ganges Canal, Appendix.

⁶ Parliamentary Returns, 1851.

⁷ Statistics of N.W. Provinces, 63.

⁸ Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

⁹ Act of the Government of India, No. viii. of 1840.

BUD.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUDAON.**¹—A town giving name to a pergunnah and also to a British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The population is not inconsiderable, having, in 1848, been officially ascertained to amount to 21,369. Lat. 28° 2', long. 79° 11'.

² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 88.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUDDAPOODY**, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town five miles E. of the route from Nellore to Guntoor, 48 miles N. of the former. Lat. 15° 9', long. 80° 11'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUDDAUM PUHAR.**—A town in Mohurbunge, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal district, S.W. from Midnapoor 73 miles. Lat. 22° 5', long. 87° 14'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUDDOOR.**—A town in the native state of Poonah, dominions of the Nizam, 12 miles N.E. from Falgoota, 30 miles S.W. Lat. 21° 30', long. 78° 19'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUDUNPOOR.**¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra and 25 miles² N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 47', long. 77° 24'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.
¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trans. Surv. ² Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 123.
BUDEEAR.³ in the native state of Gurwal, a considerable feeder of the Jumna, rises on the south-eastern declivity of Kedar Karta, in lat. 31°, long. 75° 17'. It holds a rapid course generally in a southerly direction, through a fertile, well-cultivated, and populous valley, the vegetation of which is rather tropical than ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~simultaneous~~ ^{the} ~~character~~ ^{character}, though the elevation is great that five miles from the confluence with the Jumna the bed of the Budeear is 5,000 feet above the sea. The ~~valley~~ ^{valley} ~~along~~ ^{along} the valley are covered with forests of oak, ~~rhododendrons~~ ^{rhododendrons}, alders, laurels, willows, acacias, and ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~enlivened~~ ^{enlivened} with flocks of paroquets. The declivities are ranged in numerous terraces, which, though now ~~wast~~ ^{wast} ~~overgrown~~ ^{overgrown} with wood, bear evidence of former population industry. The Budeear river or torrent, after a course of eighteen miles, falls into the Jumna on the right side, at 30° 49', long 78° 19', and at an elevation of 4,000³ feet above the sea. The Budeear, at the confluence, is as wide as the Jumna, but not so deep. Jacquemont, at the beginning of May, found it to reach up to the knee, and to be ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~not~~ ^{not} without danger and difficulty.

³ Id. iv. 67.

BUD

BUDEENA, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, a town 56 miles S. E. from Hyderabad, 57 N. of uckpat, in Scinde. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $68^{\circ} 52'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUDGE BUDGE,¹ in the British district known as the twenty-four Pergunnahs, lying within the jurisdiction of the residency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Hooghly, and on the route from Calcutta to Midnapore,² 12 miles S. W. of the former, 56 N. of the latter. The fort, formerly occupying an important site here, as commanding the river, is now completely in ruins. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 15'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

BUDHAN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a mountain of the Sub-Himalaya, and forming part of the Bhagar range. Elevation above the sea 8,502 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUDHACRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmeer, and 10 miles N. E. of the latter. It is situated close to some low rocky hills, and in a country having such fertility and cultivation as to yield considerable supplies of grain in this part of the route is good. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 22'$. Bolleau, Tour in Rajwara, 31, 136

BUDI.—See BOOLEE

BUDLAPOOR, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Tanore to Poonah, 20 miles E. of the former. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUDLAPOOR, in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from Jaunpore cantonment to that of Budhapoor, in Oude, 17 miles N. W. of the former, 37 S. E. of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUDLEGODDIE, in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinagepore to Pubna, 30 miles N. W. of Bograh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 55'$. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUDNAWUR,¹ in Malwa, in the raj or territory of Dhar, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is surrounded by a mud wall in bad repair, and has a fort. In 1820 it contained 734 houses and 2,654 inhabitants, and the pergunnah contained 7,735 houses and 31,119 inhabitants. It had been usurped by Daulat Rao Scindia; but on occasion of the pacification with him in 1817 the British government in- E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Malcolm, Map of Malwa, 57, Central India, p. 464.

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sisted on its restoration to the rajah of Dhar. Dist. from Mow 46 miles, S.W. from Oojein 36. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDOERCOOT, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town on the southern shore of Chilka Lake, 14 miles N.E. of Ganjam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 31'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDOKHUR,¹ or **BEROKHERA**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Deoria, 20 miles S. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDRA.—A river rising in Mysore about lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$. Its course is at first easterly, in which direction it flows for about thirty miles, to lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$; then northerly for forty-three more, to lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$; and subsequently north-easterly for thirty-eight miles, where it unites with the Tum or Tunga, in lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. The total length of course being 111 miles. In the united stream bears the name of Tunga or Tambudra.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, t. 196.

BUDRAWAR¹ ("the stronghold of Budra")—in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Jhelum, near the left bank of the river Chenab, and on one of its islands. The neighbouring country is beautiful, picturesque, and well cultivated. It was formerly governed by an independent Rajpoot rana, but is now subject to the Sikh chief of the Punjab. There is a large and well-supplied bazar. The population is about 1,000, of whom a considerable portion are engaged in the manufacture of shawls, employing about 250 weavers. There is a large square fort, built of stone. It is about 100 feet above the sea.² Lat. $33^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

² Id. 303.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 362*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

BUDROL, or **BOODRA**, in Bussahir, is a mountain proceeding in an easterly direction from a range connecting Wartoo and the Chur. There is a fort on its declivity. This peak was one of the stations of the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8,763 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDUREA, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town

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route from Budon to Allygurb, 26 miles S W. of the former. Lat 27° 54', long. 78° 50'.

BUDVAIL, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Ongole, 24 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 14° 44', long. 79° 8'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUFFALO MOUNTAINS.—In the Amherst province of Tenasserim, the high ridge of the sandstone range of hills running through the plain in a direction N N. W to S S E., and attaining a height of 1,543 feet. Their geological formation is sandstone, which “reposes upon slate; and the sandstone is everywhere impregnated with more or less iron-ore, besides veins of quartz, constituting part of the rock.” They are about twenty miles from Bualumun.

¹ Helfer's First Report, 1

BUGCHOOR—See **BUGDIAE**

BUGDOWDEE,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehghurh, and 11 miles² N. W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season. Lat. 26° 34', long. 80° 16'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

BUGGAUR,¹ in Sindh, is one of the two western branches of the Indus, diverging a little below Tatta, at the head of the delta, the Sata being the eastern branch. In 1699, when visited by Hamilton,² it was a very great stream, navigable as high as Lahorebunder, twenty miles from the mouth, for vessels of 200 tons, but now, except during the inundation, it has scarcely any stream, in consequence of its bank five or six feet above the level of the water at the junction. A narrow channel at the place of division. Where joined by the British army during the season of low water, in 1829, it was two feet and a half deep, and fifty yards wide: lower down the channel was completely dry. When the stream was greater, it parted into four branches, entering the sea by the Putee, the Pantanee, the Joah, and the Richal mouths. These have all become merely inlets of the sea, containing salt water, excepting during the inundation. The word *Buggaur* signifies *destroyer*, a name given in consequence of the effect of the river on the lands through which it flowed. Its main course is generally westerly, extending about eighty miles from the

¹ Carless, Survey of the Indus, 1. Burnes, Bokhara, pp. 34-229

² New Acct. of the East Indies, 8vo. Edin. 1727, 1 114.

³ Kenned, Sindh and Kashmir, 1 73.

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BUDOKHUR,¹ or **BEROKHERA**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Kewar, 12 miles S. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

BUDRA.—A river rising in Mysore, about lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. Its course is at first easterly, in which direction it flows for about thirty miles, to lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$; then northerly for forty-three more, to lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$; and subsequently north-easterly for thirty-eight miles, where it unites with the Tum or Tunga, in lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 43'$. Its total length of course being 111 miles. In the confuence of the united stream bears the name of the river Budra or Tumbudra.

¹ Vigne, *Asiatic Researches*, t. 1, p. 196.

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² *Id.* 303.

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv, 302*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

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BUD—BUG.

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BUGCHOOR.—See **BUGLIXAB**

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BUGGAR,¹ in Sindh, is one of the two western branches of the Indus, diverging a little below Tatta, at the head of the delta, the Sata being the eastern branch. In 1609, when visited by Hamilton,² it was a very great stream, navigable as high as Lahoreebunder, twenty miles from the mouth, for vessels of 200 tons; but now, except during the inundation, it has scarcely any stream, in consequence of the bank five or six feet above the level of the water. It crosses the channel at the place of division. Where forded by the British army, during the season of low water, in 1829, it was two feet and a half deep, and fifty yards wide: lower down the channel was completely dry. When the stream was greater, it parted into four branches, entering the sea by the Pintee, the Pintanee, the Joah, and the Richal mouths. These have all become merely inlets of the sea, containing salt water, excepting during the inundation. The word *Buggar* signifies *destroyer*, a name given in consequence of the effect of the river on the lands through which it flowed. Its main course is generally westerly, extending about eighty miles from the ¹ Carless, Survey of the Indus, 1. Burnes, *Bokhara*, pp. 34-329.
² New Acct. of the East Indies, 8vo. Edin. 1727, p. 114.
³ Kennedy, *Sindh and Kashmir*, p. 75.

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place of divergence, in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 1'$, to the Pittee mouth, in lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $67^{\circ} 12'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGGELWARA**.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S.E. from Bhopal 60 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGGHOO CHEK**, in the Beccoona Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Amritsar to Wazeerabad, eight miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGGREEA**.—A town in the native state of Tulcheer, one of the Cuttack mehals, distant N.W. from Cuttack 90 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGGUSRA**,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the vicinity of the Gir or wild highlands in the middle of the district of Kattywar. It is the principal place² of a subdivision containing sixteen villages and a population estimated at 7,452, and paying the Guicowar an annual tribute of 3,114 rup.aa. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 152 miles; Baroda, S.W., 160; Surat, W., 127; Bombay, N.W., 212. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 59'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGHA**.—A town in the native state of Lucknow, distant N. from Lucknow 18 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $84^{\circ} 57'$.

BUGHAT.—See **BAGHAT**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGHRUH**, in the British district of Muzaffargarh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Boorkee, 32 miles N. of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGGOLCH**,¹ in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 38 miles² S. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGRA**.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-east frontier of Bengal, distant N. from Sirgoojah 5 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

BUGRAHE.—See **BIGBOULI**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **BUGRAYUH**, or **BUGGIHAR**, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Etawa, and 24 miles S. of the former. The road

BUG.

this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, level, and well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BUGREE.—See **BAJAROW**.

BUGROH, or **BUGROO**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town with bazaar, on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 174 miles² S.W. of former, 65 N.E. of latter. It is rather a pretty place,³ surrounded by mango-groves. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long $75^{\circ} 38'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.

³ Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 19.

BUGUDYAR, or **BUGDWAR**,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an encamping-station at a sangha or spart ridge over the Bugdwar ~~mountains~~, on the route up the course of the Gores, by the Oonta Distora pass, from Alwarah fort to Hundes, or South-eastern Tibet, 114 miles² S.E. of Almorah. Webb³ describes it as "a small open space, a halting-place of the Bhoteas," or Tartar migratory merchants trading between Kumaon and Tibet. "Breast of this place the Gores tumbles in cataracts over huge masses of rock, as observed by Batten⁴ "Near Boodur, or more properly Bugdwar, the fall of the Gores is tremendous, in some spots at the rate of not less than 800 feet per mile." Elevation above the sea 8,028 feet.⁵ Lat. $80^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 55
³ Field-book, No. iv.

⁴ In Note to Manson, Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1842, No. 132, p. 1176.

⁵ Webb, Field-book, No. iv.

BUGUR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Sitakawtee, distant N. E. from Jhoonjhowo 10 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BIGWA in Bundelcand, a town in the same state of Bijawur, distant S. W. from Bijawur 21 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long $79^{\circ} 12'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWAH, in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Rungpore to Goalpara, 30 miles E. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long $89^{\circ} 44'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWARA, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Surat, 50 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUGWATPOOR,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajpoot ferry from the city of Allahabad to that of Banda, and 11 miles² W. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

BUH.

- country, which is level and well cultivated. The road part of the route is bad. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem of War in India, 446. BUHADOORGURH, in the British district of M lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fortified town on the route from Gurmuktesar to Anopli and 10 miles S. of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.
- E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. BUHADOORGURH, in the hill state of Hindoor, on a lofty summit of the range stretching in the Cis territory from north-west to south-east, in the eastern part of that state. Elevation above the sea 6233 feet. Lat. 28° long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.
- Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 196. BUHADORA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessamer, a town on the route from the town of Pukaneer to that of Jessamer, and 45 miles N. E. of the latter. A mile south-west of British mission, deputed to the western states of Rajp crossed in the middle of March the dry bed of a river 200 yards broad. Buhadra is in lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $71^{\circ} 38'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUHADURPOOR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S. from Gwalior 100 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. 73° .
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUHAOWPOOR, or BHOGWPOOR,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawah 51 miles ² S. E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32. BULAREE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Almora, and 17 miles N. E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is difficult for wheeled carriages; the surrounding country is low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUHIREE, or BUHOREE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with fort, on the route from Moradabad cantonment to Kasheepoor, 10 miles N. of the former. It is situated two miles east of the left bank of the small river Dhundi, and a mile west of the right bank of the river Ganga, both feeders of the Ramganga. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BUH.

BUHIRWA,¹ in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 59 miles² E. of the former, 15 W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 42'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

BUHLAPOOR,¹ in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Moradabad, and 12 miles² N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 4', long. 78° 11'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

BUHNDRA,¹ in the territory of Bhurtpoor, a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurtpoor, 30 miles² W. of the former, 9 S. of the latter. It has a few shops, and water may be obtained from wells. Lat. 27° 3', long. 77° 37'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

BUHOONAH.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 43', long. 75° 42'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUHOBUNPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Alwara, and 22 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages, and passes over an open, low, level country, partially cultivated. Lat. 29° 6', long. 78° 68'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

BUHRAECH.—The principal place of the district of that name, in the territory of Oude Tiefenthaler, describing it about the year 1770, states² it to be "an ancient town of considerable extent, of greater length than breadth, the houses being built of mud and covered with thatch, except the mausoleums, mosques, and residences of the merchants, which are of brick and lime-mortar." It is situate in a pleasant wooded plain, on the left bank of the Sarju* (eastern). The country extending towards the mountains on the right bank of the Sarju is level, low, overrun with rank grass and reeds, interspersed with trees. North-east of the town is the tomb of Selar, a reputed Musliman saint, a Sayid, or one of the descendants of Ali and

¹ E.I.C. MS. Doc.

² Beschreibung von Hindustan, I. 184.

³ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The situation is erroneously stated in the Ayeen Akbery.—"Birach is a large city, delightfully situated amongst a number of gardens, upon the banks of the river Sy [Sai]."¹ h. 42.

BUIH—BUJ.

Fatima, the daughter of the founder of Islam. Of Selar, Tieffenthaler relates,⁴ "that in the year 1000, he, by command of Mahmud * of Ghazni, made an inroad into this region, attacked the heathens, and was slain in battle. Wherefore his memory is honoured among the most renowned of the bloodstained champions of the faith, who, like an envoy of Muhammad, was the first that penetrated sword in hand into this part of India." In May there is a great concourse of pilgrims to his tomb, the small town close to which is, in honour of the deceased, called Great Buhraech, while the principal town is called Little Buhraech. In the Ayceu Akbery⁵ mention is made of this tomb, and of the pilgrimages to it. Hamilton⁶ mentions that a Patan chief of ancient lineage bears the title of khan of Buhraech. The principal town of Buhraech is 65 miles N.W. of Faizabad, 675 N.W. of Calcutta by Lucknow, 65 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 31', long. 81° 33'.

BUIHREABAD—The principal place of the pergunah of the same name, in the British district of Ghazepore, Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the north-west frontier towards Azimgarh, 20 miles N.W. of Ghazepore cantonment. Lat. 25° 43', long. 83° 15'.

BUIHUI, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in lat. 28° 2', long. 75° 35'.

BUIHURJABAD, in the British district of Ghazepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles N.W. of Ghazepoor, 38 miles E. of Jounpore. Lat. 25° 40', long. 82° 20'.

BUJANA.—See **BIANA**.

BUJEE.—See **BUJEE**.

BUJHERA, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town six miles W. of the route from Shahjehanpore to Bareilly, 24 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 3', long. 79° 37'.

BUJJAUNA,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the subdivision of Jhalawur or Rajcote. It is situated on the southern border of the Runn, or great Salt

* Ferishta, however, does not appear to mention the circumstance in his account of the reign of Mahmud

BUJ—BUK.

marsh, and is the principal place of a subdivision containing twenty-six villages,² and a population estimated at 9,320. The chief of Bujjauna³ is by descent of the Jat tribe, but the family has for some generations conformed to Islam. He pays an annual tribute of 8,315 rupees* to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 55 miles. Lat 23° 3', long. 71° 43'.

² Jacob, Report on Katchewar, 44.
³ Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 51.

BUJRUNGURH,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Goonah to Mow, 11 miles² N. of the former. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, having been the stronghold of Jai Singh,³ rajah of Raghwarah, the redoubted enemy of Doulut Rao Scindia. In A.D. 1816 Bujrungurh was taken by Bapstae,⁴ an officer of Doulut Rao Scindia. It is by some denominated Jajwagar Bujrungurh⁵. Lat. 24° 34', long. 77° 14'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

³ Malcolm, Central India, I. 475.
⁴ Id. I. 478

⁵ Jarden, ut supra.
Walker, Six-sheet Map of India: Allen, Lond. 1848.

BUKERAH,¹ in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpore, 30 miles² N. of the latter. The surrounding country has a undulating surface, and is rather well wooded, with a sandy soil, only partially cultivated, and of rather pleasing appearance after the rains, but in the dry season dusty and dismal. Lat 27° 27', long. 80° 3'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Tennant, Indian Reconnoissances, II. 395
Haber Journ. in Ind., I. 419

BUKEYWAR,¹ in the British district of Etawa, in the former government of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the confluence of Etawa, 44 miles² S.E. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant here. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 20° 40', long. 79° 15'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Jacq. Journ. III. 45.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BUKHOREE, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Benjal, a town 30 miles N.W. of Durbunga, 22 miles N.E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 25', long. 85° 37'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR—A town of the Punjab, in the Sinde Sagur Doab, situated on a watercourse running parallel with the Indus, 19 miles S.E. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Population 5,000. Lat. 31° 35', long. 71° 1'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR, in Sinde, a celebrated fortress on an island in the Indus, between the towns of Rorea on the eastern, and Sukkur on the western bank.¹ The eastern channel, dividing it

¹ Wood, in Rep. on the Indus, in App. to Burnes' Para. Narr. 345. Burnes, Bokh. II. 73, 270.

* According to Clune,¹ 5,000 rupees.

¹ Ut supra, 51.

BUJ—BUK.

marsh, and is the principal place of a subdivision containing twenty-six villages,² and a population estimated at 9,320. The chief of Bujjauna³ is by descent of the Jat tribe, but the family has for some generations conformed to Islam. He pays an annual tribute of 8,315 rupees⁴ to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 55 miles. Lat. 23° 3', long. 71° 43'.

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³ Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 51.

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¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

³ Malcolm, Central India, I. 475.
⁴ Id. I. 478

⁵ Garden, ut

supra, 72.

Walker, Six-sheet Map of India: Allen, Lond. 1848.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKERAH,¹ in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpore, 30 miles² S. of the latter. The surrounding country has a undulating surface, and is rather well wooded, with a sandy soil, only partially cultivated, and of rather pleasing appearance after the rains, but in the dry season dusty and dismal. Lat. 27° 27', long. 80° 3'.

² Tennant, Indian Reconnoissances, II. 395

Heber Journ. in Ind., I. 419

BUKEYWAR,¹ in the British district of Etawa, in the present-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the confluence of Etawa, 44 miles² S.E. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant here. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 20° 40', long. 79° 15'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacq.umont, III. 45.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

BUKHOEE, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town 30 miles N.W. of Durbunga, 22 miles N.E. of Mozufferpore. Lat. 26° 25', long. 85° 37'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR—A town of the Punjab, in the Sinde Sagur Doab, situated on a watercourse running parallel with the Indus, 19 miles S.E. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Population 5,000. Lat. 31° 35', long. 71° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKKUR, in Sinde, a celebrated fortress on an island in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the eastern, and Sukkur on the western bank.¹ The eastern channel, dividing it

¹ Wood, in Rep. on the Indus, in App. to Burnes' Para. Narr. 345. Burnes, Bokh. II. 72, 270.

² According to Clune,¹ 5,000 rupees.

¹ Ut supra, 51.

BUK—BUL.

Meeanee, and the consequent annexation of Sinde to the British dominions. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $68^{\circ} 56'$.

BUKLAHUR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W from Khatmandoo 47 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $84^{\circ} 31'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKLANA.—A village in the British district Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKOLEE,¹ or BUTULL, in the hill state of Bussahir, a fort on the right bank of the Pabur, situate on a lofty rock prominently standing out from a mountain rising behind it. Elevation above the sea 5,607 feet.² Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$ ¹ Mundy, Sketches in India, 1 270. ² E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

BUKRA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town four miles N. of the route from Patna to Goruckpoor, 20 miles E. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

BULAHRA,¹ in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee, a town with a fort, and a place of some importance before the establishment of British supremacy. The fort² is of masonry, sixty yards long and thirty broad, with very high bastions, and a fausse-braye of masonry, with a narrow but deep ditch. Being a stronghold of freebooters, it was dismantled by the British in 1835. Distance S.W. from Delhi 140 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$ ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² Belleau, Tour in Rajwara.

BULAWALEN, in the Bunnoo division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Peshawur to Ghuznee, 103 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, long. $70^{\circ} 11'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULBUDDURPOOR, in the British district of Ennore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the south-eastern shore of the Chulka Lake, 25 miles S.W. of Juggurnaut. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 32'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULBUDDURPOOR, in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles N.W. from Juggurnaut, 39 miles S.W. of Cuttack. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 47'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULCHA.—A pass over a high ridge,² extending nearly east and west, and appearing to be the last or most northern of the ridges forming the mountainous tract which extends northwards or north-eastwards from the main range of the Himalaya, and beyond which the plains, or more properly the ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, No. 134, pp. 96, 97—Weller, Trip to the Bulcha and Oonta Dhura Passes.

BUL.

rugged table-land of Tibet, stretch in the direction of Central Asia; the view northward from the summit of this pass being thus described by Weller.²—"Instead of a plain which I had expected to see, the country [of Tibet] is formed of alternate low hills and table-lands, with a range of higher hills well sprinkled with snow in the distance, running north-west to south-east." No vegetation was visible. Though at the period of this traveller's visit (the beginning of June) the weather was mild, this was represented to be unusual, and the wind and cold were stated to be for the most part dreadful. Bulcha is situated within the Chinese frontier, and about eight miles north of the parallel range of Oonta Dhura, within the British frontier. The road from Almorah fort, in Kumaon, by the Juwahi valley to Tibet, lies over the Oonta Dhura and Bulcha passes. Bulcha is distant⁴ 16½ miles N. of Almorah. Lat. 30° 38' long. 80° 14'.

² Ut supra, 97.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULCHEEA GHAT, in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ferry over the river Kalee (eastern), forming a communication between the territory of the East-India Company and that of Nepal. Its locality is 12 miles S.E. of that of Champaw 12 miles, S.E. of that of Pitorahgarh 19. Lat. 29° 21', long. 80° 20'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULDLO MUNDIT,¹ in the British district of Muttra lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Mynpoor and 12 miles S.E. of the former.² It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 25', long. 77° 54'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 207.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULKOONRE, in the British district of Goruckpoor lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 43 miles N.E. of Goruckpoor, 3½ miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 57', long. 84° 1'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULLARY, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Mercara, 40 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 12° 40', long. 75° 1'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULLEA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town a mile from the left bank of the Gonkor river 23 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 34', long. 87° 52'.

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BULLEEA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Budaon to Bareilly, 12 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLIAH,¹ in the British district of Ghazee-pore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate on the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Ghazee-pore cantonment to Chuprah, 42 miles² E. of the former 40 W. of the latter. It is situate on the river Kutehur, a branch of the Tons, traversed by ferry during the rains, and at other seasons by a bridge of boats. Supplies and water are abundant here, and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. of Calcutta by water 552 miles,³ or by the Sunderbund passage 730. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLIAH, in the British district of Rangurh, presidency of Bengal, a town four miles E. of the route from Hazareebagh to Midnapoor, 15 miles S. of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLINGEE, in the British district of Sirgooja, presidency of Bengal, a village situate among the mountains of Gondwana, close to the northern frontier, towards the British district of Mirzapoor. Distant S. of the city of Mirzapore 9 miles, N.W. of Calcutta by Hazareebagh 355. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLOAH.—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, comprising, in addition to its area on the mainland, several very considerable islands, lying at the mouth of the Megna river. It is situate between lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$ — $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 35'$ — $91^{\circ} 41'$; is eighty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and sixty in breadth. The area of the district is included in that of Tipperah. Population 600,000.¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLOAH, in the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Hattia river, 160 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $90^{\circ} 56'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

BULLOAH,¹ in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 653 miles² N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 830 if the Sunderbund channel be taken. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

³ Garden, ut supra, 161.

¹ Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

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BULLOORGEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant W. from Hyderabad 143 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

BULODA.—A town of Phooljer, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Sumbulpoor 71 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$.

BULOGEREE, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Dungal, a town 26 miles S.W. of Goalpara, 77 miles E. of Rungpore. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $90^{\circ} 29'$.

BULPHAREE.—A town of north-eastern India, in the native state of Bhotan, distant N. from Gawahatty 75 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $91^{\circ} 26'$.

BULRAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W. from Khatmandoo 200 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

BULRAMPOOR,¹ * in the kingdom of Oude, near the northern frontier towards Nepal. It is situate on the river Raptee, in a pleasant plain, and is of considerable² size, with mud-built houses covered with thatch. On the north of the town is a forty the residence of the governor. There is a noble view of Dhawalagiri, or the White Mountain of the Himalayas,³ probably the most elevated summit of the surface of the globe. It is distant about 120 miles N.E. of Bulrampoor. The town is situate on one of the most-frequented routes from Lucknow to Nepal, and in spring and summer great numbers of traders descend from the mountains, bringing the products of Tibet to exchange for the wares of Hindustan. Distant 89 miles N.E. from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BULRAMPORE, in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Coosy river, 80 miles N.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$.

BULBUMMER.—A town in the native state of Bombra on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant E. from Sumbulpoor 19 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

BULSAR,¹ in the British district of Surat, and within the territory subject to the presidency of Bombay, a town on the estuary of the small river of the same name. The estuary is

¹ Wilam, Sanscrit Dict. 600.

* Town of Balarama. Balarama is regarded in Hindu mythology¹ the brother of Krishna, and eighth avatar, or incarnation of Vishnu.

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obstructed by a bar¹ covered by a depth of two or three feet at low water. As the water rises eighteen feet at spring tides, it then can receive vessels of considerable burthen; at low water, the depth in the river is from seven to nine feet. Outside the bar, and about half a mile from it, there is a rocky bank with six feet on it at low water, inside which, and between the two, there are twelve or thirteen of water, with soft ground. Though² the town is ill situated on rugged, rocky ground, and close to insalubrious swamps, it is a thriving place, having manufactures of cloths and considerable commerce in salt, grain, and sugar. The population is 7,000, many of whom are weavers and sailors, some cultivators. Distance from Bombay, N. 115 miles; Surat, S., 40. Lat. 20° 36', long. 72° 56'.

¹ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, 1, 471.

² Transactions of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, 1, 44—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat

BULSUN.¹—A small hill state between the Sutlej and the Ronse, under the superintendence of the political agent for the Cis-Sutlej states. It is bounded on the north by Kohistan, Kothkaee, and the petty principality of Goond, on the east by Poondur; on the south and south-west by Sirmour; and on the west by Keonthul. It extends from lat. 30° 57' to 31° 7', long. 77° 28' to 77° 39', is about twelve miles in length from south-east to north-west, and eight in breadth at the opposite angles. The area is sixty-four square miles. The population is estimated at about 5,000, and the annual revenue at about 100l.; out of which a tribute of 108l. is paid to the British government. The rana has about 500 armed retainers. Part of Burrowlee, originally a portion of this small state, was retained by the East-India Company after its conquest from the Joorkhae, for the use of the military cantonment at Subathoo; but the greater portion of Burrowlee was conferred² on the rajah of Hindoor and his heirs, in perpetuity, under a sunnud dated 20th November, 1815, in lieu of the fort of Malown, retained as a post for British troops.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Buzal and Agr. Guide, 1841, II, 204
De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 113, 114.

² Pol. Relations, ut supra, 142.

BULTHAR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles N. of Behar, 81 miles N.E. of Joruckpoor. Lat 27°, long. 84° 47'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BULTI, or **BULTISTAN.**¹—A small state, north of the alley of Cashmere, forming part of the dominions of Gholab Singh, and bearing also the name of Little Tibet, by which prefix it is distinguished from Middle Tibet or Ladakh, and Great Tibet or Southern Tartary. Bulti is also sometimes

¹ Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, II, 640.

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called Iskardoh, from the name of its capital. It is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, from which it is separated by the Mustag or Motz-Taugh² (icy mountains), and the Karakorum Mountains prolongations, of the Hindoo Koosh to the eastward. On the east it has Ladakh or Middle Tibet;³ on the south Deotsuh and other elevated and desert tracts, which separate it from Cashmere; on the west, Ghilgit, Yessen, and Astor, small independent states. Its limits have varied with circumstances, and at no time have they been well defined, but as the result of the safest estimate of them, Bulti may be stated to lie between lat 34° 30'—36°, long. 75°—77°. Its greatest length, which is about 170 miles, is from south-east to north-west, its breadth not more than fifty or sixty. Its superficial extent is about 8,000⁴ square miles. It consists principally of a valley, having an average elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and through the lowest part of which the Indus flows in a north-westerly direction. It is inclosed by enormous mountains, rugged, bare, and nearly inaccessible, which rise above it to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, except where the Indus rushes with vast rapidity from the south-east, and makes its way to the north-west, previously to its turning towards the lower country north of Attock. From the valley of the Indus numerous gorges and ravines furrow the inclosing mountains, serving as the channels of streams feeding the main river, and forming passes by which access is gained to the neighbouring countries. Geologically the formation of the mountains is generally of gneiss, that the low ground along the banks of the Indus of shingle and sand, mixed with a little alluvial mould, requiring frequent irrigation from the streams to render it productive, as rain scarcely ever falls there;⁵ and in consequence, the atmosphere is very clear and pure. But though rain is almost unknown snow falls, and lies to the depth of from one to two feet. It is cold in the elevated parts is intense in winter; on the high and unsheltered table-land of Deotsuh, it at that season totally precludes the existence of animal life. The heat in the lower parts in summer is considerable, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 90° in the shade at noon. The ancestors of Ahmed Shah, the late rajah, are said to have ruled here uninterruptedly for fourteen generations;⁷ but, ten or two

² Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 66. Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 593—Wade, Notes relative to Iskardoh. Burnes, Bokh. II. 210.

³ Moorcr. Panj. Bokh. I. 258.

⁴ Vigne, Kashmir, II. 249.

⁵ Wade, 593. Vigne, II. 266.

⁶ Vigne, II. 267.

⁷ Wade, 599.

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years ago,⁸ Iskardoh and the other strongholds of Bulti were seized by the present ruler of Cashmere.

BUL-TUL, or KANTAL,¹ in Kashmir, a pass over the range of mountains inclosing that valley on the north-east. It forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Tibet, as from its northern declivity the Duras river flows northward to the Indus, and from its southern flows southward a feeder of the small river Sude, a tributary of the Jailum. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 10,500 feet. It is also called the Shur-ji-La, generally pronounced Zoji-La;² and in old maps this summit bears the name Kantal, signifying "king's hill." Lat 34° 14', long. 75° 33'.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 395
Quarterly Oriental Mag 1825, p 104
— Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya.

² Moorcr Punj. Bokh. ii. 95.

BULBĠURH, or BALLAMGARH,¹ is the principal place of a jaghire of the same name, called also Furreedabad, which is politically under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. This town is situate on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 29 miles² S. of the former city. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and has a pleasing appearance; the road-sides³ being planted with trees. The town, though not well built, is small and crowded; "with narrow streets,⁴ tall houses, many temples, and a sufficient number of Brahminy halls to show the pure Hindoo descent of the ruler." The place of the rajah is small, but very neat, and is arranged around a small court, with a marble fountain in the middle, and an open arched hall. The whole place is surrounded by a high brick wall, with mud bastions and a deep ditch. The rajah is of the Jaut tribe. His jaghire extends twenty-six miles along the right bank of the Jumna, between lat. 28° 13'—28° 33', long. 77° 17'—77° 36'. It is bounded on the north-west by Delhi; on the north-east and east by Ferozshah; on the south and south-west by Goorgaon. The area is 190 square miles.⁵ Estimating the population at the average of the adjacent district Goorgaon (300 to the square mile), its amount will be 57,000. At the period of the British entrance into Delhi,⁶ this jaghire appears to have been held by two persons, in virtue of the offices of foudar of the environs of the imperial city, and killadar of the fort of BulbĠurh. One of them was expelled in 1804, by Sir David Ochterlony; the other, named Bahadour Singh, was established in

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem of War in India, 175.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.

³ Jacquemont, ii. 487.

⁴ Heber, Journ. in India, i. 578.

⁵ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

⁶ D'Cruz, Pol. Relations of N.W. Provinces, 78-79.

* Spearfort; from Ballam, "spear," and Gurh, "fort."

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possession of the jaghire and fort, as well as the office of foudjar of the environs of Delhi. Some obscurity seems to attach to another grant, subsequently made to the same party, to cover the expense of a police establishment on the road between Delhi and Pulwul; but in 1827 this grant was resumed, the magistrate of Delhi undertaking the duties for the discharge of which it was bestowed; and the rajah of Bulubgurh now holds his jaghire on the sole condition of maintaining the road-police within the limits of his jurisdiction, namely, from Boorea-ka-pool to Mooza Phuthalla, between Sikree and Pulwul, on the high Muttra road. It appears to have been intended⁷ to assign this district to the chief in perpetuity; but no sunnud was ever prepared. Notwithstanding this omission, the jaghire has been allowed to descend on the usual principles of inheritance, the son succeeding the father, except in one instance, where the chief dying in infancy, the possession passed to his uncle. On the death of this chief, in 1820, his infant son succeeded, and during his long minority the district, through contention and mismanagement, fell into confusion. Ultimately the interference of the British government was sought, and after a modified system had been tried and had failed, the jaghire was taken under British management. The young chief, however, having attained majority, remonstrated against the arrangement, and the territory was given up to him. The measure of independence rightfully belonging to the chief not by any means clearly defined, but the British government has never interfered in civil or criminal affairs, except in the instance above mentioned. The revenue of the state is estimated at 1,60,000⁸ rupees, and the annual disbursement 1,30,000 rupees. The chief maintains a small force, consisting of 100 cavalry and 850 infantry.

⁷ E.I.C. Mr. Doc.

⁸ Stat of Native States.

⁹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 89.

E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Fraser, Tour in Himalays, 156.

The town of Bulubgurh is in lat. 28° 20', long. 77° 23'.
⁹ **BUMROWLEE**, in the British district of Bareilly town on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, and 36 m S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar and market. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and generally cultivated. Lat. 28° 12', long. 80°.

BUMTA, a village in the Cis-Sutlej state of Poondi tributary of Keonthul, under British protection, is situated

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the route from Chepal to Deohra, and about six miles N. of the former. Here was formerly a fort, with a strong rampart and towers, on a situation commanding the vale below, but itself commanded by a hill above it. At the time of Fraser's visit it was in ruins, having been burned some time before; but the rajah was busy in building a residence for himself, and a Hindoo temple embellished with sculptures. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

BUMUNGA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village two miles W. of the right bank of the Kalee (eastern), 13 S E of Champawut cantonment. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

BUMANE, or BHINAY,¹ in the British district of Ajmere, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fortress, with a village at its base, on the route from Nusséerabad to Boondée, 20 miles S of former, 70 N.W. of latter. Its site is picturesque² on the summit of an isolated steep, craggy hill, covered with cactus. Here resides a chief or petty rajah of the Rahtore tribe of Rajpoots, who, according to a high authority,³ owes allegiance to the rajah of Joudpore, as well as to the British. The place is styled by Heber⁴ a good-sized town, containing two very elegant little temples. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains ninety-three villages and a population of 27,346 persons.⁵ Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i 785. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 405.

³ Tod, ut supra.

⁴ Narrat of Journ. ii. 37, 38.

⁵ Irvine, Top of Ajmeer, 40, 41

BUNAL, in the native state of Gurjhal, a valley extending between seven and eight miles, in a direction nearly from N.W. to S.E., between lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$ — 31° , and long. $78^{\circ} 9'$ — $78^{\circ} 14'$. The north-western end is closed by a rocky mountain, on the declivity of which rises the Bunal stream, that waters the valley and falls into the Jumna. Several villages are scattered over the sides of the inclosing mountains, and wood, water, and grain are abundant.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As Res. xvi. 136 —Hodgson, Surv. of Jumna.

BUNASS (Eastern).—A river of Rewah, in Bundelcund, rising on the south-eastern boundary, in lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction, through Rewah for seventy miles, falls into the Sone, in lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$, near the town of Rampoor.

BUNASS (Western),¹* a river of Western India, rises² in

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² Tod, Travels in Western India, 20.

* Banas of Briggs's Index

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the Aravulli Mountains, on the common confines of the territories of Oodeypoor and Godwar, in Joudpore, about forty miles north-west of the city of Oodeypoor, and in lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$ long. $73^{\circ} 20'$. It takes a south-west direction, and after course of about 180 miles, is lost in the Rann of Cutch, in lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 15'$, terminating in several intricate small channels. The British cantonment of Deesa is situated on its left bank.

² Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No 1, p. 41—Macmurdo, on the River Indus.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNIASSA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S from Lucknow 115 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

BUNCHANEGAON, in the native state of Gurwah village on the left bank of the Budecar, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situated in a fertile expanse, rising with gentle acclivity to the side of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 6,034 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

¹ Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 118.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHAREE, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Meerut, and 34 miles N.W. of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHUOLA FOLT, in the British district of Kumbhlyer lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Gaomutee river, 17 miles N. of Allahabad. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, distant S.W. of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Kuladgee 75 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDARA,¹ in the native state of Nagpore, or territory of the rajah of Berar, a town on the route from Midnapore to the city of Nagpore, 612 miles² W. of former, 24 E. of latter. It has a bazaar; and being situated on the right bank of the Waingunga, water is abundant. Elevation above the sea 1,000 feet.³ Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 182, 261.

³ Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 7.

E.I.C. Ms. Docs

BUNDARREE.—A town in the native state of Puttalm, one of the Cuttack mahals, distant N.W. from Bhubaneswar, in Ganjam, 61 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $83^{\circ} 59'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDELCUND,^{1*} or the Bundela country, is an extensive tract, bounded on the west and north-west by Gwalior, and on the north-east by the Jumna, dividing it from the British territory.

* Bundelkhand of Tassin, from the word signifying "Bundela and Khand, "region." *

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tracts Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtehpoor, and Allahabad, in the Doab; on the east by Bhagelkhand, or territory of Rewa; and on the south by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. It lies between lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$ — $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$ — $81^{\circ} 39'$; is 200 miles in length from south-east to north-west, 155 in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles; and has, according to a highly-respectable authority an area of 23,817 square miles.² More recent statements, however, represent the area as only 18,099 square miles.³ The north-east part is generally a plain, in many places much cut up by ravines, caused by torrents⁴ during the periodical rains. This plain extends along the right bank of the Jumna, which is generally bold and high,⁵ though not usually rocky. The breadth of the level tract is very variable, being in the northern part about thirty miles, and becoming contracted by a curved boundary towards the south, until the hills at the south-eastern extremity close down nearly to the right bank of the Jumna. The plain is diversified by hills of remarkable character. They rise⁶ abruptly from a common level, suggesting the idea of rocky islands rearing themselves out of the sea. Their general form is pyramidal, and their general composition granitic. Of the hills there are several series, and notwithstanding their apparent irregularity, a connection may be traced. All the series appear to diverge from the apex of the plain, expanding "like the sticks of a fan." The plain comprehends a considerable portion of the whole tract. The mountains are classed by Franklin⁷ into three ranges. The outermost, or that most to the north-east, and which is also the least elevated, he styles the Bindyachal or Bindushal Mountains. This range he considers to have in no place an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea. It commences near Seundah, on the river Gandh, and in lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$; proceeds⁸ south-west to Narwar, lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$; thence south-east to lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, and thence north-east to Ajegarh, lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$, and Kalleenjur, in the same vicinity; and farther east to Barghar, lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$. This is on the eastern frontier of Bundelcund, and here the Bindyachal range passes beyond its boundary. The plateau by which it is surmounted appears to average ten or twelve miles in width. The base or lower parts of the range are of formations con-

² Trans of Roy. As. Soc. i. 259—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.
³ Status of Native States and British Possessions

⁴ Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, i. 316
Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442.
Davidson, Travels, i. 190.

⁵ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 204—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund
Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 442.
⁶ Adam, ut supra, 304.

⁷ Ut supra, 275, also As. Res. xviii. 24—On Geol. of Bundelcund.

⁸ Franklin, ut supra, 275.

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⁹ Jacquemont, iii. 417, 422, 431, 435.

Adam, *ut supra*, 394, 395.

As. Res. xviii. 93
—Franklin, *ut supra*.

Sleeman, i. 173, 191, 225, 267.

As Res. xviii. 46
—Appendix to Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund.

² *Id. id.*

³ As. Res. xviii. 102, 116—Franklin, on Diamond Mines of Panna. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 398
—Adam, *ut supra*.

⁴ As. Res. xviii. 45—Append to Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkund.

⁵ Franklin, Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkund—As Res. xviii. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, pp. 408, 409—Adam, *ut supra*.

⁶ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 408.

sidered by geologists to be primary; such as granite⁹ and syenite, overlaid commonly by sandstone, but in many places by trap and some other formations regarded as of volcanic origin. Its average elevation above the sea, between the Tara Pass and the Kutra Pass, is about 520 feet.¹ The second range, styled the Punna Range, rises to the south of the plateau of that just described. The summit is a platform slightly undulated, with a breadth of about ten miles, and having an average elevation above the sea, between the Kutra Pass and Lohargaon, of 1,050 feet, and between Lohargaon and the foot of the hills near Patteriya, of about 1,200 feet,² gradually ascending. Where deep ravines allow examination of the formations,³ an enormously thick bed of sandstone is found overlying primary rock, and which is itself in some places overlaid by rocks of volcanic origin. South-west of this last range, and separated from it by the valley or elongated basin of Lohargaon, is the third, or Bandair range, the platform on which is more extensive than that on either of the others, as it has an average breadth of from fifteen to twenty miles, with an elevation averaging about 1,700 feet⁴ above the sea, and the site of its undulations amounting to 2000. The Bandair range is generally of sandstone,⁵ intermingled with ferruginous gravel. The extensive basin of Lohargaon, intervening between these ranges, is of lias limestone.⁶ As already intimated, the outer limit of the hilly tract, where it bounds the plain, is marked by the occurrence of abrupt isolated hills, generally of granitic base, surmounted by sandstone and trap, and from their steep and nearly inaccessible scarps, forming, as in the instances of Kalleenjur or Callinger Ajoguch, and some others, sites of strongholds which have often enabled the mountaineers of Bundelkund successfully to resist the great states of India. From the hills numerous streams flow towards the Jumna. The Sind'h, having its source⁷ near Sironj, in Malwa, and for some distance flowing northerly, touches on Bundelkund at its south-west corner, in lat. 25° 16', long. 77° 53', and turning north-east for about 15 miles to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 26° 26', long. 79° 16', forms generally the boundary between this tract and the territory of Gwalior; though the sinuous and intricate outline in various places deviates from the river's course. I

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some measure parallel to this, but on an average fifteen or twenty miles to the east, flows its tributary, the small river Pohooj, which joins the greater stream on the right side, five miles above its mouth, after a course of 120 miles. Nearly parallel to these, but about thirty or forty miles more eastward, is the course of the Betwa, a large river flowing from the Gwalior territory, and falling into the Jumna after a course through the province of 190 miles. The Dhasar, the principal tributary of the last-mentioned river, falling into it on the right side, flows from south to north, having a similar course, of 150 miles. Below this confluence sixty miles, and on the same side, is that of another feeder of the Betwa, the small river Berma, flowing like the rest northwards. Still farther eastward is the Cane, a great river rising on the southern frontier, flowing from south to north, and falling into the Jumna after a course of about 230 miles. Two of its principal tributaries, the Oormul and Chandrawal, fall into it on the left side. Still farther to the eastward are the Baghin and Paisuni, flowing from south-west to north-east, and falling themselves into the Jumna. The Tons rises in the south-east part of this tract, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, passes into the territory of Rewa. The Jumna, first touching on this tract at its northern extremity, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$, forms its north-eastern boundary to lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$, a distance of 250 miles, through the whole of which it is at all seasons navigable.⁷ No other river of this

tract is navigable, except the Cane, and that but as far up⁸ from the Jumna as Banda, sixty miles, and only during the rainy season. Many of these rivers descend from the elevated table-lands in cascades of great height, but usually of no great volume of water. Such is the fall of the Tons from the second, or Panna range, to the lowest, or that of Bindachal, by a cascade of 200 feet;⁹ that of Bilohi, 398 feet;¹ and that of Bouti, 400.²

Notwithstanding the numerous streams which traverse the country, the great depth of the channels in the plains and the thirsty nature of the soil among the hills render irrigation highly important; and to supply means for it, a great number of jhils or small lakes have been constructed, with extraordinary cost, labour, and perseverance, by embanking the lower extremities of valleys, and thus accumulating the water of the

⁷ Report of Special Com. of Ganges Canal, G. Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. ii. 18. Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 391-431. Davidson, Travels, i. 307.
⁸ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, ut supra.
⁹ As Res xviii. 27—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelcund.
¹ Id. 25.
² Id. 26.

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² *Transacts. Roy. As. Soc.*—Franklin, *ut supra*, i. 274.

⁴ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, pp. 389-401.

Jacquemont, *Voyages*, iii. 309, 400.

Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 277—Franklin, *Mem. on Bundelcund*.

Pogson, *Hist. of Boondelias*, 109.

⁶ *As. Res.* xviii. 108, 118.—*On Diamond Mines of Panna*.

⁶ Davidson, *Travels*, i. 188.

⁷ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, p. 395.—Adam, *Geol. of Bundelcund* ⁸ *Id.* 402.

⁹ Prinsep, *Trans. in India*, ii. 108. Fitzclarence, *Journ.* 56.

¹ Buchanan, *Surv. of Eastern India*, i. 324.

² *Transacts. Roy. As. Soc.* i. 276—Franklin, *ut supra*.

Jacquemont, *Voyages*, iii. 410, 426, 436.

³ Ironside, in *Miscell. Tracts*, p. 96, in *As. Ann. Reg.* v. 1808.

⁴ Pogson, *Hist. of Boondelias*, 129.

Davidson, *Travels*, i. 273.

⁵ Mundy, *Sketches*, ii. 125, 126.

Steele, *Rambles and Recollections*, i. 317.

⁶ Mundy, ii. 140.

⁷ Davidson, i. 241.

⁸ Spry, ii. 287.

⁹ *Id.* i. 266, 272.

¹ Jacquemont, iii. 435.

¹ *Modern India*, i. 387.

streams flowing through them.³ That of Burwa-Sagur is two and a half miles long and two broad; and many others are of equal or greater dimensions.

The mineral resources of this tract appear to be considerable, though very imperfectly developed. Panna contains diamonds,⁴ and contiguous are inexhaustible deposits of iron-ore; while farther to the north-east, towards Kalleenjor, Franklin⁵ considered that he had found indications of coal.

The climate is salubrious in the plains. Calpee, notwithstanding its extra-tropical latitude, has been represented as one of the hottest⁶ places in India; and the heat at Banda is also stated to be very great.⁷ That by the natives the climate is not found unpalatable, is indicated by their healthy appearance;⁸ but Europeans are frequently affected severely, and even fatally, by ague and other complaints resulting from malaria. Portions of the western part, between the Betwa and Sindh, are represented to be "notoriously unhealthy;"⁹ and there, in 1817, the British army under the marquis of Hastings experienced the ravages of cholera to a most frightful extent. There seems, however, great diversity in regard to the salubrity of particular spots, not explainable by any known laws. The British cantonments of Keita have been abandoned on account of the fatal air; but the elevated fortresses of Ajegurh and Callinge have been found uncommonly healthy,¹ though such situations are usually throughout India the seats of deadly malaria.

There is much woodland in Bundelcund,² but it is for the most part rather jungle or copse than forest. Teak and son other trees abound, but are too stunted to supply timber. Ebony,⁴ and almost every tree indigenous in India, are found here, but the most useful growths are the bamboo and acacia catechu, yielding an ample supply of the valuable astringe known in commerce as terra Japonica.

The extensive preserves of the native chiefs harbour great quantities of game⁵ and wild animals, comprising the large antelope or nilgau (*Antilope picta*), the smaller antelope, the spotted deer, the hare, the elk,⁶ the wild hog,⁷ the tiger, leopard, hyæna, wolf, fox, jackal, and the polecat. Apes, monkeys,⁹ and armadillos are innumerable. Peafowl¹ about

* Spry states¹ that turquoises also are obtained from the rocks at Panna; but his inquiries appear to have been cursory and superficial.

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everywhere in a half-domesticated state, being never molested. The bustard² attains a very great size. There are partridges, quails, rock-pigeons, green pigeons, snipe, teal, and various kinds of prey.

The soil of the plains is generally black,³ and is believed to be composed of the disintegrated volcanic formations⁴ observable in the neighbouring high land, mingled with decayed vegetable matter. Under proper cultivation it is very productive, especially of cotton, which is raised in great quantities, and sent from Calpee and Chhila Tara Ghat by the Jumna to the lower provinces. Recent experiments, conducted by the government with the view of encouraging the growth of American cotton in this province, have not proved successful.⁵ The other principal crops are sugar-cane, indigo, and rice (*Morinda multiflora* and *tinctoria*); cultivated for its red dye, and *Jowar* (*Holcus sorghum*), *bajra* (*Holcus spicatus*), various sorts of millet and pulse. The mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) is extensively grown for its pulpy petals, which when ripe resemble raisins⁶ in appearance and flavour, and are an important article of diet, yielding also by distillation a spirit much consumed by the natives. Agriculture appears to be in about the same state as in most parts of India; and land susceptible of cultivation yet lies waste. Manufactures are few and insignificant. A coarse cotton cloth, dyed red with the extract of the ach plant, is made in many places, as is also a coarse sort of sacking, much used as wrappers for merchandise. Calpee is noted for sugar-candy and for paper; and at Jhansi carpets are manufactured to some extent.

⁷ The principal towns of Bundelcund—Calpee, Banda, Jhansi, Dutea, Oorcha, Jaloon, Chhatarpoor, Mahoba, Tehari—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. East to west, from Allahabad to Nusserabad, through Banda. 2. North-east to south-west, from Futtehpore, through Banda, to Saugor. 3. North to south, from Cawnpoor, through Hummerpore and Banda, to Jubbulpore. 4. North-east to south-west, from Cawnpoor, through Calpee and Jhansi, to Goona. 5. South-east to north-west, from Banda to Gwalior. 6. North-west to south-east, from Agra to Saugor.

² Mundy, li. 120.

³ Spry, li. 267.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p 401
—Adam, ut supra,
Transacts Roy. As. Soc. 1 278—
Franklin, ut supra.

⁵ Evidence before Commons' Com. 1848—Growth of Cotton in India, 27.

⁶ Davidson, l. 211.

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the Aravalli Mountains, on the common confines of the territories of Oodeypoor and Godwar, in Joudpore, about forty miles north-west of the city of Oodeypoor, and in lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$. It takes a south-west direction, and after a course of about 180 miles, is lost in the Runn of Cutch, in lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 15'$, terminating in several intricate and small channels. The British cantonment of Deesa is situated on its left bank.

² Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. 1, p. 41—Macmurdo, on the River Indus.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNRASSA.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 115 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

BUNCHANEGAON, in the native state of Gurwhal, village on the left bank of the Budecar, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situated in a fertile expanse, rising with gentle acclivity to the base of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 6,034 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

¹ Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 118.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHAREE, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansie to Meerut, and 34 miles N.W. of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNCHUOLA FOET, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Gaomutee river, 17 miles N. of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North, distant S.E. from Kuladgee 75 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDARA,¹ in the native state of Nagpore, or territorial rajah of Berar, a town on the route from Midnapore to the city of Nagpore, 612 miles² W. of former, 24 E. of latter. It has a bazar; and being situated on the right bank of the river Wainganga, water is abundant. Elevation above the sea 2 feet.³ Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 182, 361.

³ Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 7.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDARREE.—A town in the native state of Purbander, one of the Cuttack mehals, distant N.W. from Berarpoor, in Ganjam, 61 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 59'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDEICUND,^{1*} or the Bundela country, is an extensive tract, bounded on the west and north-west by Gwalior, on the north-east by the Jumna, dividing it from the British.

* Bundelkhand of Tassin; from the word signifying "Bundela" and Khand, "region."*

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districts Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtehpoor, and Allahabad, in the Doab; on the east by Bhagelkhand, or territory of Rewa; and on the south by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. It lies between lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$ — $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$ — $81^{\circ} 39'$; is 200 miles in length from south-east to north-west, 155 in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles; and has, according to a highly-respectable authority, an area of 23,817 square miles.¹ More recent statements, however, represent the area as only 18,099 square miles.² The north-east part is generally a plain, in many places much cut up by ravines, caused by torrents³ during the periodical rains. This plain extends along the right bank of the Jumna, which is generally bold and high,⁴ though not usually rocky. The breadth of the level tract is very variable, being in the northern part about thirty miles, and becoming contracted by a curved boundary towards the south, until the hills at the south-eastern extremity close down nearly to the right bank of the Jumna. The plain is diversified by hills of remarkable character. They rise abruptly from a common level, suggesting the idea of rocky islands rearing themselves out of the sea. Their general form is pyramidal, and their general composition granitic. Of the hills there are several series, and notwithstanding their apparent irregularity, a connection may be traced. All the series appear to diverge from the apex of the plain, expanding "like the sticks of a fan." The plain comprehends a considerable portion of the whole tract. The mountains are classed by Franklin⁵ into three ranges. The outermost, or that nearest to the north-east, and which is also the least elevated, he styles the Bindyachal or Bindchal Mountains. This range he considers to have in no place an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea. It commences near Seundah, on the river Sindh, and in lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$; proceeds south-west to Narwar, lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$; thence south-east to lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, and thence north-east to Ajégarh, lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$, and Kalleenjur, in the same vicinity; and farther east to Barghar, lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$. This is on the eastern frontier of Bundelcund, and here the Bindyachal range passes beyond its boundary. The plateau by which it is surmounted appears to average ten or twelve miles in width. The base or lower parts of the range consist of formations con-

¹ Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 259—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.
² Statis. of Native States and British Possessions.
³ Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, p. 310.
⁴ Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 442.
⁵ Davidson, Travels, i. 190.
⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, p. 304—Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.
⁷ Jacquemont, ut supra, iii. 442.
⁸ Adam, ut supra, 304.

⁷ Ut supra, 275, also As. Res. xviii. 24—On Geol. of Bundelcund.

⁸ Franklin, ut supra, 275.

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⁹ Jacquemont, *lit.* 417, 420, 431, 435.
 Adam, *ut supra*, 394, 395.
As. Res. xviii. 33
 —Franklin, *ut supra*.
 Sleeman, *l.* 173, 191, 225, 237.
As. Res. xviii. 45
 —Appendix to Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund.

² *Id. id.*

³ *As. Res.* xviii. 102, 118—Franklin, on Diamond Mines of Panna. *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, p. 398
 —Adam, *ut supra*.

⁴ *As. Res.* xviii. 46—Append to Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkund
⁵ Franklin, Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkund—*As. Res.* xviii. *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, pp. 408, 409—Adam, *ut supra*.

⁶ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 408.

sidered by geologists to be primary; such as granite⁹ and syenite, overlaid commonly by sandstone, but in many places by trap and some other formations regarded as of volcanic origin. Its average elevation above the sea, between the Tapti Pass and the Kutra Pass, is about 520 feet.¹ The second range, styled the Punna Range, rises to the south of the plateau of that just described. The summit is a plateau slightly undulated, with a breadth of about ten miles, and having an average elevation above the sea, between the Kutra Pass and Lohargaon, of 1,050 feet, and between Lohargaon and the foot of the hills near Patteriya, of about 1,200 feet gradually ascending. Where deep ravines allow examination of the formations,² an enormously thick bed of sandstone is found overlying a primary rock, and which is itself in some places overlaid by rocks of volcanic origin. South-west of the last range, and separated from it by the valley or elongated basin of Lohargaon, is the third, or Bandair range, the plain on which is more extensive than that on either of the others, as it has an average breadth of from fifteen to two miles, with an elevation averaging about 1,700 feet⁴ above the sea, and in some of its undulations amounting to 2,000 feet.⁵ The Bandair range is generally of sandstone,⁶ intermixed with argillaceous gravel. The extensive basin of Lohargaon, intervening between these ranges, is of basaltic formation,⁷ as already intimated; the outer limit of the hilly tract, which bounds the plain, is marked by the occurrence of abrupt isolated hills, generally of granitic base, surmounted by sandstone and trap, and from their steep and nearly inaccessible scarps, forming, as in the instances of Kalleenjor or Callis and Rajgach, and some others, sites of strongholds which have often enabled the mountaineers of Bundelkund successfully to defend the great states of India. From the hills numerous streams flow towards the Jumna. The Sindh, having its source⁸ near Sironj, in Malwa, and for some distance flowing northerly, touches on Bundelkund at its south-west corner, lat. 25° 16', long. 77° 53', and turning north-east for about 100 miles to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 26° 26', long. 79° 16', forms generally the boundary between this tract and the territory of Gwalior; though the sinuous and intricate outline in various places deviates from the river's course.

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some measure parallel to this, but on an average fifteen or twenty miles to the east, flows its tributary, the small river Pohooj, which joins the greater stream on the right side, five miles above its mouth, after a course of 120 miles. Nearly parallel to these, but about thirty or forty miles more eastward, is the course of the Betwa, a large river flowing from the Gwalior territory, and falling into the Jumna after a course through the province of 190 miles. The Dhasa, the principal tributary of the last-mentioned river, falling into it on the right side, flows from south to north, having a similar course, of 150 miles. Below this confluence sixty miles, and on the same side, is that of another feeder of the Betwa, the small river Berma, flowing like the rest northwards. Still farther eastward is the Cane, a great river rising on the southern frontier, flowing from south to north, and falling into the Jumna after a course of about 230 miles. Two of its principal tributaries, the Oormul and Chandrawal, fall into it on the left side. Still farther to the eastward are the Baghin and Paisuni, flowing from south-west to north-east, and large themselves into the Jumna. The Tons rises in the south-east part of this tract, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, passes into the territory of Rewa. The Jumna, first touching on this tract at its northern extremity, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$, forms its north-eastern boundary to lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$, a distance of 250 miles, through the whole of which it is at all seasons navigable.⁷ No other river of this tract is navigable, except the Cane, and that but as far up⁸ from the Jumna as Banda, sixty miles, and only during the rainy season. Many of those rivers descend from the elevated table-lands in cascades of great height, but usually of no great volume of water. Such is the fall of the Tons from the second, or Panna range, to the lowest, or that of Bindachal, by a cascade of 200 feet;⁹ that of Bilohi, 398 feet;¹ and that of Bouti, 400.² Notwithstanding the numerous streams which traverse the country, the great depth of the channels in the plains and the thirsty nature of the soil among the hills render irrigation highly important; and to supply means for it, a great number of dhils or small lakes have been constructed, with extraordinary cost, labour, and perseverance, by embanking the lower extremities of valleys, and thus accumulating the water of the

⁷ Report of Special Com. of Ganges Canal, 9. Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, sect. ii, 18.

Bacon, First Impressions, ii, 391-431.

Davidson, Travels, i, 307.

⁸ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i, 274—Franklin, ut supra

⁹ As Res xviii, 27—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelcund.

¹ Id. 25.

² Id. 26.

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Pouell, at Capsah, near the left bank of the river Cane, where the Mahrattas had drawn together about 12,000 men. Shamshir Bahadur ultimately submitted, on condition of receiving an annual pension of 400,000 rupees for himself and family. Further military operations have, however, from time to time been found necessary to establish firmly the British power in Bundelcund. In 1809, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the rajah of Ajegarh, that fortress was besieged¹ by a British force, and evacuated by the enemy after having been battered for a few hours. In 1812, the possessor of the celebrated hill-fort of Callinger having set the British authorities at defiance, his stronghold was invested² by a British force which suffered a severe repulse in an attempt to storm; but the place was surrendered a few days afterwards. In 1817 the Peishwa, by the treaty of Poona, ceded³ to the East-India Company all his rights, interests, and pretensions, feuda territorial, or pecuniary, in the province of Bundelcund. The power thus transferred has been exercised with strict regard to the just claims of those interested in the various British possessions remain settled with a variety of petty dependencies, whose rights are rigidly respected. To this is probably to be attributed the general state of the country under the present settlement. With the exception of the brief and unsuccessful revolt of the rajah of Churnop, in 1811, Bundelcund has of late years been as tranquil as any part of British India.

A valuable series of drawings of the cave-temples of Callinger, together with a memoir illustrative of the antiquities of Sanchi, near Bhilsa, have been recently prepared by Lieut. Mawcy, portions of which have been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.⁴

BUNDIPUR, or **BUNDURPUR**, in Cashmere, a village at the commencement of the route to Iskardoh over the range bounding the valley of Cashmere on the north. Close to it two considerable streams flow into the Wular Lake from the north. The water of the lake formerly reached to the village but at present is a mile distant, in consequence of its outlet the river Jhelum, continually deepening its bed. Bundurpa is in lat. 34° 25', long. 74° 49'.

¹ Pogoon, Hist. of Bundelas, 136.

² Id. 139-147.

³ Treaties with Native Powers, ut supra, 414

⁴ India Pol. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850.
India Pub. Disp. 25 Sept. 1850.
Id. 15 June, 1853.
Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 198.

⁵ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNDOEE, or **BUNDOOREE**,⁵ in the British district

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Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 27 miles² W. of the former. ¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 28. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 28'.

BUNDWA,¹ in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpore, and 20 miles² S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 50', long. 80° 38'. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

BUNDY ATMACOOR, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town three miles E. of the route from Cuddapah to Kurnool, 35 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 15° 35', long. 78° 34'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUNEHUR.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant E. from Bhopal 28 miles. Lat. 23° 10', long. 77° 50'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUNEEPARA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Humnaboor to Mjapooree, and 70 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 22', long. 80° 57'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGALA BUN, a town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominion of Ghob Singh, distant N. from Srinagar 42 miles. Lat. 34° 4', long. 74° 59'. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGANAPILLY.—A jaghire or feudal possession in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, extending from lat. 15° 2' to 15° 29', and from long. 78° 8' to 78° 27', and containing an area of about 100 square miles. When visited by Dr Heyne in 1808, it belonged to a feudal chief of the Naam.¹ In 1843 it was deemed necessary to invest a British agent with the administration² of civil and criminal justice and police, and the superintendence of revenue matters in this jaghire; but in 1848 the authority of the British agent was withdrawn, and the possession restored³ to the jaghiredar. ¹ Heyne, Tracts, 103. ² Act of Govt. of India, x. of 1843. ³ Id. xxv. of 1848.

BUNGBO.—A short tributary of the Teesta, rising about lat. 27° 21', long. 88° 51', and flowing south-west for twenty-one miles, separating the territory of Pootan from that of Sikkim, falls into the Teesta near the town of Burmiok, in lat. 27° 10', long. 88° 36'.

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BUNGEET.—A small river rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $88^{\circ} 3'$, on the eastern face of a spur of the Himalayas, uniting the Sub-Himalaya with the great snowy range. It flows in an easterly direction for about forty miles, separating the native state of Sikhim from the British territory of Darjeeling, and falls into the Teesta river in lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $88^{\circ} 35'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGONG, in the British district of Choto Nagpoo, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Lohadugga to Odeipoor, 51 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $84^{\circ} 8'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNIHAR.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant W. from Surinagur 39 miles. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
As. Res. xiv 134
—Hodgson, Surv.
of Jumna and
Ganges.
Skinner, Excursions
in India,
l. 202.

BLNKOTLEE, in Gurwahd, is situated on the declivity of a mountain near the right bank of the Jumna, and 3,000 feet above the bed of the river. It contains about a score of houses and 150 inhabitants. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

BUNNEE—See CHITTOOR.

Garden, Tables
of Routes, 198.

BUNNEE, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Bhutnagar, and 23 miles E. of the latter. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. The road to the east is generally good, though in some places sandy; to the west it is heavy and sandy. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNNEE CHOWKHEE, on the eastern boundary of Keorathul, a halting-place with a wooden house for the accommodation of travellers, on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and 11 miles E. of the former post. Elevation above the sea 8,100 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

Lloyd, Journ. to
Himalaya, l. 173.
Gerard, Koonawur,
Table iii.
No. 22, at end of
volumes.

BUNNOO.—A fertile plain, south-west of the Kala or Si Range, in the Panjab. It is well watered by the river Kuru and produces abundant crops of wheat, rice, barley, maize, and other grain, sugar-cane, tobacco, and ginger. Its centre is lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNOWLI, in the British district of Tirhook, presidency Bengal, a town 22 miles N.W. of Durbunga, 20 miles N.E. Mozufferpoor. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNSHEEBAREE, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town two miles from the west bank of the river Tangon, 23 miles S.W. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

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BUNSI RIVER.—An offset of the Brahmapootra, diverging from that river about lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$. It flows in a south-easterly direction through the British district of Mymensing for sixty miles: subsequently dividing the district of Dacca from that of Deccan Jelalpoore for eighteen miles, it falls into the Duaseree in lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $90^{\circ} 11'$.

BUNTWALLA,¹ in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of the subdivision of the same name. It is situate² on the north or right bank of the river Nairavutty, a considerable stream, descending from the Western Ghats, and falling into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, eighteen miles below the town of Mangalore. Though small, Buntwalla appears to be a place of considerable trade. During the war with Tippoo Sultan, it suffered much from the rajah of Coorg, who destroyed about two hundred houses, and led one-half of the population into captivity. Distance from Mangalore, E., 14 miles; Bombay, S.E., 445; Bangalore, W., 172; Madras, W., 355. Lat. $12^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Journey from Madras through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 68.

BUNDA in the British district of Muzaffurngur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Patna to Suharunpoor, 25 miles E. of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUNYAWALA.—See **BAMANWALA**.

BUNO, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town 19 miles S. of Behar, 38 miles N.E. of Gaya. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $85^{\circ} 36'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURADÉBÉ, or **BURADIL**.—A station on the route from Chittagong to Akyab. It is situate near the shore, and about 20 miles N. of Tek Naaf. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $92^{\circ} 15'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURAECH.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 63 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURAEÉ.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, distant S.E. from Jhoonjhnoo 25 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURAGAON,¹ in the British district of Jeunpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor, in Oude, 36 miles² W. of the former, 42 S.E. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 60.

BUR.

- E.I.C. Ma. Doc.** **BURAGAON**, in the British district Shahjahanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.
- BURAGAON**, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasgunj, from Futtehgurh to Meerut, and 86 miles¹ N.W. of the former. It has a few shops. Water is obtained from wells, and from the Nim Nuddi, a small river flowing about half a mile to the west; but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and level, with a sandy soil, only partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.
- E.I.C. Ma. Doc.** **BURAGAUM**.—A town in the native state of Ujwalor, or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Oojein 52 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.
- E.I.C. Ma. Doc Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. II. part i. 365.** **BURAGONG**,¹ in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right of the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to Chupra 34 miles² E. of the former, 48 W. of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), formerly called the Surjoo, and traversed by the route by means of ferry during the rains, and ford at other seasons. Supplies and water are abundant; and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.
- E.I.C. Ma. Doc.** **BURAGONG**, in Bundelcund, a town in the native state of Tehree, distant S.E. from Tehree 10 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.
- E.I.C. Ma. Doc.** **BURAHA**.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 56 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.
- E.I.C. Ma. Doc.** **BURAL**, in the British district of Mozaffurnagur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the southern boundary towards Merut. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.
- Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.** **BURAMEE**, or **BRAMEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jounpore, a village on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, 139 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, and passes through a generally level and gravelly country, partially cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long.

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- BURANA, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansi to Neemuch, and 61 miles S. of the former. The water, which is brackish, is obtained from wells. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.
- BURAPOORA, in the British district of Bijour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijour to Siroenagur, 26 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.
E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
- BURAPUHARA,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route by Jhansi, from Calpee to Goona cantonment, 158 miles² S.W. of former, 35 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant from a small stream; and supplies may be had. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.
¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 113.
- BURARA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 12 miles S. of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.
E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
- BURAREE,¹ in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to Calpee, and eight miles² S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$.
¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes.
- BURARYA, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Goozy river, 56 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $87^{\circ} 11'$.
E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
- BURASOO, in the British district of Boolandshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 58 miles¹ S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.
¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.
- BURASS,¹ in the British district of Panepur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to Kythul, 111 miles W. of the former. It has a population of 30,056.² Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.
¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 23.
- BURDA, or JAITWAR,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a division bounded on the north and north-east by the district of Hallar; on the east by that of

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Soruth; on the south-west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$ — $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $69^{\circ} 30'$ — $70^{\circ} 7'$. There is no official return of the area, but 570 square miles may be regarded as a probable approximation to the fact. The seacoast extends in a direction from north-west to south-east for sixty-three miles and in that distance comprehends the ports Meednee, at the north-western extremity,² on the estuary of the Boorto; Poobunder, twenty miles south-east of it; and Nurvee Bunder, still further south-east, and sixteen miles from the last-mentioned port. It is in general a well-watered tract, but the water in some places brackish. The river Boorto flows for some miles along its northern frontier; and the Bhader, the largest in the peninsula of Kattywar, having for some distance formed its south-western boundary, subsequently enters the district and falls into the sea at Nurvee Bunder. Burda is in general a level district, with light soil intermixed with rocks. Wood is rather scarce; iron-ore is obtained in rocks and smelted to some extent. The district belongs to the chief denominated the Rana of Poorbunder, from

² Trans. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 203—Macmurdo on Kattywar.

³ Chape, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 54.

⁴ Jacob, Report on Kattywar, 85.

residing at that town he is of the Jaitwa³ tribe of Rajpo. Besides the three seaports mentioned above, the district contains 103 villages;⁴ and the population is estimated at 46,000. The rana is subordinate to the Guicowar, to whom, according to a recent statement, he pays an annual tribute of 8,000 rupees. To the British government he pays a tribute of 22,890 rupees; and that government receives in addition a share of the custom duties of Poorbunder, amounting to 26,001 rupees, ceded to the East-India Company in 1802, and a maintenance of a small military force at that place.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURDAPPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, one of the dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 166 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURDHEE.¹—A town in the native state of Rewah, situated on an abrupt eminence on the right or south bank of the river Sone, at the confluence of the Goput. The district of which this town is the principal place formerly constituted a part of the territory of the rajah of Singrowly, a tributary of the rajah of Rewah, by whom he was dispossessed² of the western portion of his dominions. Distant E. from Rewah 100 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $82^{\circ} 29'$.

² India Pol. Disp. 12 March, 1840.

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BURDWAN.¹—A district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Beerbhoom; on the north-east and east by the British district Nuddea; on the south by the British districts of Hoogly and Midnapore, and on the west by the British district Bancoorah. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 52' - 23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 21' - 88^{\circ} 23'$; is about seventy miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty in breadth. Its area is 2,224² square miles. It is a level district, little elevated above the sea, though in the western part there are some slight eminences overrun with jungle, and containing much kunkar or ferruginous concrete.³ The district abounds in rivers, as well as in torrents and transient water courses. The Hadjee, flowing from the west, touches on the district in lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $87^{\circ} 36'$; holds a course easterly to the northern boundary between Burdwan and the British district of Beerbhoom for forty-five miles, to the confluence with the Baggruttee at Cutwa, in lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 9'$. The Baggruttee, the most westerly branch of any importance, parting from the Ganges, touches on the district at the confluence of the Hadjee at Cutwa and taking a direction south-easterly for forty-five miles, forms the boundary between this district and the British district of Nuddea, to its confluence with the Hooghly, in lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $88^{\circ} 22'$, below which point the main stream, bearing the name of the Hooghly, holds a direct easterly, and for seventy miles farther, still forming the boundary between the district above mentioned, until in lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$, it passes away from Burdwan. The Damoodah, flowing from the British district of Bancoorah, touches on this district in lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $87^{\circ} 32'$, and for seven miles forms the south-western boundary towards Bancoorah, to lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $87^{\circ} 38'$, at which point it enters this district, through which it holds a course south-easterly of twenty miles, passing by the town of Burdwan, and in lat. $22^{\circ} 56'$, long. $87^{\circ} 39'$, crossing the southern frontier into the British district of Hooghly. The Dalkissah flows for twelve miles in a direction south-easterly, across the south-west corner of the district. The Hadjee and Damoodah are navigable⁴ during the periodical rains of autumn, and serve as channels for the conveyance of coal, iron, and other bulky or heavy

¹ As. Res. xii.—
Bayley, Statistical
Account of Burd-
wan.

² E. & C. Ms. Doc.
State of British
Possessions,

³ Jacquemont,
Voyages, iii. 207.

⁴ Journ. As. Soc.
Beng 1842, p. 735
—Hornby, on
Coal-fields of
Damoodah.

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goods, to Calcutta. The Bhaggruttee and Hooghly are navigable⁶ at all times. The smaller watercourses and torrents are numerous; and as most of the streams of this district are subject to be greatly swollen in the periodical rains, the country suffers sometimes from dreadful inundations, "the water⁶ rushing down as from a sluice, in a body from one to three or four feet in perpendicular height." In 1823 a dreadful and general inundation took place, and in many places quite changed the aspect of the country, obliterating fine villages, tanks, and other useful monuments of industry, and converting a scene of rich cultivation into a sandy waste. Such frightful calamities are not of uncommon recurrence, notwithstanding that bunds or embankments are maintained in various places, to the total extent of 308 miles.⁷ The climate, though very sultry during the hot season, is considered not insalubrious, and the town of Burdwan enjoys a peculiarly high reputation in this respect. As the district is densely peopled and highly cultivated, there are few wild animals. Bears and wolves are the more common, but the number is inconsiderable. Leopards are sometimes, though but rarely, met with. This is one of the most productive⁸ parts of India, yielding fine and plentiful crops of rice,⁹ sugar, potatoes, indigo, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, and some others of less importance. The refining of sugar is one of the most important objects of manufacture, being conducted extensively, and with considerable skill. A large proportion of the iron and coal sent down to Calcutta under the name of Burdwan, is not raised here, but in the adjoining district of West Burdwan or Bancoorah, and principally at Raneegunje, in the south-west of the last-mentioned district. This coal, though incomparably cheaper, is stated to be less suitable to steam purposes than English coal.¹ The other wares exported are coarse silks, hides, horns lac, and timber. The district contains ~~several~~ ^{several} small pergunnahs or subdivisions. The principal places, Burdwan, and the other towns, Cutwa and Culna, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The population is stated to be 1,854,152,² which, compared with the area, gives the large proportion of 880 to the square mile. The Mussulman³ population may be about a sixth of the whole. Many of the natives possess considerable income

⁶ Prinsep, *Steam Navigation in British India*, 48.

⁶ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part 1, p. 414.

⁷ *Id.* 145.

⁸ Bayley, *ut supra*, 551.

⁹ Jacquemont, *Voyager*, iii. 207.

¹ *Friend of India Journal*, 1858, p. 531.

² E.L.C. Ms. Doc. *Statistics of British Possessions*.

³ Bayley, *ut supra*, 551.

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he principal among them is the titular rajah of Burdwan. The present rajah is the adopted son of his predecessor, who died a few years ago; a morose miser and very rich, having an annual income of 130,000*l.*, and a vast sum accumulated by himself and his ancestors; of which hoarded wealth he took the most extraordinary care. Soon after his decease, a pretender to the raj of Burdwan presented himself, in the person of Aluk Shah, professing to be Pertaub Chund, the rightful rajah, who died fourteen years before: Aluk Shah applied for assistance to some of the neighbouring native chiefs, and, refusing to disband his followers, was arrested as a disturber of the peace, and sentenced to imprisonment. The present rajah, who succeeded to the title upon attaining his majority in 1840, in several instances has manifested a better spirit than his predecessor, by bestowing liberal donations for useful public objects. A gift of 25,000 rupees, made about the year 1843, was applied, under the sanction of the government, partly to the extension of a branch of the medical college, and the remainder to the foundation of scholarships in the Hindu college, called the Rajah of Burdwan's Scholarships. A present of a sum of 12,000 rupees, contributed partly by the rajah and partly by other persons, was devoted to the establishment of a school at Burdwan.⁵

The great military route, denominated the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares and the North-Western Provinces, proceeds through this district, passing through the town of Burdwan. The old line through Bancora traverses the south-western corner of the district. There is also a route from north to south, from Cutwa to Hooghly, along the right bank of the Bhaggruttee; and another from north-east to south-west, from Berhampore, in Moorsshedabad, to Midnapur, through the town of Burdwan; and another from north-west to south-east, from Mooree, in the British district Beerbhoom, to the town of Burdwan. The district is bisected by the railway now under construction from Calcutta to Rajmahal, and intersected also by the branch line, proceeding from the vicinity of Burdwan to the collieries at Raneegunje. The tract comprised within this district was acquired by the East-India Company, under treaty with Meer Cossim, in 1760,⁶ and ceded by the emperor Shah Alum in 1765.

⁵ India Legis. Disp. 28 March, 1848.

⁶ Bengal Pub. Disp. 28 March, 1848.

⁶ Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, p. 111.

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¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURDWAN,¹ the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal, is situated on the left bank of the river Damooda, and on the route from Calcutta to Benares, nearly 74 miles² N.W. of the former about 346 S.E. of the latter. Jacquemont describes³ it as consisting of an assemblage of crowded suburbs, of wretched huts, with walls of mud, and covered with thatch, having no temples of striking aspect, and few handsome houses. The residence of the titular rajah is a great collection of buildings of various sizes and colours, without symmetry or regularity, and surrounded by extensive gardens in equally bad taste. Contiguous to the town is an artificial piece of water of great extent, its area being estimated⁴ at thirty acres. The earth excavated from it has been formed into a causeway surrounding it, and an ornamented porch gives access to the water, which is much frequented by the natives for the purpose of bathing. The population⁵ of the town and suburbs was found in 1814 to occupy 9,805 houses. Of this number, 7,651 were then inhabited by Hindus, and 2,154 by Mussulmans; and the average ratio of inmates to dwellings being ascertained at eleven to two, the number of inhabitants appears to have then been 53,927. Here is located the civil establishment of the district, consisting of the ordinary European functionaries and native assistants. One of the government English schools has been established in the town: there is also here an English school under the direction of the Church Missionary Society.⁶ Lat. 23° 12', long. 87° 55'.

² Gaiden, Tables of Routes, 170.
³ Voyages, iii. 259.

⁴ Id. iii. 267.

⁵ As Res. xli 558
—Bayley, Statist. Account of Burdwan.

⁶ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 420.

⁷ E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837—
Hutton, Journ. of Tour to the Burenda Pass, 901.
² Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 242.

BURENDA, or BROCANG PASS,¹ in Bussahir, across the most southern range of the Himalaya, which has a direction from east-south-east to west-north-west. It is reached from the south by travelling up the course of the Pabur river near to its source.² The latter and most elevated part of the road up a snowy³ slope, so steep that a slip causes the baffled traveller to slide downwards several hundred feet. The crest of the pass is in a narrow glen, bounded by two peaked eminences; that on the west about 800 feet above the road, that on the east about 1,000. The intervening pass itself is about fifty paces wide, strewn with shattered rocks which have scaled from its sides. Lloyd, who ascended the western peak, had from it a vast and magnificent prospect, extending north

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and eastward to the mountains of Chinese Tartary; south of the Chur Mountains, and others overlooking the plain of the Burghistan. The view from the pass itself is restricted, as the mountains rise and interrupts it on the south side, and on the north it is limited⁴ by the range rising beyond the river Buspa, at a distance of about ten miles. Travellers in these elevated regions, in addition to their other sufferings, are afflicted with shortness of breathing, fulness of the head, pains in the eyes, dizziness, headache, and want of sleep. These symptoms have, with much probability, been attributed to the great rarefaction of the air, though the natives suppose them to result from the presence of a poisonous effluvia of a herb, which, according to them, grows in such localities. Elevation above the sea 15,095⁵ feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long $78^{\circ} 12'$.

⁴ Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 425.

⁵ Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, l. 242; n. 28. Gerard, Kunawar, Table iii. at the end of volume.

BURENG.—A valley of Cashmere, extending in a direct line from south-east to north-west, between lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$ — $33^{\circ} 30'$, and long $75^{\circ} 10'$ — $75^{\circ} 28'$. Its upper extremity reaches nearly to the summit of the Snowy Panjal mountain, bounding Cashmere to the east; and the route by the Mirbul Pass, over that range, proceeds up the valley, which is drained by the river Bureng. The whole of the valley appears (as Vigne expresses it) honeycombed by caves and subterraneous water-channels, and in consequence abounds in springs of great volume and variety. Of these the principal are the interminating fountain of Adibreri, and the vast spring of Echibul, which last is supposed to be the efflux of the engulfed water of the Bureng river.

Looper Panj. Bokh l. 247. P. Von Hugel, II. 180. Vigne, Kashmir, l. 341.

BURENG RIVER, in Cashmere, flowing through a valley of the same name, is formed by the junction of two streams, one having its source in a large spring near the summit of the Furdwan Pass, and flowing south-west; the other rising on the eastern declivity of the Snowy Panjal, and flowing north-west. After their junction, a great part of the water sinks suddenly by an opening in the rocky bed of the stream; the rest is saved by means of a canal, and conveyed north-westward toward Islamabad, beyond which, in lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$, long $75^{\circ} 14'$, it joins the Lidur river, forming one of the principal feeders of the Jhelum. The length of the course of the Bureng is about forty miles.

Vigne, l. 339.

⁶ 15,175, according to Jacquemont.⁷

⁷ Voyage, iv. 425.

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² Garden, Tables of Routes, 170.
³ Voyages, iii. 269.

⁴ Id. iii. 267.

⁵ As Res. xii. 558
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¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837—Hutton, Journ. of Tour to the Burenda Pass, 901.
² Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 242.

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⁴ Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 426.

⁵ Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 242; H. 38. Gerard, Kunawar, Table III. at the end of volume.

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Loover Panj. Bokh. ii. 247. P. Van Hugel, H. 190. Vigne, Kashmir, t. 341.

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Vigne, l. 330.

* 15,175, according to Jacquemont.¹

¹ Voyage, iv. 425.

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- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGATCHEE**, in the British district of Rajshahy, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Rangpur to Dinajepore, 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $88^{\circ} 22'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGAUM**, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Gurna river, 48 miles E. of Malligaum. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGHAUT**.—A town of Bombra, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant from Sumbulpoor 38 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 36'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGOONDA**.—A town in the native state of Lachar territory of Golkar, distant S. from Indore 19 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGOOWA**.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S. from Sirgoojah 10 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGOWA**, in the district of Burdhee, in the native state of Rewa, presidency of Bengal, a town among the north-western mountains of Gondwana, 30 miles S. of the town of Burdhee, 68 miles S. of Mirzapoor, 400 W. of Calcutta by Hareesbah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGUIDA**,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 771 miles² N.W. of Calcutta, on the river route, 37 miles S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGUIDOOA**.—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N.E. from Oude 55 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. 82° .
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGUR**, in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Kunher, 30 miles S.W. of Palamow. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGUR**, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town on the route from Sumbulpoor to Nagpore, 22 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURGURH**.—A small raj within the country superintended by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$; its area is 399 square miles. The effect of a rebellion some years

² Statistics of Native States.

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is to render the country a desert; but it was expected to prove under the rajah of Ryegurh, the south-western part of whose raj it adjoins, and by whom it is now held. Its annual value has been estimated at about 10,000 rupees. The tribute is 320 rupees. The population is estimated at about 18,000.³ Ryegurh, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 1', long. 83° 9'.

BURHAMPORE,¹ in the British district of Moorshedabad, under the lieutenant-governorship of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, a town situated on the left bank of the river Jagruttee, a great offset of the Ganges, and on the route from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. The surrounding country is a expanse of level alluvial soil, yielding a very luxuriant and most tropical growth of timber and herbaceous vegetation. The depressed and moist site, however, rendered it extremely unhealthy,² and the prevalence of dreadful diseases, painfully brought to view by the extent and crowded state of the European burial-ground†. Among the endemic diseases, cholera especially prevailed. Hence the station was regarded with great apprehension and dislike³ by those consigned to it by the agencies of the civil or military service. Latterly, however, sanitary measures have been introduced with so high a degree of success, that the climate of the station, so far from proving baneful to the troops now located there, is reported to be second to none in Bengal for salubrity.⁴ Nature and art have combined to give this place an exterior in many respects attractive. Stately houses⁵ arise in convenient spots in the neighbourhood, for the accommodation of those whose residence partakes of the character of permanence, and give the station an air of grandeur and importance. This place is the seat of the civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries. The want of a well-conducted public seminary in this town has long been felt; and a project is on foot to establish a college of the same character as those of Kishnagur and Hooghly.⁶ The military cantonments command the notice of the traveller. "The ground square,⁷ a spacious quadrangle, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, is particularly striking;" and the quarters of the European officers

³ Parliamentary Return, 1861.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Roberts, Scenes and Sketches of Hindostan, i. 80.

³ Bengal M. S. Supp. 30 May, 1860. 19 April, 1851.

⁴ Id. 2 June, 1851.

⁵ Roberts, ut supra, 81.

⁶ Friend of India Journal, 1859, p. 654.

⁷ Roberts, ut supra; Bacon, First Impressions, i. 247.

¹ Burhampoor of Rennell; Berhampoor of Hamilton.

† George Thomas, the military adventurer who made himself master of the province of Hurrana, is interred here.¹

¹ Memoirs of Thomas, 245.

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are handsome edifices, built of brick, and stuccoed, and forming ranges of considerable extent. In the arrangements of the Bengal army, this place is included within the presidency division, and usually is occupied by a body of infantry and a detail of artillery. Distance N. from Calcutta by land 113 miles, by water 161; from Moorshedabad, S., five miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$, long. $88^{\circ} 17'$.

BURHAMPOOREE.—A town in the native state of Barar, or territories of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

BURHIAH,¹ in the kingdom of Oude, a village on the route from Seetapoor cantonment to that of Shalieshanpoor, 43 miles² N.W. of the former 17 E. of the latter. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained after due notice. The surrounding country is level, and in general grassy, with partial cultivation. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

BURHIN, or **BURHUL**,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Arisagurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 32 miles² N.E. of the former, 33 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is situate on the left bank of the Gogra, here a great river running in one channel, and crossed by ferry. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 34'$.

BURHUD.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Gwalior 31 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

BURKAGURH, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bazarrahagh to Midnapoor, 46 miles S. of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $85^{\circ} 19'$.

BURKAER,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a village on the route from Kana to Mow, 28 miles² S.W. of former, 157 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant here, and supplies may be obtained. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

BURKEL.—A town in the native state of Bora Samba, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S.W. from Sambulpoor 75 miles. Lat. 21° , long. $82^{\circ} 59'$.

BURKOT, in Gurhwal, a village on a ridge overhanging a torrent, which about two miles to the north-west falls into the Jumna on the left side. The scenery is of very great beauty. Skinner,

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Jacquemont, Voyage, iv 64.

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states that he visited nearly all the celebrated prospects of the Ganges, considers them surpassed by those of this sequestered spot. The rajah of Tirhee has a palace here, but in a style much inferior to the noble character of the scenery. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

Skinner, Excursions in India, I. 207.
As. Res. xiii. 178
—Fraser, Journ. to Source of Jumna.

URKUTUH, in the British district of Muzuffurnagar, in the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 47 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

R.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219

URLUHJUT, or **BURLAH**, in the British district of Muzuffurnagar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 47 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

R.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables

URMAH.¹—An independent kingdom, situated between northern India and China. Previous to the year 1825 the empire was one of considerable extent and importance; but, stripped since that period of some of its richest provinces by the results of war, its territory now falls within moderate limits and its power has become proportionately circumscribed. It is bounded on the north by Assam

R.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Thibet, from which it is separated by the Himalayas; on the east by China; on the south by the recently-acquired British province of Pegu, and on the west by mountain ranges dividing it from Arracan, Tipperan, and Munnepore. It extends from lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$ to $28^{\circ} 15'$, and from long. $93^{\circ} 2'$ to $100^{\circ} 40'$, measuring 540 miles in length from north to south, and 420 in its greatest breadth; and contains an area of 96,000 square miles. Little more than a vague guess can be made of the number of the inhabitants. According to Mr. Crawford's estimate of twenty-two² to the square mile, the population would scarcely exceed 2,000,000, and appears to be chiefly concentrated on the banks of the Irawaddy, where the principal towns are built.

¹ Crawford, Embassy to Ava, 466.

The general slope of the surface of the country is to the south, as indicated by the descent of its rivers. The Irawaddy, deriving its source from the snowy range of the Himalayas, in

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lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $97^{\circ} 58'$, and flowing in a direction for the part due south, nearly bisects the Burmese territory, crosses into the British district of Pegu at some distance from the town of Prome. In its course it flows by the town of Ummerapoora, and a few miles below passes the city of Rangoon. From this point it bends to the westward, and upon resuming its original direction, it receives on the right side its great affluent the Khyendwen, flowing also from the north. The remaining river of any magnitude is the Salween, which has its origin in the same range of mountains as the Irawaddy, flowing in a direction parallel to that river, but more to the eastward, enters the British territory in nearly the same latitude, after a course of equal length. The physical aspect of the territory from its southern frontier to the northern limit is characterized by unevenness and general elevation, and beyond this, to its northern limit, it is decidedly mountainous. The plains, however, and more especially the valleys near the rivers, are remarkably fruitful. The principal products are wheat, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Tea is cultivated on the hills by the mountain tribes. Agriculture is almost wholly neglected among the Burmese. Green vegetables form a considerable portion of their diet, but these for the most part are collected from the forests and marshes, and are not the result of cultivation. The seasons are regular; and although the heat which immediately precedes the rains be intense, it is of brief duration. Of the general salubrity of the climate, the best evidence perhaps is afforded in the vigour and activity of the natives.

^a Symes, Embassy, 448.

Our acquaintance with the forest productions of Burmah is not proportioned to the importance of the subject. Among them teak holds a distinguished place; and the tracts covered by this timber are unquestionably the most extensive of any in India. The mimosa catechu, a tree rising to the height of thirty or forty feet, is widely disseminated, and yields the substance known as the catechu, or terra Japonica.

Burmah, as might be expected from its mountainous character, abounds in mineral wealth. Gold is discovered in the beds of streams descending from the Himalayas. Silver is wrought in one place in the eastern territory of Lao, the inferior minerals,—iron, tin, lead, antimony, and others,—

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met with in abundance, more particularly on the eastern frontier towards China. Quarries of statuary marble are worked in the neighbourhood of Ummerapoora. Traces of coal have been discovered on the banks of the Irawaddy, in the vicinity of the petroleum-wells of Renan-gyaong. Precious stones, consisting of the sapphire and ruby species, abound; and so highly are they esteemed, that the ownership of the mines appears to constitute the chief glory of the sovereign. When Colonel Burney was the resident in Ava, official communications were addressed to him under the authority of the "Founder of the great golden city of precious stones, the possessor of mines of gold, silver, rubies, amber, and noble serpentine."⁴

⁴ Mason, on Productions of Burmah, 471.

In a country much of which still remains to be brought under the dominion of man, wild animals may be expected to be numerous. The most remarkable are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, spotted leopard, and several species of wild cat. It is worthy of notice, that while the feline species abounds, none of the canine family, so frequent in the neighbouring country of Hindostan, are, so far as we are acquainted, to be met with in Burmah. According to Crawford, "there are neither wolves, jackals, foxes, nor hyenas; and this zoological feature is said to extend to all the countries of tropical Asia lying east of Bengal." Of domestic quadrupeds, the chief are the ox, buffalo, and horse. The latter rarely exceeds thirteen hands in height; his chief use is for the saddle, being rarely employed for draught or as a beast of burthen. The camel is unknown.

⁵ Crawford, ut supra, 456.

That so rude a people should have made little progress in the useful arts, can excite no surprise. The manufactures of the country are restricted to articles required for home-consumption, and few find their way to foreign markets. Cotton and silk goods are worked at Ummerapoora and Ava, as are also coarse species of pottery and cutlery; and if to these be added gold and silver ornaments of rude fabrication, the list of Burmese manufactures may be considered as nearly complete.

Passing to the religion of the country, it may be noticed that the Burmese, though Hundoos, are not Brahmins, but Bhuddists.⁶ Their government is despotic, and their laws, like their religion, are Hundoos.

⁶ As Res. vi 163
—Buchanan on Religion and Lit. of Burmah. 7 lb. 304.

A degree of uncertainty hangs over the precise period of the

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arrival of the British in Burmah. It seems, however, to have been of early date, as at the commencement of the seventeenth century certain agents of the East-India Company were included in the general expulsion of Europeans from Ava. The edict of banishment did not, however, extend to the prohibition of commercial relations, its object being simply the deportation from the country of foreign residents; and trade continued to be carried on as usual by British ships with the principal ports of Burmah. In 1687 the British took possession of the island of Negrais, situate at the mouth of the western branch of the Irawaddy. Hitherto British intercourse with Burmah was purely of a commercial character; and such continued to be the case for seventy years later. Towards the close of this interval, a civil war had broken out between the Burmese and the Peguers, which in 1752 terminated in favour of the latter; but their yoke was of brief duration, and the Burmese, under their chief Alompra, succeeded in recovering their political independence. Alompra's success, according to cotemporary authority, was promoted through the covert assistance of the British factory at the entrance of the Irawaddy; and the subsequent cession of Negrais to the British, together with the grant of a piece of land at Basscin for the purposes of a factory, afford plausible grounds for accrediting the rumour. From the date of Alompra's triumph over the Peguers, every enterprise of the Burmese, for the space of more than half a century, appears to have been crowned with success. Successful were the efforts of their arms in 1766. Formidable invasions of their territory by the Chinese in the three following years were triumphantly repulsed. Arracan merged into the empire in 1783. Ten years later they extorted from the Chinese the cession of the whole coast of Tenasserim, and the limits of the empire were subsequently extended by the annexation of Munneepore and Assam.

About the year 1764, a party of Mugh robbers from Arracan taking refuge in the adjoining British province of Chittagong, a military force was sent by the Burmese across the frontier, in pursuit of the fugitives, without any reference to the British government. A detachment under General Erskine forthwith proceeded to Chittagong, to repel the irruption into the British

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territories; and upon an amicable arrangement between the general and the Burmese commander, the troops of the latter were withdrawn. On the retirement of the aggressors, the fugitive robbers were secured by the British authorities, tried, found guilty, and delivered over to the Burmese. The act was attributed by the latter to timidity. It was followed up, on the part of the British, by successive missions, in the hope of obtaining political and commercial advantages; but in each instance the British representative experienced humiliating neglect or studied insult, and no beneficial results ensued.

In 1811 a Mugh chief, named Khyhberring, who, it appears, had fled into Chittagong upon the subjugation of his country by the Burmese, collected a number of followers, and invaded Arracan, with the intention of expelling the Burmese from that province. He was joined on his arrival by several of his countrymen, who readily seized an opportunity to avenge themselves upon their conquerors for the tyranny and oppression which they had experienced from them. Success for a short time attended their efforts. They were, however, in the end completely defeated, and compelled again to seek refuge in Chittagong. This eruption the Burmese believed to have been instigated and supported by the British. In order to remove the suspicion, another mission was determined on, and Captain Canning was deputed to Ava to afford explanation. The embassy, like those which had preceded it, was exposed to insult and danger; and having experienced much contumacious treatment from the authorities at Sangoon, was compelled to return without reaching its destination. Khyhberring still continued at large, and the refusal to deliver up the chief and his associates to the Burmese, incensed the latter, and was the means of aggravating the unfriendly relations between the people and the British. At length a formal demand was preferred by the Burmese rajah of Ramree for the surrender of the Mugh fugitives. A reply was addressed to the Burmese sovereign, based upon the principle maintained by the British government, of refusing to deliver up those who had sought its protection. In a few months a second letter was received, demanding the cession of the elephant-grounds of Ramoo, together with Chittagong, Moorsheadabad, and Dacca, stated to be Burmese dependencies; and the demand was accompanied by a threat

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to commence hostilities, if the claim were not complied with. An answer was returned to the Burmese sovereign, to the effect that the Governor-General regarded the letter as an unauthorized act on the part of the rajah of Ramree, and trusted that such an unwarranted proceeding would receive the punishment it merited. This communication remained unacted, and thus matters rested. At this period Assam became the scene of civil dissension; and the Burmese, interfering on behalf of one of the candidates for power, succeeded in placing him on the throne. It was not intended, however, that he should permanently occupy this position, and he was shortly after deposed by his former supporters, who set up one of their own chiefs in his place. The Burmese thus became neighbours to the British on the northern as well as on the southern frontier; and availing themselves of their favourable position, committed several acts of aggression on villages within the British territory. Upon explanation and satisfaction for these outrages being demanded, the Burmese government affirmed that the villages had been attacked by mistake. But aggression was not restricted to the territories bordering on the newly-acquired possessions. For some time the Burmese had been gradually encroaching on the frontier of Chittagong, and had claimed jungles which were frequented by British elephant-hunters, many of whom had been detained on the pretence that they were trespassing on Burmese territory. Among other instances of outrage and treachery practised by this nation, was an assault upon a Mugh boat proceeding to the island of Shahpooree, laden with rice; the crew of which were killed. It was considered necessary, in consequence, slightly to increase the guard on the island. Its withdrawal, and the surrender of the island, were forthwith demanded by the governor of Assam; and the requisition being followed up by the despatch of 1,000 troops under the rajah of Ramree, the place was attacked and captured on the 24th September, 1823, three of the thirteen men who composed the guard stationed on the island being killed. It was at the same time intimated, that any attempt on the part of the British to retake the island would be resented by attacking the cities of Moorshedabad and Dacca. The island was, notwithstanding, shortly again occupied by the British; and upon the occur-

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in consequence of further acts of encroachments and outrage by the Burmese, the British government, in February, 1824, declared war. In March a large force, which had been despatched from the presidencies of Bengal and Madras, reached the Burmese dominions, under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell. This officer commenced operations on the Bangoon river, and took possession of the town of that name on the 12th May. He afterwards attacked and reduced the principal forts at the mouth of the Irawaddy. In January of the following year a force of 11,000 men was assembled in Chittagong, under the command of General Morrison. Its first object was to be the reduction of the province of Arracan; after which it was intended to form a junction with the army of Sir Archibald Campbell on the Irawaddy. One of these objects was accomplished by the capture of the capital, and the occupation of the entire province of Arracan; but the junction with the main army was frustrated by the impracticability of crossing the Yoomadong Mountains, the Aeng route being then unknown to the British. In the early part of May the rains set in, and with them commenced a season of sickness, privation, and distress. Fever and dysentery broke out to an alarming extent, and many, both officers and men, who had escaped the sword of the enemy, were struck down by disease. At length the maladies which had afflicted the troops became universal, and it was evident that the only chance of preventing the whole force from falling a sacrifice to the climate was to withdraw it from the pestiliferous influence to which it was subjected. A few divisions were readily transferred to more salubrious situations on the islands of Cheduba, Ramree, and Sandoway, and the remainder of the troops were recalled to Calcutta.

In the mean time Sir Archibald Campbell, who had been twice disappointed in the hope of bringing affairs to an amicable and satisfactory termination, was prosecuting the war with vigour. He had taken possession of Prome, Mellore had been carried by force; and several brilliant and successful exploits were achieved under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement. The Burmese proved by no means contemptible enemies; it was only when beaten at every point that they became alarmed for the safety of their capital, which

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the British army was rapidly approaching; and under the influence of this feeling they at length consented to terms of peace. A treaty was concluded at Yandaboo on the 26th of February, 1826, in which, among other stipulations, it was provided that the coast of Tenasserim, together with the province of Arracan, and its dependencies, the islands of Rangoon, Choduba, and Sandoway, which had been conquered by the British, should be retained by them; that the king of Ava should renounce all claims upon the principality of Assam and the adjoining states of Cachar, Jyntea, and Munnepore, and that an accredited minister from each nation should reside at the court of the other.

Amicable relations being thus restored between the two countries, a British resident was deputed to the court of Ava. No indisposition appears to have been manifested on the part of the Burmese to the maintenance of these friendly arrangements during the reign of the king by whom the treaty had been ratified; but in 1837 this potentate was deposed, and his brother, Prince Therawaddi, usurped the throne. The new monarch evinced great repugnance to the residence of a British officer at his court; and in deference to the royal prejudice, the British minister obtained the permission of his government to remove to Bangoon. But the change of locality effected a modification in the unfriendly conduct of the king, and it was ultimately determined altogether to withdraw the British agency from Burmah. This took place in 1840. Two years later, intelligence reached Calcutta that the commander of two British vessels had been exposed to certain unwarrantable and oppressive acts by order of the governor of Bangoon and Commodore Lambert was deputed to the place to demand reparation for the injuries which had been sustained. The Burmese authorities met the requisition by a refusal of compensation, accompanied by marked indignities towards the British officers; whereupon Commodore Lambert placed the principal ports in a state of blockade, and returned to Calcutta. There was now little room for hesitation in choosing the course which the British government ought to pursue. The question was, whether it should abandon its subjects and acknowledge its inability to protect them, or seek redress by force of arms; and there can be no doubt that it decided rightly in preferring

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latter branch of the alternative. It was determined, however, not to have recourse to war except in the last resort, and only when all other means for the peaceable arrangement of existing differences had been tried and failed. Accordingly, the ultimatum of the British government was formally laid before the governor of Rangoon, in which compliance with three conditions was declared indispensable to the preservation of peace:—the transmission of an apology for the insult offered to the British officers acting under Commodore Lambert; prompt payment of the sum of 950*l.* as compensation to the commanders of the two British vessels whose rights had been violated; and the reception of a British agent under the provisions of the existing treaty. These terms being rejected, war was declared. This took place in 1852, and no want of energy was evinced in its effective prosecution. Early in April Moulmein fell an easy conquest. The storming of Rangoon, which occurred a few days later, afforded a better opportunity for the display of British valour; but its capture was not effected without considerable loss both of officers and men. Moulmein was the next in succession of the Burmese towns which fell to the arms of the British, and with Rangoon and Martaban constituted an excellent base for future operations. Moulmein followed, falling into the hands of the British almost without subjecting the place to the necessity of an effort. The city of Pegu, previously taken and abandoned, was a second time occupied, and with more permanent success. A determined attempt on the part of the Burmese was made to recover it once more; but it was met by the officer in command (Major Hul, of the Madras engineers) with a union of decision and skill which enabled him to maintain it, though under great difficulties, until relief arrived. The lower portion of the Burmese territories was now actually in the hands of the British, and the formal annexation of the conquest was announced in the following proclamation:—

“The court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

“The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed

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wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu in the occupation of British troops.

"The just and moderate demands of the government of India have been rejected by the king; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury thus done, has been disregarded; and the timely submission, alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld.

"Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for security in the future, the Governor-General in Council resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territory in the East.

"Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out; civil government shall immediately be established; and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts.

"The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority to confide securely in the protection of the British government whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose conduct is marked by justice and beneficence.

"The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, declares no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

"But if the king of Ava shall fail to renew his relations of friendship with the British government, and shall recklessly seek to dispute its possession of the province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he deems fit, and will visit with full retribution any aggressions which if they be persisted in, must of necessity be the total subversion of the Burman state, and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race."

The ruler of Ava declined acceding to any formal treaty, and though professing to abstain from active hostilities it is generally believed that the continued irruptions of the Burmese into the British territory, and their barbarous treatment of the inhabitants, receive the countenance and support of his majesty.

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- BURMIOK.**—A town in the native state of Sikkim, distant from Darjeeling 19 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $88^{\circ} 34'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
- BURNAH**¹—A small river rising in the British district of Furruckabad, about 13 miles E. of the city of that name, and discharging into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $82^{\circ} 8'$. It takes a north-easterly course through the district for about twenty-five miles, when, turning north-east, it for fifty miles forms the boundary between the districts of Mirzapore and Jounpore; continuing its course in the same direction, it enters the district of Benares, through which it flows for thirty miles, passing the cantonment² of Benares, and along the north side of the city of Benares, and discharging into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$; total length of course being about 105 miles. During the ordinary rains it is navigable³ for boats of considerable tonnage. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
Bengal and Agra
Guide, 1841, vol.
II. part I. 369, 370.
- BURNAH**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Kallee Nuddee, 53 miles W. of Furruckabad. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$. Garden, Tables
of Routes, 90.
- BURNAWA**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the right bank of the Hindun. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$. Bengal and Agra
Guide, ut supra,
170.
E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
- BURNUGGUR**¹ in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town 52 miles N. of the city of Ahmedabad. It has considerable trade, conducted principally by wealthy Brahmins, of whom many² reside here. Population 12,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
- BUROL**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant N. from Oojein 40 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$. Trans. of Med.
and Phys. Soc. of
Bombay, 1838—
Gibson, Sketch
of Guzerat.
E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
- BURODA**¹ in the British district of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 11 miles² W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country highly cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$. E.I.C. Ma. Doc.
- BUROOA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to the town of Moradabad, and 58 miles N. of the latter. It is situate on the Dubha river, at Garden, Tables
of Routes, 1.
E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

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the northern frontier of the district, towards Kumaon $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

¹ Boileau, *Rajwara*,
147, 219, 228.

BUROONDA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a vill on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajm and 59 miles N.E. of the former. It contains 350 hou supplied with good water from a tank and four wells, and situate in an open grassy country: population 1,615. A road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° ; long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUROREE, or **BUROWA**,¹ in the territory of Gwalior possessions of Scindia's family, a town one mile to the W right of the route from the fort of Gwalior to Sangor; 1 mile² S. of former, 17³ N.W. of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 23.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURO,¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Ferozpur, and 15 miles S of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 3.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. *Trigon. Surv.*

BUROTA,¹ in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate eighty feet² above the stream, in a country cultivated to a considerable extent, especially for opium. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

² Aa. Res. xi 473—
Raper, *Surv. of the Ganges*.

BUROTI.—See **BANMOWTEE**.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUROULUH,¹ in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 15 miles² S. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 140.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUROUN,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Ferozpur, and eight miles² N.W. of the latter. It has water in wells; but supplies for troops must be collected from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carts; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 46.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 83, 234.

BUROUR, or **BURHOUL**,¹ in the territory of Oudha, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor, 71 miles²

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of the former, 34 N W. of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 50', long. 80° 24'.

BUROUR, or **BUROURAH**, in the British district of **Bahar**, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, 47 miles S W. of the latter. It is situated in a level, fertile, and well-watered, and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 12', long. 80° 10'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

BURROUT,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Benares, and 28 miles S E of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent in dry weather, but much cut up in rains; the country, which is level and low, being then swampy.² Lat. 25° 21', long. 82° 15'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.
³ Ven Orlich, Travels in India, p. 120

⁴ Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindostan, i. 171.

⁵ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUROUTH,¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It contains a population of 12,350.² Lat. 29° 6', long. 77° 20'.

² Statistics of N. W. Prov. 56.

BUROUTUH, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnoul, and 20 miles S W. of the former. There is a good encamping-ground, and water is obtainable from wells; but supplies are scanty.³ Lat. 29° 54', long. 77° 8'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143
Bar. Cabot and the Voyages, 6

BUROWLA, in the British district of Boshundshulung, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 64 miles S E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 11', long. 78° 10'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

BUR PANER—A river rising in lat. 25° 46', long. 92° in Kyrim, one of the Coosa states. It flows in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, principally through the British territory of Jynteah, shortly after leaving which, it turns north-west, and flows for twenty miles to its junction, near Kaha, with the Kullung river, a considerable offset of the Brahmapootra.

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- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURPETA**, in the British district of Camrup, 14 miles S.E. of Jorhat, Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 12 miles S.E. of Jorhat in Bhotan, 40 miles W. of Gowhatty. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $92^{\circ} 45'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURPOORA**, or **BURREYPOORA**, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURPOORA**, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the north-eastern route from the city of Rampoor to Nugur, nine miles N. of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURRABOOM**, in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, a town 48 miles W. of Banceo, 100 miles N.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 24'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURRA CHACHUR**, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and 62 miles S. of the former place. It has a large mosque, in front of which are numerous tombs. The road is good, there is water for encampment, and an abundant supply of water. The village is situated in a well-cultivated country, on a small watercourse discharging itself into the Indus a mile to the east. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $68^{\circ} 6'$.
- BURRABOOM**.—See **BARRABHOOM**.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURRAGAON**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the eastern bank of the Jumna, 42 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURRA GURRAWARRA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 76 miles W. of Jabulpoor, 71 miles E. of Hoosungabad. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **BURRA LAMBA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jajpore, a town on the route from Nusserrabad to Calabar, 29 miles S. of the former, 212 W. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.
- Journ. As. Soc.** **BURRAH**.—A river in Sinde, which takes its rise in the Keeitar Mountains, in lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $67^{\circ} 45'$, and, in its south-easterly course of sixty-five miles, falls into the Arabian Sea. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $68^{\circ} 21'$. In the upper part of its course it is called the

Journ. As. Soc.
1840, p. 910—
De la Horte, Rep.
on Western Sinde.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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- alled the Dhurwal. For a mile before its confluence with Indus it has a large body of water.
- BURRAPUDDA**.—A town in the native state of Mohur, one of the Cuttack mehals, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant N.W. from asore 85 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $86^{\circ} 48'$. E I.C. Ms. Doc.
- BURRE MUTFANA**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Jhansi, and 88 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar, and water and supplies for forces may be obtained in abundance. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84. Hardy, Sketches in India ii. 21.
- BURRE POORUH**.—See BURPOORA.
- BURRISOL**, in the British district of Backergunge, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the right bank of a large sheet of the Ganges, with which it also communicates by means of a channel called the Chittagong Passage, distant 11 miles N. of Backergunge, 82 miles S.E. of Jessore. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, which, in 1801, was removed to this place from the town of Backergunge. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $90^{\circ} 23'$. E I.C. Ms. Doc.
- BURROD**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant E. from Kotah 40 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$. E I.C. Ms. Doc.
- BURROUNDA**.—See BEROUNDA.
- BURSANA**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route by way of Kosy from Delhi to Deeg, and 14 miles N. of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$. E I.C. Ms. Doc.
- BURSANKER**, in the raj of Burounda, in Bundelcund, a village that or pass on the route from Banda to Rewa, 43 miles² E. of the former, 63 N.W. of the latter. The route here passes from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the hills called by Franklin the Bindachy Range. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$. E I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.
- BURSEE**, or **BURSAK**, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 20 miles¹ S. of the latter. The road in this part of the

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route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long $78^{\circ} 8'$.

Garden, Tables
of Routes, 6.

BURSOOAH, in the British district Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 41 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country partially cultivated, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long $79^{\circ} 5'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURUJ,¹ in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier towards the British district of Sarun. According to Buchanan,² it contains 200 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of 1,200 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 40 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

² Survey of
Eastern India,
ii. 364.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURWALLA, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Oolowtee river, 79 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BURWALLA, in the British district of Kharreana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, distant N. from a Hansee 20 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

¹ Pol. Disp. to
India, dated
4 Aug. 1841.

BURWANEE,¹ in the province of Nimet, territory of Malwa, a hilly district, the patrimony of a Bheel chief. Politically it is under the superintendance of the Governor-General's agent at Indore. This tract extends along the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, and is situated within the Sautpoora range of mountains. It lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$ and $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$ and $75^{\circ} 22'$. Its length from east to west may be computed at sixty miles, and its breadth from north to south at thirty. Its area is about 1,880 square miles. The country abounds in fine timber: it is well watered by mountain streams; but, notwithstanding this advantage, is only partially cultivated. The principality pays no tribute, and there are but few dependent thakoors or feudatories within its limits. The population is scanty. A small force (not exceeding seventy-five men, infantry and cavalry) is kept up by the rajah, and the revenues of the country are estimated at 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* per annum.² The chief town, which

² E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Statistics of
Native States.

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bears the same name with the district, is situate two miles from the south or left bank of the Nerbudda. It is surrounded by a double wall,³ with a ditch to the outer one. Lat. 22° 5', long. 75°.

³ Malcolm, Central India, ii 485.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BURWANNUGUR, in the British district of Choia Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Odeipoor to Lohadugga, 36 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 23° 9', long. 84° 19'.

BURWAY.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S.E. from Mhow 39 miles. Lat. 22° 13', long. 76° 7'

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BURWUR SAGAR,¹ in Bundelkhand, a town with bazaar on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 12 miles² W. of former, S.S.E. of latter. It is situate at the base of a long and high range of rocks, on the extremity of which is a picturesque old fort overlooking the town. East of this is a *jhil* or small lake, about two miles long and one and a half wide. In the middle are two rocky wood islands of strikingly picturesque appearance. This piece of water is formed by closing up the lower gorge of an extensive valley by a mound of masonry sixty feet broad and a mile in length, having several ghats or flights of steps to the water's edge. It abounds with fine fish,⁴ and a stream which flows from it extensively diffuses the benefits of irrigation. Lat. 25° 23', long. 78° 48'

¹ E I C. Ms. Doc. Shikhar, Ramblers and Recollections, i 287. ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.

³ Mundy, Sketches, ii 111. ⁴ Annual Reg. ii 246.

⁴ Hoffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 153.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BUSAI, or **BUSSAY** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Etawah, 40 miles E. of the former. Bussai has a population of 12,754. Lat. 27° 5', long. 78° 9'.

BUSALEE, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Wazirabad to Rawal Pind, 16 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 33° 27', long. 73° 2'

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BUSADO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawutee, distant N.W. from Jhoonjanoo 22 miles. Lat. 25° 14', long. 75° 11'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

BUSEE, in the British district of Boondschuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

E I C. Ms. Doc.

¹ "So called from a rivulet named the Barwa, which runs past it, and by embankment is made to form a very large pond at the back of the fort of Castle."

¹ As. Res. vi. 23. —Hunter, Narrat of Journey from Agra to Oujain.

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the right bank of the Ganges, E. of Delhi 60 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSEENAGUR.—A town in the district of Singbroom on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N.W. from Chandernagore 40 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSHEY, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Johila river, 37 miles S.E. of Sohagpoor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSKARIE,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Faizabad, 34 miles² N.W. of the former, 52 S.E. of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 66.

¹ E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

Gerard, Koonawar, 81.

Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in the Himalaya*, II 41.

Transact. R. As. Soc. II 346.

BUSPA,¹ a river in Koonawar, and a feeder of the Sutlej, rises in Tartary, on the north-east declivity of the outer range of the Himalaya, in about lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$. It is a fine stream, running smoothly down a romantic valley, bounded on the south-west by the outer range of the Himalaya, and on the north-east by the huge Rukhlong range. According to native tradition, this valley was formerly a lake; and present appearances render the statement probable. The channel of the river is wide, and the stream forms many islands of sand and pebbles, overgrown with barberries and willow. The level-space of the valley is frequently almost a mile wide, and is beautifully laid out in fields, and diversified with groves of apricot, peach, and walnut trees. The mountains enclosing it on the north-east and south-west are very abrupt, and for the most part formed of a bare rock. At Chetkool bridge, about eighteen miles from the source, and where the elevation of the bed² of the river is 11,275 feet above the sea, its width is sixty-six feet; at some bridges lower down, the width is from seventy-seven to eighty-three feet. It receives numerous feeders on both the right and left side, and after a course of about forty-five miles in a north-westerly direction, falls into the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$, at an elevation of 5,946 feet³ above the level of the sea. The valley of the Baspa is productive in grain and pulse. The vine, though successful cultivated in parts farther north, does not bring its fruit to maturity in this valley, in consequence of its position within the limits of the periodical rains.

Gerard, map of Koonawar.

² Id. id.

BUSSAHIR, in Northern India, a considerable hill station

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bounded on the north by the British district of Spiti, on the east by Chinese Tartary; on the south by Gurwhal, and on the west and south-west by various districts of the adjacent hill states. It is about ninety-five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifty-five miles in breadth from south-east to north-west, and has an area of about 3,000 square miles,¹ and is situated between lat. 30° 56'—32° 8', and long. 77° 34'—78° 52'. It is one of the most mountainous and elevated countries in the world. Nirt, on the left bank of the Sutlej, is 2,087 feet,² Raiein, on the left bank of the Pabur, 4,932 feet above the sea, and these two places, being respectively situated at the points where the rivers cross the frontier, are the lowest positions in the territory, most parts being from 7,000 to 12,000 feet³ above the sea. The country, with respect to the very irregular slope of its surface, has, in regard to its drainage system, two great natural divisions,—that of the Sutlej, and that of the Pabur and Roopin, with their respective feeders. The Sutlej, flowing eastward from Chinese Tartary, crosses the frontier in lat. 31° 50', long. 78° 44', at an elevation of 10,544 feet⁴ above the sea, and holds its way generally south-westward through the territory for about ninety miles, to the frontier of Kailash, in lat. 31° 30', long. 77° 45'. It then, before quitting the territory of Bussahir, sweeps along the north-western frontier in the same direction for about fifteen miles, to the vicinity of Nirt, in lat. 31° 21', long. 77° 36'. Thus the average fall of this vast torrent in this part of its course is above sixty feet in the mile. Along the left or south-eastern side of the Sutlej, numerous valleys give passage to its feeders, generally flowing from source to confluence in a direction from south-east to north-west. The valleys on the north-eastern side have a similar direction; and the streams which drain them, flowing from north-west to south-east, discharge themselves into the Sutlej on the right side. Of these last, the Lee⁵ or Spiti, draining the extensive valley of the same name, is the principal.* This portion of Bussahir, which, throughout, with little exception, is merely a number of tremendous basins amidst vast rocky mountains, swept by the Sutlej and its

¹ E. C. Triggs' Surv.

² As. Res. xv. 488. — Gerard, on Climate of Subathu and Kotgerh.
³ As. Res. xv. 330.—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.
⁴ Gerard, Koonawur, 4.

⁵ Id. Koonawur Map.

⁶ Lloyd and Gerard, Thure in Himalaya, ii. 147.
⁷ As. Res. xv. 370. — Herbert, on the Levels of the Sutlej.

* Herbert¹ states it to be of nearly equal size with the Sutlej, Hutton,² that it is superior, except during the winter months, when the streams of the elevated region of Spiti are bound up in frost.

¹ Id. ib.
² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 247. — Trip through Kunawur.

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tributary torrents, is called Koonawur, and has, from its sublime scenery, its strongly-marked geological features, and the singular character of its population, excited and received to a very large extent the attention of travellers and of topographers. One⁸ of these describes the tract as a "steep and rugged mountain glen of unusual grandeur, with a broad and rapid torrent roaring and foaming as it rushes impetuously along the bottom, over the fragments of rock which everywhere strew its bed; causing its waters to curl and rise in waves which hurl the white spray on high, and give to the surface of the stream the appearance of a ruffled sea. Broad and fertile valley there is none, but in its place are frowning hills, rising high on either side from the river's edge, clothed and thick-scabrous, with tufts of ferns and shrubs; while near their summits are scattered masses of bustling peaks, giving the scene an air of stern and bold magnificence, which is apt to impress the traveller with an idea that some vast volcanic than usual agent has been the means of stamping the landscape with unwonted grandeur. The banks and bed of the river are thickly strewn with rolled and water-worn fragments of every size, from the pebble to the mass of many pounds weight, and seemingly brought down from great distances, many of them evidently belong to formations which do not occur in these lower parts. Boulders of quartz, of green hornblende, and mica-slate, porphyritic gneiss, sienite, and sandstones, are heaped together in confusion along the river's course, whilst here and there above the stream are vast beds of the same rolled stones embedded in clay and debris." The district of Dussow, south-west of Koonawur, extends along the left bank of the Sutlej, and from it to the crests of the Himalaya, and of the Muzal ka-Kaula, stretching in a south-west direction from that great range. Though not without a few fertile valleys and slopes admitting cultivation, it is in general very mountainous and rocky, the surface declining with steepness sometimes approaching the perpendicular, to the height of between 17,000 and 18,000 feet,⁹ to the left bank of the river, having an elevation of between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. The upper region is in many parts clothed by dense forests of oaks, rhododendrons, pines, and birches; a few narrow, level, and fertile strips along the river produce

⁸ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 602
—Hutton, Journ. of a Tour through Koonawur.

⁹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

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luxuriant vegetation of intertropical character. The third great natural division of Bus-sahir is Choara, or the valley of the Pabur, probably the most fertile and best-cultivated tract of the hill states. It is bounded on the north-west by the Joral-ka-Kanda, on the north by the outer range of the jinal'ya; and on the east by the Changshul range. The hills in the lower parts produce two crops yearly, and both in degree of luxuriance and excellence nowhere surpassed. Rice is the most important object of cultivation; but there are also abundant crops of millet, wheat, barley, buckwheat, pulse, and excellent vegetables. All are watered, with little cost or labour, by numerous rills flowing spontaneously down the sides of the mountains, and falling into the Pabur. The aspect of the country is picturesque and varied, from the soft and beautiful scenery of the lower parts of the valley to the precipitous mountains covered with perennial snow.

The whole surface of Bussahir, a wonderful mass of mountains, deep valleys, enormous cliffs, and rock-bound gullies, down which thundering torrents shoot their course, has a general rise from the southern frontier to the northern; close to which are situate some of the highest mountains in the world. About twenty-five miles north of the southern frontier,³ and about lat. 31° 25', a ridge, generally denominated the Outer Himalaya, rises over the left bank of the Sutlej, and stretching in a direction a little south of east, joins the mountains in the north of Gurhwal and Kulloon. From its north-eastern extremity stretches the Joral-ka-Kanda in a south-westerly direction; and about ~~two~~ ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~farther~~ ~~east~~, the Changshul range, parting from the ~~same~~ ~~ridge~~ on the south side, runs also in a south-westerly direction; the intervening spaces forming the fertile district of Choara. On the west and north-east, the Outer Himalaya descends with rather steep declivity to the valley of the Buspa, in Koonawur. The highest point of this range is at the eastern frontier, where a peak⁴ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~source~~ of the Buspa, and situate in lat 31° 7', long. 78° 26' has the great elevation of 21,173 feet above the sea, as ascertained by the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. The positions of several other peaks have been ascertained in the course of the same operations, and in many instances the elevations. These are—

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1859, p. 908
—Hutton, Trip to Koonawur.
² Id 1849, p. 364
—Gerald (Alex.) Journal from Soobathoo to Shipke.

³ R.I.C. Me. Doc.,
R.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

⁴ Id. Res. xiv. 325*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

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	Lat.	Long.	Elevation.
1.	31° 14'	79° 28'	19,481
2.	31° 17'	78° 26'	19,512
3.	31° 16'	78° 27'	19,512
4.	31° 19'	78° 22'	19,604
5.	31° 23'	78° 6'	17,425
6.	31° 23'	78° 4'	17,251
7.	31° 24'	78° 3'	17,367
8.	31° 25'	77° 58'	17,174
9.	31° 27'	77° 58'	16,952
10.	31° 26'	77° 58'	17,044

This range is crossed by several passes, the positions of many of which, and the elevations of several of which, have been ascertained.

		Lat.	Long.	Elevation.
⁶ Gerard, Koonawar, 47	1. Sugla ⁶ or Bura Kundi	31° 13'	78° 29'	16,000
⁶ Id. 16.	2. Kusla ⁶ *	31° 15'	78° 25'	17,000
⁷ Id. 15.	3. Suga ⁷	31° 16'	78° 20'	16,000
	4. Maza ⁷	31° 16'	78° 21'	16,000
	5. Jambha ⁷	31° 16'	78° 20'	16,000
	6. Baga ⁷	31° 16'	78° 19'	16,000
	7. Nuhnu ⁷	31° 19'	78° 13'	16,000
	8. Raga ⁷	31° 21'	78° 10'	16,000
⁸ Id. 44.	9. Ghusul ⁸	31° 21'	78° 8'	16,500
	10. Niorung ⁸	31° 23'	78° 13'	16,500
⁹ Id. 43.	11. Gana ⁹	31° 24'	78° 13'	16,500
¹ Id. 43.	12. Burenda ⁹	31° 24'	78° 13'	16,500
¹ Id. 43.	13. Yusu ¹	31° 24'	78° 4'	16,770
	14. Sudra ¹	31° 24'	78° 2'	16,000
² Id. 41.	15. Shatul ²	31° 25'	77° 58'	16,550

A comparison of the latitudes and longitudes in this table with those in the preceding one will show the elevation of the peaks, which respectively rise over the passes. The distance between the village nearest to each pass on the north and that nearest the south side, is generally from eighteen to twenty miles. The transport of goods is effected by the labour of the

* This pass is two or three miles north-east of the peak 1 in the preceding table, according to comparison of the respective reports of Gerard, and of Hodgson and Harbert.

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sheep,³ goats, or human beings. Beyond this range the surface of the country rises with great regularity, but generally to the northern frontier. Thus, the Ruldung summit, rising on the north of the valley of the Buspa, is above 1,000 feet high; the Porkyool, on the north-eastern frontier, above 22,000; and some ranges still farther north are ascertained by Gerard⁴ to have an elevation of from 27,000 to 30,000 feet. The rise to the northward in the general surface of the country extends beyond Bussahir. Thus, the valley of the Spiti, near the north-west frontier, is ascertained by Gerard⁵ to have an elevation of 17,000 feet; and at a short distance east of that limit he found Chamond Lake, the greatest depression of the soil in that vicinity 15,000 feet, and the general level of the country 16,000 feet above the sea. Humboldt, to whose unwearied investigations and observations, as well as to those of his fellow-labourer Hodgson, the world is indebted for so large a portion of information respecting the Himalayan regions, gives the following striking description of Bussahir and of the contiguous tract:—"The tract limited by the boundaries just particularized may be described as altogether mountainous. A few insignificant and level spots, hardly to be called valleys, are to be found; but neither is their number or extent such as to render any qualification of this description necessary. In ruggedness of feature it does not yield, probably, to any country in the world; and such is the irregular and confused appearance which the endless ramifications of its mountains incessantly present, that it is with difficulty the unpractised observer can persuade himself that anything like order or regularity can be deduced out of such a seeming chaos. No continuous chain of elevations can be distinguished on a first and cursory view, no great valleys, no table-lands, nothing, in fact, to lend a clue to the development of the mountain-mass. The aspect, from whatever point the country be viewed, is that of an assemblage of elevated peaks irregularly and confusedly heaped together. From the snowy chain, though defined to a certain degree by a phenomenon so singular on a first view to the inhabitant of the plain country, loses on a nearer approach all character of continuity and regularity and appears under the same confused and irregular aspect which the lower elevations are observed to bear. In-

³ Gerard, Koon-wur, 47.

⁴ Id. 6, 141.

⁵ As Res xviii. 270—in the Spiti Valley.

⁶ Id. 271.

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stead of a succession of parallel and easterly trending south-east-to north-west, and rising on a regular array and increasing elevation, till in the farthest distance by the aid of a single only one continuous range of any extent in a curved line, which bends round the true north-east angle, with a north-westerly declivity, and gradually alters to a south-easterly one at a south angle, and latterly due south, just before it enters the country. This range forms one of the boundaries of the Sutlej, which bends round the convexity of its concavity are contained the numerous sources of the several feeders of which are separated by a ramification."

⁷ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, No. 120th, xv. xvi.—Herbert, Report of the Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya Mountains. ⁸ As. Res. xiv. 223rd. ⁹ Herbert, ut supra, xii. xliii.

The most noticeable feature in the geology is the prevalence of gneiss, which forms the mountain near the south western frontier, to Shipka, on the boundary of Chinese Tartary. It is of an ordinary character, consisting for the most part of felspar, and mica. The felspar is in general sometimes grey; the quartz is most commonly transparent, but occasionally grey; the mica varying from silver-white to a deep brown. It occurs in the form of numerous veins intersecting the formation.

¹ Herbert, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, xiv.

At Wongtoo,¹ in the valley of the Sutlej, are some specimens which may be regarded as a rock, between granite and gneiss. The formation of this extent and importance to gneiss and micaceous schists, apparently, from beneath the gneiss,² and in many instances well laminated and suited for roofing. Ho blends³ is a frequent concomitant of the gneiss at the base of the formation. The rocks at the northern base of the Koonawur are of secondary formation, and in many places abound in organic remains. Gerard,⁴ in tracing of the ridge which bounds Bussehr in that direction, says "This magnificent boundary is of secondary formation, and this is understood rocks of stratified limestone, interstratified alternating with argillaceous slate, masses of hard sandstone and a coaly-looking substance. None of the primary

² Herbert, ut supra, lvi.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 204.—Hutton, Geol. Report on Koonawur.

⁴ As. Res. xviii. 276—Observations on the Spiti Valley.

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me meet with in the upper course of the Spiti. Gerard there-
 would whole mountains of a height exceeding 17,000 feet,
 and entirely of shales. Hutton⁶ says on a view of the
 subject in the following words:—"From this slight sketch, it
 may be seen that the geological series from Kagurh to the
 neighbourhood of Soongram, in Koonawar, is that of the
 primary class, whilst thence to the head of the Spiti valley we
 pass, with slight interruptions, the transition, or the most secondary
 class, containing fossils, *ex. via* of marine mollusca."
 Maclemond⁶ found on the north-east frontier immense
 masses of fossiliferous rock, containing *belemnites*, *pectorites*,
 especially ammonites, forming ninety-nine hundredths of
 the whole. The mountains of Bussahur, though for the most
 part consisting of formations usually the most highly metal-
 liferous, have hitherto proved but a barren field for the metal-
 lurgist. Gold is found in the sands of the *lutje* and of its
 borders; it is extracted by washing, and in some places by the
 use of mercury; and though the quantity hitherto obtained in
 any one part has not been considerable, the great extent of
 the stream throughout which it may be met with might perhaps,
 under proper management, render it a somewhat important
 object of industry. It is generally found associated in various
 articles, through which it is heavy *black sand* which in greater or
 less quantity is probably combined with the lead-ore, which as
 Fraser informs⁷ is generally found. Respecting copper,
 Herbert states,⁸ "There are many considerations which com-
 bine to prove that the mountain-tract extending from the
lutje to the Bramahpootra is rich in copper." Direct and
 satisfactory testimony to the existence derived by the natives
 from mineral stores, is afforded by the statement of Gerard,¹
 that the tribute paid by Koonawar to the government of
 Bussahur is partly liquidated in lead and copper. Very exten-
 sive and rich deposits of copper-ore have been discovered in
 Koonawar, at an elevation of about 13,000 feet above the sea.
 A situation so elevated is in some respects highly favourable
 for successful working: it affords facilities for the construction
 of adits for drainage and transport, and the intense frost in
 winter might perhaps be made an efficient agent in breaking
 up the masses of rock, and freeing the ore. Iron is very
 abundant, both in the form of ironstone and in numerous and

⁶ Ut supra, 215.

⁶ Voyage, iv. 312, 313

⁷ Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 192.
 As Res. xviii. 286
 —Herbert, on Mineral Productions of the Himalaya. Gerard, Koonawar 155.
⁸ p. 278.
⁹ Ut supra, 230.

¹ Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 68.

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extensive beds of the better-defined ores. These ores are extensively extracted and reduced in the pergunnah of Nawa,¹ and at the village of Sheel, both near the south-west frontier. The ore appears to be of the sort called in England "specular iron," and has the appearance of shining metallic particles, like mica interspersed through sandstone. The mines are in the form of adits and galleries some of which extend half a mile into the mountain, but have no perpendicular shafts. The ore is at once reduced to the state of wrought iron without previous roasting, by means of charcoal of oak or pine. That of Sheel is considered the best, being much valued for making sabres, knives, and hatchets. The iron as extracted from the mine, yields from thirty to 40 per cent. of the particles of specular iron, and about two-thirds of the weight of these are found to be waste in the process of reduction.*

² Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in the Himalaya*, II. 294.

* The iron district of Bussahir is situated at an elevation of between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea, about the upper feeders of the river Gari, and ninety miles above the point where the continuous stream of the Gari and Jamma leaves the mountains for the plain. "In the northern provinces of Hindostan," observes Dr. D. D. Owen, "we have the richest ores, namely, the magnetic, and also the different varieties of the specular, such as the specular, the hematite, &c.; and these will yield from fifty to sixty-five, or perhaps seventy per cent. of iron, which is all in favour of the saving of fuel and general economy." The best deposits and the circumstances favourable to their being duly worked, have much engaged the attention of practical men both in India and in Britain. The author just quoted relates an interesting conversation on this subject which he held with an ironmaster at Ulverston. "During my inspection of the works [Ulverston] some years ago, I was closely questioned by one of the ironmasters as to the prospect of establishing an iron-works in the Himalaya mountains; for example, I was asked about the nature of the ore and if a sufficient supply of that ore was to be had; if water as a moving power was abundantly to be had; and if water-carriage was practicable. To which I replied, that amongst different varieties of rich ore the red hematite, the same he had at his works, existed also in that quantity; that charcoal was to be had on the spot for the purpose of cutting the wood and preparing it, as the forests were inexhaustible, that labour was about three-pence or fourpence a day; steam engines could be turned; any machinery abundant; and water-carriage was within a tangible distance of the base of the mountains; that the disadvantages at present were owing to the want of proper commercial roads from the mines to the plains, which, nevertheless, might be made by following the course of the principal rivers, as indeed had been done partially in one case, for the aid of pilgrims. I then rallied him about the anxiety he seemed to evince

¹ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in the Himalaya*, I. 208.

² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 85. — Drummond, on the Mineral Resources of Northern Afghanistan.

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The climate varies from the nearly *arctic*³ character of that of the bank of the Sutlej at Rampoor, 8,260 feet above the sea, and near the southern frontier, to that of regions untrudged by human foot, and rising above the limit of perpetual congelation. The most genial climate is that of the Ghoora district, or the valley of the Pabur, having an elevation varying upwards from about 4,800 feet,* and which is described as a beautiful and fertile tract⁴ "The bottom of the valley," observes Gerard⁵ "is here from 5,000 to 5,500 feet above the level of the sea, but being shut in on one side

³ Journ. As Soc Beng. 1839, p 908
—Hutton, Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur.
Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 300

⁴ Id 1837, p 917—Hutton, Travels to Burenda Pass
Jacquemont, Voyage, iv 438.

⁵ Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii 289.

the matter, and asked him if he was afraid of my running in opposition to him so far off as India, which is moreover, 1,000 miles in the interior; to which he replied, 'Why, to tell you the truth, we send out a quantity of iron to India.'"⁶ The same author mentions, in illustration of the incentives at present to the prosecution of such works in the Southern Himalayas, that when he left the region in 1838, thirteen suspension bridges of wrought iron had been erected in a province abounding with iron-mines and inexhaustible forests, with reference to which a celebrated mining engineer made the following remark: "It strikes me, that if an iron-work is begun in the Himalayas, no iron can be afforded to India at a rate lower than the present to a great degree, and at the same time afford a large profit per ton." The transport of the iron for a bridge over the river Kali had amounted to 600 pounds sterling per ton. The general character of Indian iron is greatly superior to that of any other. It has been stated, and perhaps established, in "Evidence" before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Productions, that steel made from Indian iron has been tried by a large proportion of the manufacturers at Sheffield, and that the quality prepared by the process lately adopted has been considered by them superior to any steel that has been ever brought to England, and consequently sold at a price equal to that obtained for the quality made from the finest Swedish iron. Besides this capability of conversion into the finest steel, Indian iron is also applicable to every purpose in which the finest iron is required, such as the manufacture of wire, of iron rods and for the finest engineering purposes, so that the lowest value to be put on it is double that of the finest English iron. This superiority seems partly to result from a specific and original superiority to the general quality, partly from its being reduced, not from an earthy ore like that used in Britain, but from ore consisting of little but pure iron and gases, or a small proportion of carbon; and partly from the fuel employed being charcoal, instead of sulphurous coal or coke, which is represented as greatly deteriorating the quality in the English process.

⁶ Printed by order of the House of Commons, July 21, 1840, pp. 327-329

* The bed of the Pabur, at the Raen Sengo, or wooden bridge, a few miles above the southern frontier, has an elevation of 4,932 feet.¹

¹ As Res xiv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

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by the lofty Himalaya, and on the other by elevated mountains. The situation is favourable for the maturity of the low-lying crops. The produce much exceeds the consumption. In the most sheltered parts there are two crops in one annum. Bussahle is subject to the periodical rains which deluge Hindostan in the latter part of summer, the rain extending a short distance north of the outer or west range of the Himalaya. The valley of the Rupa, at 31° 25' N. their limit is that tract, the parts beyond being during the rainy season covered merely by a few showers. The rains of the Indo-Gangetic range however heavier than those of the plains of Hindostan, falls south of this range, and lies during the winter months of from one to three feet, but to the north of mountains, and in their immediate vicinity, it lies to the depth of four or five feet.⁶ In more elevated and northern parts the depth of snow is much less, notwithstanding the greater thickness of the rarefied and dry atmosphere here holds in solid small quantities of moisture. The limit of the periodical rains is the extensive boundary of the maturity of the grape ripens beyond their influence even at so great an elevation of 9,000 feet.⁷ As in the southern part of Bussahle the rains are heavier than even in Hindostan, to the north, and the parts bordering on the table land of Tartary, and the parts bordering on the table land of Tartary, air is at one season characterized by a dry, and greater than of the most scorching parts of the torrid zone. In October later in the year, when the winds blow with the violence, woodwork shrinks and warps and leather and curl up as if held to a fire. Equally marked is the effect on the body exposed to these hot winds, when in a few minutes the surface becomes red and becomes white, and the vegetation appears with difficulty to struggle with their effects. Gerard found tracts exposed to them of "a most desolate and dreary aspect, not a single tree,

⁶ Gerard, Koonawur, 62.

⁷ As. Res. xv. 475—Gerard (Patrick) on the Climate of Kotgerh.

⁸ Gerard, Koonawur, 61.

⁹ Id. 71.

¹ Id. 63.

² Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, II. 159.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1842, xvi. —Report on Mineral Surv. of Himalaya. ² Voyage, IV. 436.

† The Indo-Gangetic range of Herbert.¹

† Jacquemont² draws a very dismal picture of the climate of the station of Simla at the time of his visit to that vicinity. "In the months of July and August the sun was never visible, and the fog that no object more than ten yards distant could be seen."

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green grass, was distinguishable for near thirty miles the
 ground being covered with a very prickly plant, which generally
 resembled furze* in its withered state. This shrub was almost
 black, seeming as if burnt, and the leaves were so much parched
 in the arid winds of Tartary, that they might be ground to
 powder by rubbing them between the hands."³ Those winds
 generally violent as hurricanes, rendering it difficult for the
 traveller to keep his feet. The uniform reports of the inhabi-
 tants represent the year as continual sunshine, except during
 March and April, when there are a few showers, and a few
 clouds hang about the highest mountains, but a heavy fall of
 snow or snow is almost unknown. The excessive cold and aridity
 at the most elevated summits cause the snow to be there so
 light, loose, and powdery, that it is continually swept like smoke
 through the air by the tempestuous winds. The limit of per-
 manent congelation in Bussahir appears to ascend as we proceed
 northwards. Thus Gerard⁴ considers that he has reasons for
 concluding that the permanent snow-line on the most southerly
 Indo-Gangetic range of the Himalayas, is about 16,000 feet
 above the sea; and though he elsewhere says,⁵ "It appears
 at the isothermal lines are positively on the same level in the
 Himalaya (Indo-Gangetic) and Tartarian mountains;" this is
 in variance not only with the direct evidence of Alexander
 Gerard,† an eyewitness, but also with his own statements,

³ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1848, p. 571—Gerard, Journ. Shikha.

⁴ Gerard, ut supra, 85
 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Hima-
 laya, p. 141

⁵ J. G. Gerard, in
 Lloyd and Gerard's
 Tours in Hima-
 laya, l. 319.

⁶ Ut supra, l. 312.

* Perhaps the *Logania* described by Moorcroft.¹

¹ Travels, l. 204, 205.

† "Two days' observation establishes the fact of snow-showers in the middle of summer, at the height of 15,730 feet; and as it actually drifted considerably lower, we may fix this height at 5,000 feet; but the snow does not find a resting-place, except in some very unusual circumstances, and only at 16,000 feet sprinkles the mountains."

‡ Gerard did not get very accurate information as to the snow limit of furze on the (the Tartarian) side, but he reckoned it "fully 12,000 feet." He adds "The utmost limit of furze on the outer range of Himalaya is 13,000 feet, while here, the lowest descent of the soil for many miles on each side of the pass is far more elevated, but such is the constitution of this extraordinary country, that the Tartar tends his cattle, and enjoys the comforts of his fireside (not that of the climate), at heights which, under the equator itself, are consigned to the rest of eternal snow."²

² Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, p. 117.

³ Ut supra, p. 118, 119.

that the "eternal snow [summer line] here [in Bussahir] recedes to nearly 20,500 feet, and exposure;" and that a few miles farther up the side rise to about 16,000 feet, and are entirely but resting at 20,000 feet upon southern aspects, a hollows, not greatly lower on shaded aspects, at that "the perennial snows rest here at 20,000

⁷ As. Res. xviii. 267, 268—Gerard (J. G.), Observations on the Spitt Valley.

⁸ Gerard, Map of Koonawur.

⁴ Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, li. 121, 122.

¹ Voyage, iv. 298.

² As. Res. xviii. 254.

³ Id. 251

very much resembling the Scotch High lands, with fuzes in p
There were yaks, horses, and cattle pasturing upon the snow
 and close to this, and at the height of 16,222 feet, the cr
 on for one mile and a quarter upon a fine *grass*
crossing a rivulet with a swampy bed and banks of peat
 gently upon gravel studded with *immortelles*.
 * Reasoning *a priori* might lead to the conclusion, from
 observations, that an extensive and elevated table
 would have a higher mean temperature than the *mountain*
 sions, but at the same elevation, and at the same d
 as the more widely-extended region. The direct
 extremely hot at great elevations, inasmuch that
 steams on the ground on the lofty table-land of Tataria, at
 16,000 or 18,000 feet, to become so hot in sunshine as to be
 able by the hand; at an elevation of 18,000 feet, the
 of the sun so oppressive that he was obliged to wrap his face
 and elsewhere observes,—“It was scarcely to be cred
 ning of September, upon the northern slope of the
 tion of 15,500 feet, a thermometer resting upon the
 while the temperature of the air was 55°;” in the
 an elevation of 14,500 feet, the sun’s rays absorbed the
 a temperature of 130°; and at an elevation of 12,000 feet, the
 in his pocket reached 105°. In conclusion, he observes—“W
 we find the sun’s rays oppressive; and my *mountain* surpris
 zones of minute ants and *spiders* etc. seen when we were
 with this circumstance.” This is the lower regions of a
 greatest density was it a *space* both for *air* and
 heat of the sun’s rays, so that all solid bodies are various
 warm mediums, and air being a bad conductor of cal
 from substances previously heated. At great elevations, on
 the attenuated air has little capacity for caloric and on the w
 the solar beams, there is nothing to impart heat to solid bod
 consequence of the tenuity of the atmosphere, radiate rapid
 been received. Thus, in the absence of the sun’s influence, th
 agency must be nearly reduced to the radiation of heat from
 face of the ground, and consequently must, *ceteris paribus*, be
 greater from extended than narrow areas. These considerations
 account for the fact stated by Gerard,⁴ “that the marginal

⁴ Ut supra, 254.

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oropating the anomalously great elevation of the snow-line in
ve north of Bussahir, it should be borne in mind that the
made there is more than half a degree higher than at the
r b-Gangetic range

the productions of the earth in Bussahir vary from the
tropical character of those on the banks of the Satlej at
t poor, where bananas¹ and some of the tropical fruits
ive, to that of the opposing vegetation on the borders of
petual snow. The very rapid elevation of the surface of

¹ As Res xv 481
—Gerard, on the
Climate of Suba-
thu.

the Sub-Himalaya and Himalaya greatly circumscribes this
tion of the territory, which is stated by Dr. Royle² to
minate at the height of between four thousand and five
ousand feet above the sea. That scientific botanist observes.

² Royle Botany of
Himalaya, 15

in proportion as we ascend these mountains, the plants of
his disappear, and we are delighted at finding the increase
number and variety of those belonging to European genera.

First we see only a few straggling, towards the plains, which
more temperate climate would be their favourite resort;

it is not until we have attained a considerable elevation,
having apparently lost all traces of tropical vegetation,

we enter a forest of pines or oaks, and lofty rhododendrons,
where none but European forms are recognisable." The

limits of these zones are necessarily in some degree arbitrary,
and much varied by the contour of the surface, the

greater or less distance from the plains, and the aspect in
regard to the sun; so that "frequently a straight line, running

along the summit of the ridge, may be seen dividing the luxu-
tant, arboreous, and shrubby vegetation of the northern face

from the brown, barren, and grey covering of the southern
slope."³ This difference is generally attributed to the greater

³ Royle, ut supra

depth of earth by the northern face, but more probably results
from its receiving the sun's rays in a more inclined direction,

and with less violence. Tropical genera, and those allied to
them, are found in the rainy season at heights greater than

might seem indicated by the position of the isothermal bounds,
and then a moderate and uniform degree of evaporation, in a

moist, mild, and equable atmosphere, is favourable to such

now, which, upon the sides of Chumborazo occurs at 15,700 feet, is scarcely
permanent in Thibet at 19,000, and upon the southern aspect has no well-
defined boundary at 21,000 feet."

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⁴ Royle, ut supra, p. xx.

Koonawur, Table p. xx.

⁵ Royle, 349.

⁷ Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

⁸ Royle, 350. Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 62.

⁹ Royle, 350. Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

¹ Royle, 371.

² Id. 350. Gerard, Koonawur, Table vi. xxii.

³ Id. Table vi. xxiv.

⁴ Id. xxv.

⁵ p. 353.

⁶ Gerard, xxiii.

⁷ Royle, 23.

⁸ Gerard, xx.

⁹ Id. xxi.

¹ Koonawur, xxi.

vegetation. ⁴ Such genera are, for the most part, those which have annual stems and perennial roots, secure in the earth in winter. The arboreous vegetation corresponds closely with that of temperate climates. According to Gerard, ⁵ the bur (Quercus incana) flourishes upon elevations from 5,700 to 8,010 feet. Of the burans (Rhododendron arboreum), Dr. Royle says, "When in flower, in March and April, with every branchlet terminated with a bunch of large crimson flowers, it forms one of the most magnificent objects in nature" and flourishes between the elevations of 5,000 and 8,000 feet. The native inhabitants eat its blossoms, which are also formed into a sweetmeat by the European visitors. The chir pine (longifolia) ⁶ has an extensive range, flourishing from 2,500 to 7,200 feet above the sea. ⁷ The kucl pine (exelsa), remarkable for its drooping branches, which is by some travellers called "the weeping fir," has but a narrow range in point of elevation, occupying the tract situate between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above the sea. ⁸ The kelon or deodar (cedrus deodara) which attains a great stature, and a girth of forty feet ⁹ at upwards, is considered the most celebrated Himalayan species. It is found at elevations varying from 6,400 to 12,000 feet. The Abies pinetrow, a magnificent tree, extends from 5,000 feet to the highest limit of the forest, or about 12,000 feet. ¹ The ri pine (Pinus neoza, or Pinus germaniana), ² yielding rich seeds, forms in some places an important article of food. It flourishes from between 5,000 and 6,000 feet to between 10,000 and 11,000. ³ The upper limit of the lam pine is 4,000 feet elevated, extending to above 12,000 feet. ⁴ The khutrow (Abies khutrow, Royle's) appears, with the exception of the birch, the hardiest forest-tree, occupying an elevation of 12,000 feet. ⁵ The growth of the birch commences at the elevation of 10,600, and ceases at that of 12,800 feet. ⁶ The junipers are found with at an elevation of 12,000, ⁷ and occasionally of 13,000 feet. Some species of oak flourish at a great height, the most common being the khursoo, from 8,000 to 9,000 feet, the khursoo, from 9,000 to 12,000. The maple also has a ⁸ habitat—from 10,000 to 11,000 feet. ⁹ The horse-chestnut commences at 6,000, and terminates at about 10,000 feet; and ¹ Gerard indeed states the highest limit of this pine on the northern face of the Himalaya at 10,754 feet, but notes the boundary as

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yew¹ has nearly the same limits. The currant commences at between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and the raspberry about the same elevation; the gooseberry much higher, between 11,000 and 12,000 feet² the fruit, which is red, small, and extremely distasteful, is not eaten by the natives who plant the shrub merely to make a fence. The mountain-ash and sweetbrier grow at elevations between 10,000 and 12,000 feet³ The grape attains great excellence in Koonawur,⁴ on the banks of the Sutlej, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, and does not ripen beyond Khab,⁵ at an elevation of 9,310.* The poplar,⁶ willow,⁶ rose, cyprus,⁶ and some kinds of ash, are found at an elevation of 12,000 feet. The elm⁷ flourishes on the Chang-shiel range, at the elevation probably of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. The enormous height of the highest limit of vegetation in the north of Bussahir appears altogether without parallel in any other part of the world. Wheat and barley are cultivated at the height of 13,000 feet; and mosses, and a plant with a leaf resembling sage, were observed by Gerard at above 17,000.⁸ Dr. Royle points out the remarkable fact of one of the bamboo tribe, used in the hills for the same purpose as the bamboo of the plains, being found at elevations of from 7,500 to 10,000 feet but its annual stems are beaten down by the falls of snow, which at the same time have the effect of protecting its perennial roots from the frost. This, however, is not a bambusa, but nearly allied to a chusquea⁹ Dr. Royle considers the walnut,¹⁰ peach, pomegranate, apricot, pear, cherry, raspberry, and mulberry indigenous to the region; Hatton¹ adds the quince. Hazelnuts abound. Apples are produced, of great size, and of fine flavour. Apricots² are cultivated in great quantities. There are of two kinds, one of a yellow colour, with a bitter kernel, yielding a fine fragrant oil, used for lamps; the other of a rosy colour, with a sweet kernel, like an almond. Those fruits are very hardy, thriving at the elevation of 11,000 feet. They are dried on the housetops in the sun, and in that state resemble prunes, and form a considerable article of subsistence. Dr. Royle,³ writing before Moorcroft's Travels had appeared, hoped to see the slopes of the Himalaya covered, and the edges of the

* Gerard says, "At Numgoon, in lat. 31° 48', long 78° 42', 9,212 feet above the sea, the grapes end, and none grew farther to the east, nor more to the north."¹

¹ Gerard, xxiii.

² Id xxiv.

³ Id. lb.

⁴ Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 270
⁵ As Res xv 370 —Herbert, Levels of the Sutlej

⁶ Jacquemont, iv
⁷ Royle, 21

⁸ Koonawur, Appendix, xxv

⁹ Id 23

¹ Journ As Soc. Bengal, 1837— Trip to Burenda Pass
² Gerard, Koonawur, 72.

³ Ut supra, 134

¹ Koonawur, Appendix, xxv.

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terraced flats surrounded with plantations of the tea-plant. Moorcroft, however, in the course of his inquiries respecting the tea-trade of Ladakh, ascertained that a vegetable product used as tea is imported largely into that district from Bussaihr, where it grows most abundantly on the banks of the Sutlej and near Lipi, in the valley of the Pejur.⁴ Both the black and green sorts are gathered, dried, and rolled, in imitation of the Chinese teas. About eight thousand pounds weight are annually⁵ brought to Le, the capital of Ladakh, where, however, it is not so much esteemed as the Chinese tea, with which it is mixed by the poorer people. Moorcroft⁶ adds, "It was the opinion of Mohsin Ali, a wholesale dealer in tea to a large extent, that the teas of Bussaihr differed from the coarse tea of China only in the mode of preparing them for the market."

The animals known in this country are now to be noticed. The existence of the lion, with probability, considered by Dr. Royle more than doubtful.[†] The tiger is not altogether unknown in the Himalayas, as, whilst Mundy was at Simla, one was shot there; but that traveller adds, "We never heard of another tiger in the hills,"⁶ and Fraser,⁷ whose range was so extensive through those rugged regions, remarks, "The existence of the true tiger is at least doubtful." Leopards are in some places numerous, as are leopard-cats (*Felis bengalensis*). Gerard⁸ mentions an animal which he calls "a

⁴ Moorcroft, *Punj. Bokhara*, l. 362, 363.

⁵ l. 354.

⁶ Mundy, *Sketches in India*, l. 240.

⁷ *Tour in Himalaya*, 350.

⁸ *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1837, p. 623. — Hutton, *Trip to Burenda Pass*, Mundy, l. 239.

Ogilby, in Royle, *l. iv*.

⁹ *Indoanwar*, 74.

* He drank freely of that tea, and found no inconvenience from its use. Were not the evidence of that intelligent traveller so explicit and decisive, the silence of the Gerards, Herbert, and Jacquemont on the point, might have warranted the apprehension of some mistake.

† In regard to the assertion of Ogilby,¹ "it is certain that the lion, called Baug by the Indians, ascends the western hills to a very considerable elevation,"—Dr. Royle observes, "I frequently made inquiries on this subject, and could never learn anything positive on the subject, nor had any of the numerous sportsmen to whom I spoke of the subject, ever seen a lion or its skin obtained from within the Himalayas."²

‡ Dr. Royle, with proper caution,¹ observes, "The tiger, leopard, and others of the feline tribe, travel upwards a considerable height in search of prey." In another place he remarks,² "The tiger is mentioned by Mr. Hodgson as extending his wanderings to the neighbourhood of snow." Ogilby³ goes much farther. "The tiger and leopard are well known to inhabit every part of the Himalayas, even to the line of perpetual congelation." He, however, gives no authority for this sweeping assertion.

¹ *Memoir of the Mammalogy of the Himalaya*, annexed to *Bot. Himalaya*, *l. iv*.

² Royle, *l. bid*.

³ *Bot. Himalaya*, 20.

⁴ *Id* 41.

⁵ In *Memoir annexed to Bot. Himalaya*, *l. iv*.

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kind of panther or tiger-cat, that carries off sheep and goats;" but does not so describe it as to render the scientific character determinable. There are bears,⁹ both black and white, hyænas,¹ jackals, hill foxes (*Canis vulpes montana*). Gerard² mentions "animals about the size of a dog, named chungkoo and mangsa: the former are white, and the latter red. They go in packs, hunt deer, and chase flocks." They appear to be of the same species as those animals called wolves by Moorcroft,³ and described by him as "of a reddish colour, with long black bodies and bushy tails," and which, according to native report, hunt in packs, and kill elephants. They are probably the *hyæna* of Hodgson,⁴ who assigns as their *habitat* the whole of the Sub-Himalayan ranges, from the Sutlej on the west to the Brahmapootra on the east. According to Ogilby,⁵ "the *berria*, or wolf of India, never ascends the hills." The langur or haruman monkey⁶ (*Semnopithecus entellus*), frequents the lower woods and valleys, as does its congener the bundur⁶ (*Simia rhesus*). The porcupine is not uncommon, taking refuge from the severity of winter in subterraneous retreats.⁷ There are wild hogs,⁸ wild sheep⁹ or bharats, antelopes, wild goats,⁹ juraos or stags,¹ kuckers⁸ or barking deer (*Cervus rutwa*), kasturas¹ or musk-deer, pikas or marmots,¹ flying squirrels, various mustelinae and murine quadrupeds, and hares. There are also probably otters. Hodgson² states that seven species are found in the Himalayas. Kiangs,⁸ or animals which observers seem unable to determine whether they most resemble the horse, the ass, or the mule, are sometimes met with on the north-west frontier, though in all probability they do not habitually frequent the territory of Bussahr. The domestic animals are horses, kine, yaks (*Bos grunens*), goats, sheep, asses, mules, dogs, and cats. Sheep are much used as beasts of burthen, and found very serviceable, carrying each a burthen of twenty pounds† weight⁴ over the most difficult tracks,

* "The kucker, or barking deer, so called from his voice, which resembles the short single bark of a dog, makes himself heard every night in the neighbourhood of the houses. He is a curious animal, with two long sharp tusks protruding from the upper jaw."

† Hutton,¹ in the following passage would seem rather to exaggerate the powers of the sheep as a beast of burthen:—"Several flocks of sheep and goats passed our encampment during the day on their way from

¹ Koonawur, 74.
¹ Mundy, i. 239.
² Koonawur, 74.

³ Journ. Bokhara, i. 26.

⁴ As. Res xviii. ft. 22.—Description of the Wild Dog of the Himalaya.
⁵ In Royle, lxvi.

⁶ Hutton, ut supra, 334.
H. viii, 19.

⁷ Royle, 20.

⁸ Fraser, 350.
⁹ Hutton, ut supra, 335, 337.
¹ Royle, 20.

² Quoted by Ogilby, in Royle, lxxi.
³ Moorcroft, ii. 81.

⁴ Lloyd and Grassl, Tours in Himalaya, di. 238.

¹ Mundy, i. 239.
¹ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1859, p. 912.—Journ. of a Trip through Koonawur.

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so as to keep pace with an active and unburthened man. The dogs are a large and very ferocious breed, covered with black wool, nearly as fine as that of the shawl-goat.⁶

Eagles* are numerous, but their zoological character does not appear to have been determined. Vultures⁶ are very common. Hawks suited for falconry⁷ frequent many parts and when captured bear a high price; the female eight or nine pounds sterling, the male five or six. There are kites,⁷ ravens, red-legged crows, parrots, and minas. Royle enumerates⁶ "different species of Himalayan pheasants, so celebrated for the beauty and splendour of their plumage." Of other gallinaceous birds, the jungle-fowl—the stock of our domestic fowl—is very common; the bhair or Ladakh partridge, the plumage of which resembles that of the ptarmigan in summer, is in winter found on the verge of the snows, but its habits at other times are not known. The chikor¹ and the "black partridge" abound in cultivated parts. There are woodcocks¹ and woodcock snijcs.² Here our knowledge of the ornithology of Bussahie appears to close. Hutton's³ researches have ascertained the existence of the swallow-tailed butterfly, of another butterfly resembling the *Papilio podalirius*, the tortoiseshell butterfly, the painted lady, and other varieties. Of reptiles Fraser⁴ observes: "We remarked that the country produced very few snakes; we saw only two in the course of our travels, at

Rampore to the western parts of Koonawur; each animal was laden with flour, which is carried in small bags thrown across the backs, and confined there by a crupper and band across the chest, with another under the belly, answering the purpose of a girth. Each carries, according to strength, from six to twenty seers (from twelve to forty pounds) in weight and they form the chief beasts of burthen throughout the country, travelling ten and twelve miles daily with ease and safety over rocky passes where mules and horses could not obtain a footing."

* About Simla, "eagles" are very numerous, basking their eyes in rocky and inaccessible peaks, and during the day sailing with steady wing along the valleys in search of prey. They are the condor of the Himalay though by all accounts inferior in size to him of the Andes. The first week of my stay at Simla I was very active in pursuit of these tigers of air, and succeeded in shooting a very fine one, measuring from tip to tip of wing eight feet five inches. The back and wings were of deep brown whilst the breast and thighs were covered with a thick, soft, yellow down."

⁶ Gerard, Koonawur, 78.

⁶ Royle, 21, 24, lxxvii. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1837, pp. 920-932.

Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass.

⁷ Journ. As. Soc.

Bengal, 1830, p.

902—Hutton,

Trip through

Kunawur

Gerard, Kunawur,

75

⁶ Royle, ut supra.

⁹ Fraser, 356.

¹ Journ. As. Soc.

Bengal, 1837, p.

632—Hutton.

² Id. ib.

³ Id. 927-928

⁴ Tour in Him-

alayas, 357.

¹ Mundy, 1, 239.

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those did not seem to be of a venomous nature. There were lizards, toads, and frogs, as in other parts; but it did not appear that the reptile branch of natural history would experience any considerable addition from our knowledge of this country." Gerard,⁵ however, saw several snakes in Koonawur, and some very like the cobra di capello; the natives, probably from superstitious motives, never kill them.

In the less-elevated regions, such as Dussow and Chooa, the standard crop is upland rice.⁶ Wheat and barley are cultivated at greater elevations than any other grain: the height to which the cultivation extends has been already mentioned. The first-named of these grains appears to yield great returns. Govan⁷ says, "The returns of wheat, indeed, are said in many villages generally to equal, and often to exceed, those from many of the best wheat-lands in the plains of the upper provinces." The corn is trodden out by oxen driven round in a circular inclosure. Tobacco, poppy, pulse, oil-seeds, buckwheat, bathoo (a species of amarant),⁸ onions, garlic, and a few other esculent vegetables are also cultivated. The Germans introduced the potato,⁹ which is now extensively cultivated for exportation to the plain. Of some articles there are two successive crops in the year, one reaped in June, the other late in autumn; and the succession is so quick that the reaper and the ploughman are often at work together in the same field. In Koonawur, beyond the limit of the periodical rains, the vine is an important object of rural economy, the grapes being sometimes consumed when fresh, sometimes dried for the sun for future use, and sometimes converted into wine or spirits. The great productiveness of the vine in these parts is proved by the extraordinary cheapness of both raisins and fresh grapes; the former being sold at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds for a rupee¹⁰ (about two shillings), the latter at from sixty to seventy pounds for the same sum. There are eighteen different kinds:¹¹ some are rich and luscious; some, when neglected and ill supplied with water, produce small berries with bitter stones,

⁵ Koonawur, 75.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1857, p. 928—Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass.

⁷ Edinburgh Journ. of Science, No. iv 1825, p. 280—Govan, Geogr. of Himalaya.

⁸ Gerard, Koonawur, 66. Hutton, ut supra, 902.

⁹ Gerard, Koonawur, 72.

¹⁰ Id. 71.

* Dr. Royle¹ observes, that "several of the amarantacea, like so many of the chenopodea, though without taste, are, on account of the unacidulous nature of their leaves, used as vegetable potherbs, and cultivated in India."

¹ Bot. of Himalaya, 321.

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somewhat resembling the currants of Europe. The people are very liberal with their grapes, freely presenting them to visitors. Apricots, dried, are also used for food.

The country is admirably suited for bees; and the management adopted might perhaps be advantageously followed in more civilized countries. "A hollow tree, or sometimes an earthen pot, is built into the wall, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. There is a valve in the centre; and the internal end of the hive, which opens within the house, can be closed or opened at pleasure by various contrivances, as a door or clay bottom. When the combs are full, and they wish to take the honey, they merely make considerable noise at the internal extremity of the hive, which drives out the insects; they then close the valve, open the interior, and take the honey unmolested. They then close it up again; the bees return to their ruffled hive, and recommence the labour of replenishing it. The honey, when fresh, is very fine."³ It is, however, always adulterated with coarse sugar before it is conveyed to the plains. The natives scarcely know the use of wax, which is generally thrown away.⁴

³ Fraser, 301.

⁴ Gerard, Koonawur, 70.

⁵ Fraser, 273.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 104 - Hutton, Trip to Kanawur.

⁶ Gerard, Koonawur, 85.

The only manufacture of importance in Bussahir is that of woollen cloths, in which the people are considered to excel the inhabitants of the other hill states.⁴ The principal seat of this branch of industry is Rampoor,⁵ where are manufactured pushminas or cloths of pushm, the fine Tartarian wool, blankets and shawls. There also, and in other parts of the country, are woven napped woollens, fine webs for cummerbunds and scarfs and strong black woollen cloths for trousers. The yarn is spun by hand, and woven by passing each turn of the warp through the weft by hand. Iron is raised and smelted on the south side of the Indo-Gangetic range, but the smiths are indifferent workmen.⁶

The inhabitants, especially the Koonawuries, are of a commercial turn, trading with the plains, on the south; on the north, with Chinese Tartary and Ladakh. There are two marts,—Rampoor and Kanum, in Koonawur; at the former three fairs are held every year, which are attended by people from Mundî, Sukit, Kulu, Koonawur, Ladakh, Chinese Tartary and the plains. One takes place in the beginning of May another in the beginning of October, and the third about

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Christmas.⁷ At the last is held a muster of the population able to bear arms. Little money circulates⁸ at these fairs, the bargains being generally made by barter. The plains supply sugar, cotton fabrics, silks, tanned leather, spices, drugs, and dye-stuffs, iron and brass utensils,⁹ indigo, some opium, and tobacco; Chinese Tartary and Ladakh, borax, culinary salt, gold, silver, saffron, tea, musk, Chinese silks and cotton fabrics, shawls, pushm or shawl-wool, biangi or fine sheep's wool, and felts; Bussahir, grain, dried fruits, edible pine-seeds, opium, tobacco, bang (a narcotic preparation from hemp), turmeric, honey, butter, blankets, fine woollens, grain, ghee or clarified butter, sheep, goats, and mountain ponies.

The houses in the lower districts are usually built of stone, and well roofed with slate.¹⁰ ~~Some~~ ^{Some} with shingles; in the higher and northern they are sometimes overlaid with layers of birch bark, covered with a compact coat of mud. They are often neatly whitewashed with pulverized mica mixed with clay.

Fraser draws a very gloomy picture of the character of the population of the lower or southern part of Bussahir at the time of its liberation from the Goorkha yoke. "They are revengeful and treacherous, deficient in all good qualities, abandoned in morals, and vicious in their habits. As a proof of the savage indifference with which they look on the life of another, and on the act of shedding human blood, it is said that mere wantonness or a joke will induce the crime of putting a fellow-creature to death, merely for the satisfaction of seeing the blood flow, and of marking the last struggles of their victim; and some facts, which came under our observation, of a tantamount nature, give too much reason for believing the assertion to be founded in truth. Female chastity is here quite unknown; and murder, robbery, and outrage of every kind are here regarded with indifference." The more frightful of these traits of character are said to be no longer observable; and there can be no doubt that some amelioration has resulted from British influence. European travellers have repeatedly, either singly or in small and defenceless parties, traversed the

⁷ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, II. 813.
⁸ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1839, p. 904—Hutton, *Trip to Kunawur*.
⁹ Fraser, 376.
¹⁰ Hutton, *ut supra*.

¹ Fraser, 300.

* Fraser observes, of the slating of the Rajah's residence at Rampoor, p. 253. "I never saw the best slating at home produce anything like so good an effect."

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wildest parts of the country without molestation. Something, indeed, is to be attributed to the *prestige* of the European name; but Gerard, a veteran in adventurous travels, says of those persons whom he employed, "they looked not unlike banditti, which, indeed, they formerly were; but we knew well that they could be trusted;"² and they were found invariably trustworthy. The people had the good sense to appreciate the advantages of their liberation from Goorkha tyranny; and such is the testimony of Fraser,³ who passed the severe judgment on their character just quoted. "They hail the success and coming of the British as a revolution in the world, as the dawn of their civil happiness. The people think that they will become good, free, and happy, as by inspiration; that it is the necessary result of the British power and government." "From the rajah to the peasant, there was not one who did not talk thus with confidence and enthusiasm, and uniformly concluded with saying, 'Now we shall live and improve, and be raised from beasts to men.'" In physical character they form a transition-step from the Hindoo of the plains southwards, to the vast Mongolian family farther north. "All the inhabitants of this region," observes Fraser,⁴ "as well as those near the plains, are stocky; their features for the most part, although gradually altered by the climate as we leave the low country and also perhaps by country customs, and possibly by the remaining mixture of an ancient indigenous race, still retain traces that point to the chief original stock in the plains." The inhabitants of Koonawur, north of the Lado-Gangetic range, are sometimes of strongly-marked Mongolian features;⁵ and travellers agree in representing them as hardy, brave, persevering, honest, frank, and hospitable. "Thieves and robbers are unknown, and a person's word may be implicitly relied upon in anything regarding money matters. They have not the least distrust or suspicion." The inhabitants of that district, of all the highlanders, offered the only serious resistance to the warlike Goorkhas, whom they defeated in battle,⁶ and baffled by destroying the bridges and manning the fastnesses, so that the invading general was glad to make a convention and consent to receive an annual tribute of about 750*l.*, on condition of abstaining from entering the district.⁷ They thus secured the safety of the ruling family, who had taken refuge

² Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, ii. 31.

¹ p. 268.

⁴ p. 214

⁵ Fraser, 204.

⁶ Jacquemont, *iv.* 207.

⁷ Gerard, *Koonawur*, 84. Fraser, 206.

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with them Gerard, speaking of the Tartar or Mongolian population on the northern frontier, says, "They are muscular, well made, and tall. I saw few under five feet ten, and many were six feet or more. Their strong athletic forms were remarkably contrasted with the puny, diminutive figures of my attendants, several of whom were inhabitants of the plains; their countenance is ruddy, and they have small oblong eyes, high cheek-bones, thin eyebrows, and very few have either moustaches or beards, which they admire much."⁸ Of their moral character his report is highly favourable. "Cheating, lying, and thieving are unknown; and they may be trusted with anything. They have the nicest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth."⁹ He elsewhere¹ states, that "the Tartars of Spiti were the finest fellows he ever met with."

⁸ Gerard, Koonawur, 102

⁹ Id. 104
¹ Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himachal, li. 254

The dress² of the natives south of the Indo-Gangetic range generally consists of a tunic of coarse woollen, with large skirts covering the body amply and warmly, stout coarse trousers, a waist-cloth, and a comfortable black bonnet. The higher order wear the Hindostani costume, to which they add the Sikh turban. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men, except that the skirts of the tunic are longer. Their hair is drawn to the back of the head and plaited into a large tail as thick as the arm, and reaching down to the ham. If the natural growth does not suffice for such a display, black wool is worked in to supply the deficiency, to the utter disregard of cleanliness, respecting which the natives, with all their good qualities, are unaccountably indifferent. The dress of the more northern mountaineer is a frock of waste blanket, often twice folded, reaching to the knees, and having sleeves; a pair of trousers and girdle of the same, a cap of black blanket, and shoes having the upper part of woollen and the sole of leather. The Bussahir females are fond of loading themselves with trinkets; wearing the nath depending from the cartilage of the nose, earrings, heavy circlets of brass, pewter, or more precious metals round the ancles; bangles or bracelets of similar materials; numerous rings on the toes and fingers, and round the neck, and on the breast a profusion of glass beads and trinkets, of every description of metal within their means. The bridegroom purchases the bride from her father, the price

² Fraser, 205.

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varying according to the station and means of the parties; the customary charge to a peasant or small landholder being from one to two pounds. Fraser³ gives the poverty of the population as the cause of polyandry, so universal in this country. "The difficulty of raising this sum, and the alleged expense of maintaining women, may in part account for, if it cannot excuse a most disgusting usage which is universal over the country. Three or four or more brothers marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of all. They are unable to raise the requisite sum individually, and thus club their store and buy this one common spouse." The surplus female population left unmarried from this abominable system, in the northern part of the country, take refuge in the Lamaic convents, becoming nuns or nuns;⁴ in the southern part they are frequently with- out ceremony sold to the best bidders, who convey them to the plains and there dispose of them as slaves.⁵ According to Jacquemont, polyandry is so prevalent in Assam that no man, except among the most wealthy, has a wife exclusively to himself.⁶ He inquired frequently how the offspring of the woman living in polyandry was affiliated, and was invariably answered that she never made a mistake⁷ in that respect. Jealousy, he was assured, was unknown. Indeed, a feeling necessarily implying some degree of attachment, could scarcely find place under circumstances which must annihilate every feeling which in the intercourse of the sexes raises man above the level of the brute creation. This accursed spot on the character of the people must tend greatly to lower the effect of the panegyric estimates of their morals which have been quoted.

Goutre is very common in the country: the swellings often attaining an enormous size, and rendering the sufferers, especially women, most revolting objects. The cause of prevalence is here as obscure as elsewhere; but it is considered hereditary.⁸ In early age its removal is often successfully effected by the knife,⁹ an operation which obviously must require very considerable surgical skill.

The rajah¹⁰ and upper classes in the southern part Rajpoots; the other principal classes are Brahmins, Kunc

* The introduction of iodine, known to be a specific in diseasing glandular tumours, would be a great boon to these mountaineers.

³ p. 206.

⁴ Jacquemont, iv. 247
Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 325.
⁵ Fraser, 207.

⁶ iv. 247.

⁷ Id. 408.

⁸ Fraser, 240.

⁹ Id. 216.

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and Coolies, or Chumars; but notwithstanding their Hindoo gin and partial observances of Brahminism, the diet of all very indiscriminate, consisting of wild fowl and other game, sheep, goats, and every sort of fish or fowl except that of the *w*, which is strictly prohibited in all parts of the territory of Bussahir.¹ The people indulge in spirituous liquors, and in smoking tobacco; and the northern mountaineers are remarkably fond of tea, which they drink flavoured with salt and butter. They burn their dead on the summits of hills, commemorating the rite by raising a pile of stone on the spot. Before the British conquests in the hills, human sacrifices to the goddess² Kalee, and the practice of burning the living with the corpses of the dead, were not uncommon, but (at least in the instance related by Fraser³) this horrible cruelty was not perpetrated exclusively on the gentler and more helpless sex. Fraser⁴ says, "At the death of the late rajah of Bussahir, twenty-two persons of both sexes burnt themselves along with his family: of these twelve were females, including three rank and file consorts of the rajah; one or two of his wives and the first chobedar (mace-bearer) were also among the number." The religion of the more southern mountaineers is a corrupt Brahminism.⁵ They worship, under innumerable names, the same Hindoo deities, as Siva, Ganesa, and Kalee; but have an infinite variety of deities of their own, to whom they erect images and altars on the hill-tops. In proceeding northwards, Brahminism is found to give way to Lamaic Buddhism, which is the exclusive faith in the northern part.⁶ According to Gerard,⁷ "there are no fewer than five distinct tongues spoken in Koonawur." * In Hungrung,⁸ the most northern district, the language is Tibetan.

Bussahir is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction⁹ which origin is also claimed by all the men of rank. He holds the dignity by virtue of a grant from the East-India Company, made on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815, and dated the 6th of November⁹ in that year. The late rajah died in 1850. An arrangement was then made by the British government for the administration of the country during the young rajah's

¹ Fraser, 217. Jacquemont, iv. 283.

² As Rec. xv. 335. — H. Wilson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 302. ³ p. 210.

⁴ Fraser, 215.

⁵ Gerard, Koonawur, p. 117. ⁶ Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 231. ⁷ Gerard, Koonawur, 156.

⁸ Fraser, 217.

⁹ De Cruz, Pol. Relations between the British Government and Native States, 114.

* Herbert¹ gives a vocabulary of Koonawur, and another of what he calls Tartar words, probably meaning Tibetan; and a considerable similarity may be traced between them.

¹ As Rec. xv. 417.

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¹ India Pol. Disp.
4 June, 1851.

² *Ut supra*, 907.

³ Fraser, &c.

⁴ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.
Statistics of
Native States.
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relations,

⁵ India
Steer, i. 802

minority,¹ differing in some degree from the ordinary form of government, which consisted of three hereditary ministers of equal rank, having subordinate to them a number of local magistrates. Hutcheon² states that "there is no standing army, or any regular soldiery, since the British government extended its protection to Bussahir;³ and even before that time it resembled a half-armed mob, rather than a military force, having no uniform, and each man being armed according to circumstances; some with matchlocks, some with sword and others, who possessed neither, arming themselves with sticks and branches of trees." A considerable proportion bear bows and arrows. The force which Bussahir brought forward in 1815, to aid in the expulsion of the Goorkha, amounted to about 3,000 men; of whom probably 1,000 had matchlocks.

The tribute from Bussahir to the Goorkha Government is equal to 8,000*R.*; that at present paid to the E. I. C. is 1,500*R.*† The revenue enjoyed by the rajah paid in kind, and consisting of agricultural produce, molasses, blankets, and other coarse manufactures, is estimated at 150,000*R.* a year. The population is computed at 150,000, an amount probably rather above than below the reality. The territory is divided into twenty-two pergunnahs or districts. The three great divisions into which the country is divided have already been adverted to:—Tassow, on the declivity to the south-west, sloping down to the left bank of the S. Chocora, or the valley of the Pabur; and Koonawur, by far the largest, and extending over the northern part. The principal places of Bussahir—Rampoor the capital, Sungnum and Kan both in Koonawur—are noticed in the alphabetical arrangement

* Great uncertainty seems to exist as to the actual military strength of this country. By De Cruz,⁴ the number of the armed retainers of the rajah of Bussahir is stated at 15,000; which would not seem disproportionate to the amount of population there, estimated at 150,000 persons. This amount, however, seems somewhat large for an area of 8,000 square miles, formed almost entirely by a maze of mountains, for the most part claimably barren, either for want of soil, or through the inclemency of the climate. There is authority for stating the amount of military force at 300 infantry, but perhaps this may be an error for 3,000.

† It is erroneously stated in Hamilton⁵ at 1,500 rupees, perhaps a typographical error.

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The ruling family originally held the district of Dussow only; but one of the chiefs having extended his power over the adjacent country, styled the whole Bussahin,⁶ in honour of the Deota or local divinity of that name. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1817, the East-India Company conferred the territory, as at present constituted, on Mohender Singh, the reigning chief, though his legitimacy was questioned. On the occasion of the grant, the hakoors⁷ of Koteghar and Koombarsain were dismembered from the state, and declared dependent on the East-India Company, who, in return, reserved the forts of Ramghur, Suludan, Wartoo, Bagee, and Kurangool, as convenient military posts, together with the pergunahs of Raden and Suncoch, on the left bank of the Patur river. By existing arrangements, the rajah is bound to cooperate in military affairs and to supply labourers for making roads.

⁶ Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 301.

⁷ Duff, Pol. Relations, i. 114.

BUSSANA.—A village in the British district of Joluk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 53', long. 76° 26'.

BUSSEAH, in the British district of Chota Nagpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Coel, 40 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 51', long. 84° 54'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BUSSEAN,¹ in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 70 miles² S.E. of the former place. It is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The surrounding country is generally an open waste, with occasional patches of cultivation. The road in this part of the route is good. This place belongs to the British. Lat. 30° 38', long. 75° 23'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 238.

BUSSEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawatee, distant S.E. from Jhoonjhnoo 31 miles. Lat. 27° 58', long. 76° 1'. E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BUSSEE,¹ in Sirhind, a small town near the base of the Sub-Himalaya. It has a fort, which "consists of a large square, with lofty towers at the angles; the whole built of a very small hard brick."² It belongs to a Sikh sirdar, and is usually garrisoned by twenty or thirty men. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by way of Meerut and Saharunpoor, 1,075 miles.³ Lat. 30° 35', long. 76° 55'. E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Mundy, Sketches, i. 131.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 174, 176, 237.

BUSSERHAT, in the British district of Barwark, presi- E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

BUS.

deny of Bengal, a village, with police-station, near the southern frontier, towards the Sunderbunds. Distance from Calcutta, by Baraset, 40 miles. Lat $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 54'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

BUSSPYE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 40 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is plain, with a clayey soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 265.

BUSSUBA, or **BYSOOMUH**, in the British district Mozuffernagur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Bijour, and 22 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSUDAR, or **DOOLOO**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.W. from Jemlah 36 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSUNPOOR, in the British district denominated the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, under the presidency of Bengal, a town, with a police-station. Distance from Calcutta, S., 30 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $88^{\circ} 27'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSTAR, or **JUGDULAPOOR**, in the territory of Nagpore, a town near the eastern frontier, towards the British territory of Orissa, on the river Indravaty, the bed of which at that place is very rocky,² and the stream at no time dries. The "fort is situated in a peninsula, formed by the winding of the river; and a deep ditch having been dug across the narrow neck of land, it is considered a strong situation; but the rainy season the river overflows its banks, and forms very extensive lakes on all sides." The zemindar or landholder of Bustar, who is improperly called rajah, has an extensive territory, containing forty-eight pergunnahs or subdivisions; but the country, which is hilly, though well watered and fertile, is in a state of unreclaimed nature, in consequence of the extremely barbarism of its scanty population, who in many parts wander through the dense forests and jungles, feeding on roots, berries, insects, reptiles, and such game as their rude contrivances enable them to obtain. They are besides treacherous and sanguinary race, murdering any travellers

² As Res. vii. 114—Blunt, Narrat. of Journey from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

BUS.

whom they can overcome, and in some instances sacrificing them to their horrible idols. Some amelioration in their characters and habits was, however, of late been effected by the Brinjaries, or wandering traders, who, taking from them lac, iron-ore, and other crude produce of their wilds, in exchange for sugar and salt, have given them a taste for these luxuries, which has been progressively on the increase. Before they had acquired a relish for these articles, scarcely any one dared venture amongst them; and this circumstance was done more to bring them to order than all the force of the Mahratta arms. The rajah, though often refractory, has been ostensibly tributary to the rajah of Nagpore, and assessed nominally at 10,000³ rupees annually, but as this sum could never be actually raised, the British authorities, after they had undertaken the temporary management of the revenues of Nagpore, in 1818, reduced the amount to 5,000 rupees annual. *Bustar* is also called *Jugdulpoor*. Distance from Nagpore city, 8 E., 225 miles; Masulipatam, N., 220; Madras, N. 410. Lat. 19° 13', long. 81° 58'.

³ Jenk'ns, 249.

BUSLEE, in the British district of Goruckpore, Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, 43² miles W. of the former, 123 E. of the latter. Buchanan,⁵ who viewed it forty years ago, gives a melancholy description of its state at that time:—"Basti contains about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a ditch and bamboo hedge about half a mile square. In this area are several empty spaces, and the rajah's mud castle takes up a considerable part; so that the houses are much crowded, and the whole is more sorry than any place of the size in the district, and the people seem in the most abject state of poverty." It has at present a bazaar, and is well supplied with good water. The road in this part of the route is indifferent.⁴ Distant N.E. from Allahabad 110 miles, N. from Benares 105. Lat. 26° 49', long. 82° 44'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.
³ Survey of Eastern India, h. 890

⁴ Garden, ut supra.

BUSWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor distant N.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 27° 7', long. 76° 20'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUSWAR, or **BUSSOHUR,** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the can-

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

BUS—BUT

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 28

tonment of Allahabad to Banda, 23 miles² W. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country, which is level and well cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat 25° 23', long 81° 32'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSWUNTHUGGUR—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Jaulnah 91 miles. Lat. 13° 20', long. 77° 14'.

¹ Bombay Marine Disp. 26 March, 1851.

BUTCHER ISLAND.—A low island in the harbour of Bombay, situate between the town of Bombay and the island of Elephanta. It has recently been selected as the site of a school for teaching gunnery to the men and officers of the Indian navy. Lat. 18° 56', long. 72° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSCHITHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the control and management of the government of India, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. 13° 31', long. 77° 56'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTCHOW.—A town in the native state of Malabar, territory of Bombay, distant E. from Bombay 44 miles. Lat 23° 20', long. 70° 23'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTHULPOOR FORT, in the British district of Gurhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Meerungger, 50 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 49', long. 78° 49'.

E.I.C. Tables of As Res. and Levels of Sutlej

BUTORA, in Bhugee, a village in the left bank of the Sutlej, at the confluence of a small stream of that river. Elevation above the sea 2,281 feet. Lat. 31° 15', long. 77° 21'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 13.

BUTROWLEE, in the British district of Mysore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpoorie, and 10 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in many places laid under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer; at other times it is tolerable: the country is level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 13', long. 78° 57'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUTSUKA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Gunduk, 36 miles N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 7', long. 84° 9'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 178, 225.

BUTTATA, or SHUTTA THOWA, in Surhind, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpoore, and 14 miles W. of the

BUT—BUX.

former town. It is situate two miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open country, well supplied with water, but scantily cultivated. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, being practicable for gyps and carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,116 miles. Lat 30° 56', long 75° 41'.

BUTTEEGUAM—A town in the native state of Berar, or dominions of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N from Jeypoor, in Orissa, 20 miles. Lat 18° 20' long. 82° 20' E I C Ms. Doc.

BUTTELLY—A town in the native state of Jeypoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant S E from Ryaguddah 29 miles. Lat. 19°, long. 83° 52' E I C Ms. Doc.

BUTWA—A river rising in Nepal, in lat. 26° 42', long. 87° 45', on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalayas, and flowing in a southern direction through Nepal for twenty miles, and the British district of Purneah for fifty-four miles, it falls into the Mahananda river, a tributary of the Ganges, in lat 25° long. 87° 50'.

BUXAR, a town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Ganges. It is a large town, and has several handsome mosques, a large and neat bazaar, and some respectable European bungalows. The fort is still in good order, and strong enough to resist any native force. It is a small square, with a high rampart cased with turf, four circular bastions, a deep and wide ditch, a good glacis, and a sort of lower fort, extending to and commanding the river." The view from the summit is very fine.

¹ Heber, Journal, I. 263.

Buxar is remarkable in Indian history for having been the scene of the victory gained here by Sir Hector Munro over the allied forces of Meer Cossim and the vizier of Oude. Munro arrived at Buxar from Patna on the 22nd October, 1764, and found the enemy intrenched before the village, with the Ganges on their left. He immediately encamped for the night beyond range of the enemy's guns. The next morning, about eight o'clock, the enemy were found advancing; preparations were then made to receive them, and a general action ensued, which

¹ p. 263.

² Mem. 400.

³ Survey of

Eastern India,

I. 417.

⁴ Rennell, Index

to Map of Hindoostan.

* Baksar of Richardson; ¹ Baksarah of the translators ² of Baber; Vagsar of Buchanan; ³ Buxar generally of the British writers. ⁴ According to Heber, Buchanan seems to speak slightly of the town, and represents the fortress as of little importance

BUX—BYA.

lasted about three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, who retreated leisurely, blowing up several tumbrils and magazines of powder as they proceeded. Upon an attempt being made by the British to pursue them, the vizier ordered a bridge of boats which had been constructed over a stream two miles from the field of battle to be destroyed before his rear had passed over, so that 2,000 were drowned or lost. By this sacrifice, however, the remainder of his army was preserved, as the English could continue the pursuit no farther. The British force amounted to 7,072 men, consisting of 857 Europeans, 5,297 sepoy, and 918 native cavalry; also a train of artillery and twenty field-pieces. The enemy's force was estimated by some at 60,000, by others at only 40,000. Of these 2,000 were left dead on the field and as many more perished in the nullah: they also lost 133 pieces of cannon. The British loss was not inconsiderable, amounting to 647.

² Buchanan, l. 417
³ Gardes Tables of Routes, 103.

The population, some years since, was estimated at 3,000. Distance from Dinapore, W., 70 miles;² Benares, N. E., 62 miles; Calcutta, N. W., by Meerut, 308; by Allahabad, 308; by the river, 566. Lat. 25° 32', long. 84° 23'.

E.I.C. Ms. Do.

BUXA DWAR.—A town in the native state of Bhota distant N. from Coosh Behar 36 miles. Lat. 26° 48', long. 89° 34'.

E.I.C. Ms. Do.

BUXEE, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barak river, 22 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 37', long. 91° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Do.

BUXEEMPOOR, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Jelling river, 30 miles N. of Kaugur. Lat. 23° 50', long. 88° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Do.

BUXEEMPOOR in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Koomar river, 4 miles N.W. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 47', long. 88° 58'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Do.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 116.

BUXWALIO, in the territory of Punna a town on the route from Calpee to Jubbulpore, 159 miles² of the former. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water abundant. Lat. 18° 15', long. 79° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Do.

BYANG, in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, a town five miles S.E. of the route from Balasore to Cuttack, 46 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 20° 55', long. 86° 39'.

BYA—BYG.

BYANGKHOLA —A town in the native state of Nepal, E.I.C. Ms. Doc. distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 150 miles. Lat. 28° 39', long. 13° 9'.

BYAR RIVER rises in the British district of Tirhoot, in at. 26° 8', long. 85° 1', through which it flows in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles. Crossing from that district into that of Mongheer, which it traverses for the distance of twenty-five miles, it falls into the Ganges in lat. 25° 20', long. 86° 6'.

BYDESSUR, or BIDISSUR.¹—A town in the British district of Pooree, or southern division of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal. It is situated at the foot of a steep mountain, at the top of which is a plain, to which, before the occupation of the district by the British, the inhabitants were wont to retire with their effects upon any alarm.² Distant 32 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 2', long. 85° 36'.
¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² As Reg. 1 63.

BYDOOR, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to the port of Coorpa, 70 miles N. of the former. Lat. 13° 52', long. 74° 41'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYE DERU, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Ravee, 39 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 10', long. 73° 45'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYETURNEE—A river of Orissa,¹ inconsiderable in size, but sacred in the Hindoo mythology, more especially at its source, near Lophadugga, in lat. 23° 29', long. 84° 55'. After a course of about two hundred and seventy-five miles, it crosses the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, in lat. 21° 8', long. 86° 13', and communicating with the Mahanuddée and Brahmnee, flows through that district for seventy miles, for the last ten of which it assumes the name of the Dhumrah river, when it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 49', long. 87° 2'.
¹ As Res. xv 185—Stirling, Account of Orissa. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 614.

BYETURNEE —A town in Keurjur, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W. from Balasore 90 miles. Lat. 21° 35', long. 85° 39'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYGHOO, or BHAGUL.¹—A river rising at the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, in lat. 29° 5', long. 79° 45', in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal. It holds a southerly course of 130 miles, and falls into the Western Ramgunga, on the left side, in lat.
¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYG—BYR.

⁷ Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

27° 43', long 79° 40'. The route from Bareilly² to Pilleebheet crosses it by ford eighteen miles north-east of the former. At certain periods of the year the stream is dammed up, to throw the water over the adjacent cultivated grounds, and must then be crossed by ferry.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYGONBAREE, in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Brahmapootra, 19 miles S.E. of Jumalpoore. Lat. 24° 47', long. 90° 18'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYJOOA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Gunduck, 11 miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 40', long. 84° 26'.

BYLA.—See **BAILA**.

BYNSONT, or **BHYSONDAH**, in Bundelcund, a petty jaghire, containing an area of eight square miles, the patrimony of a Boondela Rajpoot chief. The population is about 2,000.

¹ De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 43, 265, 267.

Pol. Disp. to India, dated 13 Aug 1834.

This jagheer,¹ comprising twelve villages, was divided in 1817 between the original jaghiredar and the widow of Bher Jee Chobey. The first grant from the East-India Company took place in 1812, and the deed of partition is dated in 1817. The estate is now held by the son of Chowhry Bhowl Kishore, and is estimated to yield 9,000 rupees, or 900l. per annum. A force of about 150 men is maintained by the jaghiredar. Bynsont, the chief town, is in lat. 25° 17', long. 80° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYNSROLE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah distant S.W. from Kotah 22 miles. Lat. 24° 49', long. 75° 37'.

BYNSRORE.—See **BANSRORE**.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYRAGPOOR is in the British district of Allahabad, lies to the north-west of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by the Nagpore ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 24 miles² W. of the former. The route in this part of the route is rather bad, the country level as well cultivated.³ Lat. 25° 25', long. 81° 22'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

² Archer, Tours in India, II 99.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BYRAM GHAT,⁴ in the kingdom of Oude, a ferry-station on the right bank of the river Ghogra, and abreast of the town of Nawaub-Gunj, situate on the left bank, on the route from

⁴ Town of the Bairagi; from Bairagi, a religious ascetic, and I "town."

BYR—BYZ.

- Lucknow to Sekrora, 19 miles² N.E. of the former, 37 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 8', long. 81° 28'. ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.
- BYRAMNUGUR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to Moradabad, and 15 miles¹ N of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 7', long. 78° 13'. ¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.
- BYRAMPORE, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the southern boundary of the district, 40 miles S. of Jessore. Lat. 22° 37', long. 89° 20'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYRAN DROOG.—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 13° 6', long. 77° 13'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYRAI —A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant N.E. from Jeypoor 41 miles. Lat. 27° 27', long. 76° 14'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYREE —A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 26° 17', long. 76° 14'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYRIAI —See BAINEA.
- BYROD, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar, a small town on the route from Delhi to Mow, and 32 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated at the southern extremity of a ridge of hills, among which the road winds to the N.E., and is in consequence rough and much cut up with ravines. There is a bazaar in the town, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 53', long. 76° 27'. Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.
- BYRONDA, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. from Bhopal 40 miles. Lat. 22° 40', long. 77° 15'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYRUMPOOR,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kajapoor ferry from Allahabad to Banda, and 43 miles² W of the former city. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 24', long. 81° 12'. ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 23.
- BYSAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 123 miles. Lat. 19° 7', long. 78° 1'. E I C Ms. Doc.
- BYZAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, E I C Ms. Doc.

·BYZ—CAC.

or dominions of the Nizam, distant W. from Aurungabad 40 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1843, xxxvii.—Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

BYZNATH, in Kumaon, a village with a Hindoo temple of considerable celebrity, in a valley about twenty-two miles north of Almora. The neighbourhood is wooded, though not densely, and from some unascertained cause extremely unhealthy; in consequence of which the country, though fertile, is only partially cultivated. Byznath is situate on the left bank of the Gaomuttee, which lower down joins the Surjee, a principal feeder of the Kalee. Elevation above the sea 3,800 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

C.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CABEGHERRY, in the British District of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town 50 miles S.W. from Ongole, 35 miles N.W. of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$ long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

¹ Horsburgh, Director, ii. 23.

CABOSSA, in the Mergui Archipelago, "a moderately¹ high island, having a small islet or rock near it on the north side." It is one of the first of the cluster met with on approaching Mergui from the north-west. Lat. $1^{\circ} 48'$, long. $97^{\circ} 58'$.

¹ India Pol. Disp. 3 Dec. 1834.

CACHAR.—A British district of Eastern India, presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by the Nowgong division of Assam; on the east by Toola Rain Senaputtee's territory and Munneepoor; on the south by independent Tipperah; and on the west by Jyrtea and Silhet. It extends from lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$ to $25^{\circ} 50'$, and from long. $92^{\circ} 24'$ to $93^{\circ} 28'$, and is 110 miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth. The district is traversed by a navigable river, the Barak,¹ flowing in a westerly direction, and receiving in its course the Jur and other tributaries. Tigers infest the plains to a serious extent,² and large rewards are offered by government for the destruction. The principal crops are coffee and sugar.³ Large tracts are covered by the mulberry. A revised revenue settlement was made in 1843, when the amount of the government assessment was fixed for three successive periods of five years each; in the last of which (commencing in April, 1853) it w

² Bengal Rev. Disp. 25 April, 1851.

Bengal Public, 14 May, 1861.

³ India Rev. Disp. 11 Oct. 1837.

CADAVAUD

it to exceed 58,157 rupees per annum.⁴ Cachar is what is termed a non-regulation district; but the functionaries appointed to its political superintendence act under the control of the Adawlut courts and Revenue Board, exercised in conformity with instructions from the government of Bengal.⁵

Upon the death of Kushen Chunder, in 1813, his brother, Rajah Govind Chunder, succeeded to the chief power in Cachar. Subsequently the province became the arena of contention between the princes of the neighbouring principality of Munneepoor,⁶ one of whom, Gumber Singh, obtaining the ascendancy, expelled the reigning prince. Cachar was afterwards invaded by the Burmese, who in their turn were expelled by the British, when the legitimate rajah, Govind Chunder, was restored, and his country placed under British protection. This took place in 1824.⁷ Govind Chunder's authority was, however, resisted in the northern part of the province by Tools Ram Seenaputtee; and with a view to the speedy pacification of his dominions, the rajah was induced to assign to that individual the more fertile tracts of which he was already in possession. In 1830 Govind Chunder was assassinated; and there being no descendants, either lineal or adopted, Cachar, with the exception of Tools Ram's territory, passed to the British, who conferred a portion upon the rajah of Munneepore,⁸ and annexed the remainder to their own dominions.

CADAVAUD, or **CARWAR**, is the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a ruined city on the south side of the estuary² of the Cochin Naddy, "a very wide and deep inlet of the sea. The passage into it is intricate, but at the height of the tide contains twenty to thirty feet water." Outside the river's mouth is Carwar Bay, a smallstead sheltered by islets, called by our sailors³ Oyster Rocks, but by the natives Coormagor, and having depths from four to seven fathoms. At the south side of the bay the river is best, and the bottom is of soft mud; and running from that part is a small but safe cove, with a bottom of soft mud, where Indian men used formerly to careen. This town was once an important place of commerce, where the East-India Company had a factory in the year 1663,⁴ from which a contribution⁵ was levied in the year 1663 by Sevajee, the renowned founder

⁴ Bengal Rev. Disp. 4 Feb. 1846.

⁵ Act of the Gov. of India, vi. of 1855.

⁶ Thornton, Hist. of India, v. 10.

⁷ Treaties with Native Princes, 972.

⁸ India Pol. Disp. 3 Dec. 1834.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Journ. from Madras to Malabar, iii. 179.

³ Hornburgh, India Directory, i. 500.

⁴ Bruce, Annals of East-India Company, ii. 143.

⁵ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 301.

CAK—CAL.

of the Mahratta sway. During the time that it was subject to Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo, it progressively fell into its present ruinous state. Distance direct from Goa, S.E., 5 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 295; from Bangalore, N.W., 26. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CAKAJ'.—A town in the native state of Odeipoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant N.E. from Odeipoor 4 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 49'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CAKSA, in the British district of Bancoorah, presidency Bengal, a town situated on the line of railway from Calcutta to Rancegunje, 26 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

Walker, New Map India. CALAHANDY.—One of the hill zemindaries belonging to a Khoond rajah, bounded on the north-west by the state of Patna, on the south-west frontier of Bengal; on the east by that of Boad, the independent hill tribes of Cuttack and by the petty hill state of Jyipoor, which also bounds it to the south-west; and on the west by Berar and Kerall. It lies between lat. $19^{\circ} 3'$ — $20^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 40'$ — $83^{\circ} 15'$; is 105 miles in length from north to south, and forty-six in breadth.

F.I.C. Ms. Doc. CALASTRY, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Eumooky, 60 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CALCAUD, in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, a town 13 miles S.W. from Tinnevely, 40 E. of Trivandrum. Lat. $6^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

CALCUTTA.—The principal place of the presidency of Bengal, and the metropolis of British India. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, regarded by Hindoos as the continuation of the sacred stream, and distant by the river's course about a hundred miles from the sea.¹ Its extent along the river-bank from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half, the site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the trenchment known as the Mahratta Ditch. This circumference, now almost obliterated, was intended as a defence against

¹ Medical Topog of Calcutta, 82.

² Sims, Survey of Calcutta, 3.

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ursions of the Mahrattas, and was commenced in 1742. It issued from the river on the north, and proceeding in an easterly course for the distance of half a mile, curved to the north-east, in which direction it was carried for about three miles and a half when, taking a south-westerly direction, it was designed again to communicate with the river, and thus entirely to invest the city on the land side. The section of the ditch at the south-western angle was, however, never completed. Beyond the Mahratta Ditch, running parallel with the present Circular Road, the environs of Calcutta are studded with numerous suburbs, the principal of which are Chitpore, on the north; Nundahbagh, Belur-Sunlah, Sealdah, Ennally, and Ballygunge, on the east and south-east; and Bhowancepore, Alipore, and Kidderpore, on the south. On the opposite side of the river lie the villages of Secopore, Howrah, and Sulkea, containing the salt-galahs or warehouses of the government, and several extensive manufactories, but depending for their prosperity chiefly upon their dockyards and ship-building establishments.

The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Calcutta and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-monthly communication with Europe is carried on. A little to the north of Garden Reach are situated the government dockyards, above these, the canal designated Tolly's Nullah forms a junction with the river. To this succeeds the arsenal, and still higher up is Fort William. From this point the appearance of Calcutta becomes grand and imposing.³ Heber, writing thirty years ago, describes the scene from the fort as striking. "Looking on the left the Hoogly, with its forest of masts and sails seen through the stems of a double row of trees. On the right is the distinct and Chowringhee, lately a mere scattered suburb, but now almost as closely built as, and very little less extensive than Calcutta. In front is the Esplanade, containing the Town Hall, the Government House, and many handsome private dwellings, the whole so like some parts of Petersburg that it was hardly possible to fancy myself anywhere else." Above the Esplanade, on the

³ Alexander,
Travels from
India, 52

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river-bank, is Chandpaul Ghaut, the principal landing-place of the city: and from this point a noble strand extends northwards, along which are many fine buildings, including the Custom-house, the New Mint, and other government offices. Many ghauts, or landing-places, communicate with various parts of the town, and finally the Circular Canal bounds the metropolis at its northern extremity, and separates it from the suburb of Chitpore. A line intersecting the city eastward from Bebee Ross Ghaut, on the river-bank, to the Upper Circular Road, may be regarded as the boundary between the native and the European divisions, the northern portion including the area appropriated to the native population, and the southern comprehending the space occupied by the European community. One point of difference, however, observable in the two localities is, that a considerable part of the European division is inhabited by "natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have the abode in the native quarter."⁴ In this last-mentioned division the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier classes are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to hundred feet in width, which, when lighted up, on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residences of government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with spacious verandahs; and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been dignified by the appellation of "the City of Palaces." Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the Esplanade, which is situated Fort William. This fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal, five of its sides being landward, and three facing the river. Its foundations were laid by Clive, who commenced the works soon after the battle of Plassey; and its completion dates from the year 1773. The fort mounts 619 guns. Owing to its brackish character, the water of the river is gene-

⁴ Bengal and
Agra Guide, 1841,
vol. 1. part iii. 32

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profit for general use, and the chief dependence for a wholesome supply of this necessary of life rests upon artificial tanks, which obtain their stores from the periodical rains. The number of these reservoirs, public and private, which have been constructed in various parts of the city, amounts to 1,043.^b Fifteen of them are public tanks. The largest and best of this class is situated in Tank Square, and is replenished from the river during the freshes, in the month of September, when the water is sweet to the sea. The majority of the remainder are filled during the rains. The supply required for watering the streets, and other purposes, is raised from the river by means of a steam-engine. Attempts have been made, from time to time, to obtain water by boring through the strata in search of subterranean springs, but none were reached at a depth of 181 feet; and at this point the boring operations terminated.

^b Sims, Survey, ut supra, 26.

No accurate census of the population appears to have been taken until the year 1850. Various estimates were made from time to time, differing widely from each other, and bearing in no instance even a tolerable approximation to the truth. According to the census of May, 1850, taken by order of the chief magistrate, the population is as follows:—

^c Bengal Mil. Disp. 22 March, 1848. Journ. As Soc Beng 1840, p. 687.

Europeans	6,233
Eurasians*	4,615
Americans	302
Chinese	847
Asiatics	15,842
Hindous	274,335
Mahomedans	110,919
	413,182

The number of residences amounts to 62,505; consisting of 5,950 one-storied houses, 6,438 of two stories, 721 of three, ten of four, and one of five stories; and 49,145 huts. Among the public buildings are the Government House, erected by the Marquis Wellesley in 1804, at a cost of 130,000*l.*; the Town Hall on the Esplanade, built in the Doric style of architecture; the Supreme Court of Judicature; the Madriasa and Hindoo colleges; La Martinière, an institution in which twenty boys

* Progeny of white fathers and native mothers.

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⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. I. part iii. 30

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fit for general use, and the chief dependence for a wholesome supply of this necessary of life rests upon artificial tanks, which obtain their stores from the periodical rains. The number of these reservoirs, public and private, which have been constructed in various parts of the city, amounts to 1,043.⁵ Fifteen of them are public tanks. The largest and best of this class is situate in Tank Square, and is replenished from the river during the freshes, in the month of September, when the water is sweet to the sea. the majority of the remainder are filled during the rains. The supply required for watering the streets, and other purposes, is raised from the river by means of a steam-engine. Attempts have been made, from time to time, to obtain water by boring through the strata in search of subterranean springs, but none were reached at a depth of 161 feet, and at this point the boring operations terminated. No accurate census of the population appears to have been taken until the year 1850. Various estimates were made from time to time, differing widely from each other and bearing in no instance even a tolerable approximation to the truth. According to the census of May, 1850, taken by order of the chief magistrate, the population is as follows:—

⁵ Sims, Survey, ut supra, 26.

⁶ Bengal Mil. Disp. 22 March, 1842. Journ. As Soc Beng 1840, p. 687.

Europeans	6,233
Eurasians*	4,615
Americans	502
Chinese	847
Asiatics	55,842
Hindoos	274,335
Mahomedans	110,919
	443,183

The number of residences amounts to 62,565; consisting of 5,950 one-storied houses, 6,438 of two stories, 721 of three, ten of four, and one of five stories; and 49,445 huts. Among the public buildings are the Government House, erected by the Marquis Wellesley in 1804, at a cost of 130,000*l.*; the Town Hall on the Esplanade, built in the Doric style of architecture; the Supreme Court of Judicature; the Madrisa and Hindoo colleges; La Martinière, an institution in which twenty boys

* Progeny of white fathers and native mothers.

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and thirty girls are educated from funds bequeathed by General Claude Martin, originally a common soldier in the French army but subsequently a major-general in the East-India Company's service; Metcalfe Hall, erected by subscription, as a public testimonial of the estimation in which the character of the late Lord Metcalfe was held by the population of Calcutta; the Ochterlony Monument, raised in honour of Sir Isaac Ochterlony, and designed in the Saracenic style, to mark the friendly feeling which the general always showed towards his followers of the Prophet. At the south-west angle of the city is a ghat, erected to perpetuate the memory of James Pringle, one of the most eminent men of his age; and at a short distance from it is the monument commemorative of the acts of Maharajpore and Punniar, constructed from the cannon captured on those fields.⁷ There are also the rooms of the Asiatic Society, an institution founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones; St. Paul's Cathedral, recently erected, through the exertions and munificence of Bishop Wilson, aided by a grant of 15,000*l.* from the East-India Company;⁸ the Synagogue in Tank Square; Writers' Buildings in the same locality; and the theatre in Park Street, Chowringhee. In Calcutta are also located the Bank of Bengal, the Union Bank, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On the opposite side of the river, and facing Garden Reach, is Bishop's College, situated to the north of the Botanical Gardens. This institution was founded for the purpose of instructing native youths in the doctrine and discipline of Christianity, in order that they might become preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Hindoos have 167 buildings devoted to their religion; the Mahomedans 74. There is also a Chinese temple. Of the various religious denominations, holding a faith and practising worship more or less pure, have also places of assemblage. The Jews have a synagogue; there is one Greek and one Armenian church, three Baptist chapels, and two belonging to Independents not Baptists; while the adherents to the Church of Rome have five. Of the places of worship connected with the national churches, the Church of England has eight, the Established Church of Scotland one, and the Free Church of the latter country one.

⁷ Calcutta Rev.,
iii. 491.

⁸ India Eccles.
Disp. 36 Oct.
1842.

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Among the charitable institutions are St. James' Schools, instituted by Bishop Middleton; the European Female Orphan Asylum, established for the education of female European orphans; the Benevolent Institution, designed for the instruction of indigent Christian children; the Free School and Church; the Church Missionary Almshouses; the Leper Asylum; and the General Assembly's Institution.

About three miles below Calcutta are situated the Botanical Gardens, occupying the north-west bank of the Hooghly at Garden Reach. These gardens were established in the latter part of the last century, for the purpose of improving the botanical productions of India, and promoting the interchange of plants with other countries.

The highest spring-tide in the Hooghly at Calcutta, between the 1st November, 1844, and the 30th November, 1847, appears to have occurred on the 28th August, 1847, when it rose twenty-three feet and a quarter above the sill of the entrance-dock at Cadderpore. Under the influence of storms and hurricanes, the tide in the Hooghly has occasionally greatly exceeded its ordinary level. An instance occurred on the 20th and 21st May, 1833, when the embankments of the river were destroyed, and great devastation ensued. In the beginning of March the river is at its lowest; and the freshes are at their height in September, when the tides are scarcely visible, and the river-water is sweet to the sea. Should there be any foundation for the suspicion that the channel of the Hooghly is gradually silting up, and will ultimately cease to be navigable, it has been suggested that the river Mutwal, flowing about twenty-five miles more to the westward, is well calculated to supply its place, and might be connected with Calcutta by a ship-canal or railway.⁹

The most elevated part of Calcutta is in Clive Street, where it is thirty feet above the sea-level at low water.

Immediately opposite Clive Street and the Custom-house, but on the opposite bank of the river, and in the suburb of Howrah, are the terminus of the East-India Railway. At this point the width of the river barely exceeds that of the Thames at Waterloo Bridge, and a ferry has been found to suffice for the maintenance of the more limited communication which has hitherto subsisted between the city and its western suburbs. But a different state

⁹ Friend of India Journal, 1853, pp 466-466.

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of things is about to spring up. A section of the river twenty-two miles in length, between Howrah and Band passing through Serampore, Hooghly, and Chinsura, is on the eve of completion, and will probably be opened previous to the close of the present year (1853). Upon this event will place, a stream of population will be daily pouring into Calcutta while another will be seeking egress from the city; and the tedious mode of crossing the river will be then superseded. Railways and a ferry are not links of the same chain; the latter will doubtless give way, and its place be shortly occupied by a substantial bridge thrown over the river in the immediate vicinity of the terminus.

A company has been formed for the purpose of connecting the chief cities of India with gas. Calcutta is to be the starting-point for its operations; and it may be confidently expected that a very brief period will be permitted to elapse before the defective system of lighting the city with oil-lamps is completely superseded.¹

The mean temperature at Calcutta is about 66° in February, 69° in February, 80° in March, 85° in April and May, 81° in June, 81° in July, 82° in August and September, 79° in October, 74° in November, and 66° in December.² The annual rain during six years, commencing with 1830, averaged 50 inches.³

In 1752 an act was passed, authorizing an ascertainment of the owners of houses and landed proprietors, and directing the appointment of commissioners to be elected by the ratepayers to apply the proceeds in cleansing, improving, and embellishing the town.

Calcutta owes its origin to Governor Charnock, who transferred the Company's factory from the town of Hooghly to the west side of the river. In 1700 certain villages, occupying the site whereon Calcutta now stands, were assigned to the Company in recognition of a present made by them to Azim, a son of the late emperor. They were forthwith fortified, and the new settlement, in compliment to the then reigning king of Bengal, received the name of Fort William. Calcutta was thus one of the villages transferred; and hence the appellation which the capital of British India has since been known to bear. Its humble origin in the last year of the seventeenth

¹ Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 302

² Topography of Calcutta, 79.

³ Top. ut supra, 99

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At the commencement of the succeeding century, it was the place whence strangers from a far-distant country gave law to a large part of India, and half a century more brought the entire country under their control. For a long period no one expected such a result, and circumstances gave little promise of it. In 1686, Sooraj-oo-Devlah, the then soubahdar or nawaub of Malabar, whose hatred of the English was extreme, having captured the English factory at Cossimbazar, proceeded to attack Calcutta, which, little prepared for such an assault, and abandoned by some who ought to have been foremost in its defence, yielded after two days' siege. The Company's servants of course became prisoners of war, and were treated with a degree of barbarity hardly to be expected from such a ruler as was the soubahdar of Bengal. It will be unnecessary to give details; the horrors of the Black-hole have obtained a place in Indian history, which will not allow of their being forgotten. Vengeance, however, followed from Madras though somewhat tardily. Clive had just arrived there from England, and on him happily devolved the duty of commanding the force despatched for the recovery of Calcutta, it being no less happily aided by a squadron under the command of Admiral Watson. Calcutta was retaken, and peace with the soubahdar restored. The disputes between the English and French, however, caused the renewal of war not long after, and the well-fought battle of Plassey terminated in a manner fatal to the hopes of the soubahdar. From this time the English continued to increase in power and influence. In 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the dewanny of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The duties of dewanny consisting in the collection and management of the revenues, the gift of the dewanny was substantially the gift of the provinces. Thus did this part of India become absolutely British, and in this manner originated that mighty empire which in less than ninety years has been matured into that which it is now seen to be. Calcutta is in lat. 22° 34', long 88° 25'.

CALICUT,* in the British district of Malabar, a seaport town. It is situate on the open beach, there being neither river nor haven, and ships must anchor in the open sea; large

* Buchanan, Narr. of a Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, II. 474.

* Colicodu of Buchanan.¹

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¹ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512
 Journ. Roy. As. Soc. ii. 348—
 Edye, on the Sea-ports of Malabar

² Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East-Indies, 143.

³ Faria y Sousa (translation), i. 46.

⁴ Id. i. 156.

⁵ Id. i. 194.

⁶ Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 204

⁷ Buchanan, Narr of a Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 474

ones two or three miles from land, in five or six fathoms¹ were smaller ones within a rocky bank abreast of the town, here on it three fathoms water. Formerly a place of great importance, few vestiges of its grandeur remain. The successors of the Tamuri rajah or zamorin, who once lived here in great splendour, are no longer independent princes, but stipendiaries of the East-India Company. The haven, said to have been once capacious,² has been filled up by drifted sand. It was first visited by Vasco de Gama in 1498, being the first place in India touched at,³ either by him or any other European navigator. It then contained many stately buildings, especially a Brahminical temple, not inferior to the greatest in Portugal. In 1510, the Portuguese, commanded by Albuquerque, landed, burned the town, and plundered the palace of the zamorin, who, however, rulying his followers, put them to flight, and made them sail away, having suffered heavy loss.

In 1513 the zamorin concluded a peace with the Portuguese, and permitted them to build a fort, or rather a factory here. In 1616 the English East-India Company established a factory at Calicut. Forbes, who visited the place in 1772, speaks of it as offering "very little to interest a traveller, being chiefly composed of low huts, shaded by cocoa trees, on a sandy shore. In this unpleasant situation," he continues, "the English, French, Danes, and Portuguese, had their respective factories, where they hoisted their national flags."

According to native tradition and accounts, a prince of the Cheruman, having divided Malabar among the present chieftains, had nothing remaining to bestow on the Tamuri, from whom descended the chief whom the Portuguese found in possession. Thereupon he gave that person his sword, "with all the territory in which a cock crowing at a small temple here could be heard. This formed the original dominions of the Tamuri, and was called Calicocha, or the Cock-crowing."

Notwithstanding this scanty domain, the Tamuri rajah or zamorin became by far the most powerful chieftain of Malabar; and the family enjoyed great prosperity until the Marathian invasion of the country, in 1766, when the individual who was zamorin at that juncture, having endeavoured to

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late Hyder Ali by submission, but finding, subsequently, it no reliance could be placed on that unprincipled adventurer, barricaded his house, fired it, and perished in the flames.⁶ Calicut having with other parts of Malabar cast off the yoke of Hyder, was, in 1773,⁷ reconquered by the Mysorean ruler, whose forces were, however, in 1782, driven out by the British.¹ Tippoo Sultan retook the place in 1784, and treated the inhabitants with a studied and detestable cruelty, as described by Bartolomeo,² who was then in the vicinity:— He was preceded by 80,000 barbarians, who butchered every person who came in their way, and by his heavy cannon, under the command of General Lally, at the head of a regiment of artillery. Then followed Tippoo Sultan himself, riding on an elephant, and behind marched another corps, consisting of 10,000 men also. The manner in which he behaved to the inhabitants of Calicut was horrid. A great part of them, both male and female, were hung: He first tied up the mothers, and then suspended the children from their necks. The cruel rant caused several Christians and heathens to be brought out naked, and made fast to the feet of his elephants, which were then obliged to drag them about till their limbs fell in pieces from their bodies." Such of the men as were not immediately massacred, whether Brahminists or Christians, were probably subjected to the initiatory rite of Mahomedanism, or at best had the option of submitting thereto or being hanged. The foreign merchants and factors were expelled, and with the view of utterly ruining it, the cocoanut-trees and sandal-trees in the adjoining country were cut down, and the pepper-vines burnt up by the roots. The city was almost completely demolished, and most of the materials taken to Nellura,³ six miles to the south-eastward, where they were used to build⁴ a fort and town called by Tippoo Sultan, Furruckabad, or Fortunate Town, "a fancy," says Colonel Wilks, "which afterwards nearly proved fatal to his troops, by leaving them the choice of a ruin or an unfinished work as points of retreat and rendezvous." In the latter part of 1790, the Mysorean force had been concentrated in the neighbourhood of Calicut, was attacked by a British detachment commanded by Colonel Hartley,⁵ and totally defeated; Tippoo's general was made prisoner with 900 of his men, and 1,500 more laid down their

⁶ Wilks, Historical Sketches, I. 475.
⁷ Id. II. 158.

¹ Id. II. 404, 406.

² Voyage to the East-Indies, 141.

³ Buchanan, II. 474.

⁴ Id. II. 474.
⁵ Wilks, Historical Sketches, III. 8.

⁶ Id. III. 109, 110.

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arms at the "fortunate town," whither they had been pursued by the conquerors. Under the treaty concluded in 1762, which deprived Tippoo of half his dominions, Calicut fell to the share of the East-India Company, and was formally incorporated with the British dominions. After this event the scattered survivors of the population returned and rebuilt their dwellings; and Buchanan, at the time of his visit in 1806, found the number of houses considerable, and the prosperity and population rapidly on the increase. Distance from Bombay S.E., 566 miles; Madras, S.E., 130; Cannanore, S.E., 50; Cochin, N.W., 98; Bangalore, S.W., 170; Madras, S.W., 335. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

CALMERE POINT.—A headland, forming the south-eastern extremity of the British district of Travancore. "It is low, and covered with cocoanut-trees."¹ Distance 50 miles S. of Travancore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, l. 387.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIAN DROOG, in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, a town six miles W. of the route from Madras to Bellary, 41 miles S. of the latter. Lat. $14^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIANEE, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, distant 28 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALLIAUD, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cannanore to Seringapatam, 20 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

CALLINGER.—See **KALIBENJITE**.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALLWA, in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, a town 19 miles S.E. of Kurnool, 90 miles N.W. of Cuddajah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALPANNEE, in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Goggot river, 80 miles N.W. of Rungpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. 89° .

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CALPEE,¹ the principal place of the pergunnah of the

¹ Busawan Lah, Mem. of Ameen Khan, translated by Prinsep, 307.
² Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 180.

* Kalpi of Tassin; Kalpi of the Oordoo authorities; Calpy of Rennell; Kalpi of Bird; Calpi of Elphinstone; Calpee generally of the British authorities.

² Hist. of Goojerat, 65.

³ Hist. of India, l. 618.

⁴ Heber, Journ. l. 582.

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the name, a town on the right bank of the Jumna. The channel of the river is here a mile and a half wide,² but during the dry season the width of the stream, which then flows under the right bank, is only half a mile, the remainder of the bed being a heavy sand. The town, situated among rugged vines,³ is in general meanly built, the houses being chiefly of mud, though some of a better kind are of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate.⁴ A small fort is situated between the river and town, above which its elevation is about five feet.⁵ The site of the fort is naturally strong, having on six sides precipitous ravines, but the works are weak and ill-contrived and could not resist a serious attack. No slight is the opinion entertained by the natives of the strength of the place, that in 1825, a zemindar in the vicinity, among his tenants and labourers to the number of about 500 men, attempted to take it,⁶ in the hope of carrying off a considerable treasure* there, belonging to the British authorities. The attempt was, however, defeated, with the loss of a few lives on the side of the assailants, and the zemindar taken prisoner. Calpee was formerly a more considerable place than at present, and had a mint;⁷ now its principal business is the receipt of the cotton of Bundelcund, to be transmitted by the Jumna to the lower provinces. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the government to extend the cultivation of the American species of cotton to this part of India, but the experiments were unsuccessful.⁸ Paper⁹ is manufactured here, and the refining of sugar carried on to such perfection, that the natives boast, with some reason, that it is the finest in the world, and so pure,¹ as to resemble the diamond in appearance. It is, however, too high-priced to be in general demand. The temperature of the atmosphere during the hot winds in the early part of summer is very great,† probably in consequence of the

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 210.

³ Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 412.

⁴ Davidson, Travels, i. 178
⁵ Jacquemont, iii. 450.

⁶ Heber, Journ. L. 532, ii. 364.
Jacquemont, iii. 450
Davidson, Travels, i. 179.

⁷ Tiefenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 137

⁸ Royle, in Evidence before Comarons' Com. on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 27

⁹ Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 278

¹ Davidson, i. 178.

* According to Jacquemont,¹ 700,000l. or 800,000l. lodged there for the purchase of cotton on account of the East India Company.

† According to Davidson,¹ in the latter end of June, at Calpee, "at half an hour after sunset, the mercury stood at 150° in the open air." This is an extraordinary statement. Such heat must destroy all cold-blooded animals, and perhaps all animal life. Either the thermometer must have been erroneously graduated, or there must have been some inaccuracy in observing its intimations; unless the statement be vitiated by a clerical or topographical error.

¹ iii. 450.

¹ Travels, i. 188.

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stagnation of air in the deep, narrow ravines, and the power of radiation from the calcareous rocks inclosing them. population in 1848,² as ascertained by actual enumeration amounted to 18,714.

Calpee is recorded³ to have been founded by Rasee Vasudeva, who reigned at Cambay⁴ from the year 830 to 1196. The Mussulmans took it in 1196, under the conduct of Iltutmish, the viceroy of Muhammad, the sovereign of Ghore; and in 1527 it passed, by surrender, from the hands of the dynasty of Delhi to Baber.⁵ On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durrani in 1761, it appears to have been in the hands of the Marhattas, from whom, in 1778, it was taken⁶ by the British, but was shortly relinquished⁷ to them. It was transferred to the East India Company in 1802 by the Peshwa, under the treaty of Bassein;⁸ but Nana Gevaid Rao, the jaghiredar of Jalour possessed the place, assuming an attitude hostile to the British government, Calpee was besieged on the 1st December, and, after a few hours' resistance, yielded. By subsequent engagement⁹ in 1806, Nana Gevaid Rao surrendered all his possessions on Calpee to the East India Company. Distance S. E. from Agra 130 miles, S. W. from Cawnpore 46, N. W. from Bombay 153, N. W. from Calcutta 643. Lat. 26° 7', long. 74° 15'.

CALPEE.—See KUTIPPE.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, off the coast of Africa consist of two divisions. "The north-west group" is composed of seven black rocks, of different forms and magnitudes; of them resembles an old church with a mutilated tower which is much larger at the top than it is near the base on which it stands; the south-eastern division consists of two high rocky islands, covered with trees and bushes. The centre of these groups is about lat. 16° 53', long. 94° 2'.

CAMAFURAM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, in political connection with the presidency of Madras, distant N. from Quilon 30 miles. Lat. 8° 15', long. 76° 15'.

CAMBAY.¹—An ancient city, the capital of a small independent territory in the province of Guzerat, comprised between the rivers Myhee and Saburmutty on the one side

and the Arabian Sea on the other. It was destroyed by the Khambhat of Tassan; Khambhat of Ali Mohammed Khan of Rennell,²

² Shakespear, Mem. on Statistics of N. W. Prov. 138.

³ Ferishta, l. p. lxxvii.

⁴ Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 123.

⁵ Mem. 849. ⁶ Price, Chronological Retrospect, iii. 697.

⁷ Franklin, ut supra, 306.

⁸ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 383.

⁹ Treaties with Native Powers, p. ix.

¹⁰ D'Crux, Pol. Relations, 216.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 16.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ History of Gujerat, translated by Bird, 114.

² Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 35.

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east, and bounded by the British collectorate of Kaira on the north, and the Gulf of Cambay on the south. The district extends from lat. 22° 9' to 22° 41', and from long. 72° 20' to 72° 5', and contains an area of about 500 square miles. The population is 37,000. It is under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The city is situated at the head of the gulf of the same name, on the north or right side of the estuary of the river Myhee, here having from two to four fathoms water,² and a tide so rapid, that if a vessel take the ground, it must inevitably overset. This decayed city "is now only three miles in circumference,³ surrounded by a brick wall perforated for musketry, flanked with fifty-two irregular towers, without fosse or esplanade; the works are out of repair, and the cannon of the towers of little consequence." It is situated on an eminence of inconsiderable elevation and uneven surface, and is in many places the scene of poverty and desolation, presenting a succession of uninhabited streets, falling mosques, and mouldering palaces. A vast quantity of wrought stones and relics of marble are scattered about the place, testifying its former wealth and magnificence. As the mountains whence these must have been hewn are very distant, the charge of transporting them must have been immense. Formerly all the streets were fortified, and defended by gates, a few of which still exist in some of the principal streets. Swarms of monkeys, squirrels, doves, and parrots occupy the trees and roofs of the houses, the first-named among these intruders freely indulging their habitual propensity to mischief; but the whole are unmolested by the inhabitants. The palace of the nawab is in good repair, but built in a style of architecture little attractive to the eye of taste. The Jumna Mosque, or principal mosque, a handsome building, was formerly a Brahmical temple, and was converted to its present purpose when the Mussulmans subdued Guzerat. "It forms a square of 210 feet; a succession of domes of different dimensions, supported by pillars, compose a grand colonnade round the interior area." It was once paved with white marble, which has been removed, and replaced with stone. In the town is a curious Jain temple, and beneath it another, which is subterranean, and contains a much-revered image of Parawanath, the principal deified coryphæus of the Jains. In the suburbs "are

² Horsburgh, East-India Directory, 1 477.

³ Forbes, Oriental Mem. i 218.

⁴ Forbes, l. 319.

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⁵ Forbes, i. 320.

some large mausoleums and Mahomedan tombs,⁵ in the form of octagon and circular temples, many in a beautiful style of architecture." The grandest was erected to the memory of an eminent Mogul, who died of hunger during a grievous famine which almost depopulated this part of the country. The inscription records, that during this frightful dearth the deceased offered a measure of pearls for an equal quantity of grain, but being unable to procure it, he perished from want.

⁶ Beschreibung von Hindustan, ni. 275.

Cambay was formerly a place of great trade, and Tieffen- thaler in 1751 reckoned seventy vessels at anchor here.⁶ It was long celebrated for its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs, but when the place was visited by Forbes, the weavers were few and poor, and no merchants or traders of consequence, except the English brokers, were to be found there. Its decline is attributed partly to the oppression of the nawabs, and partly to the fact of access to it by water having become more difficult. It, however, still has some

⁷ Tod, Travels in Western India, 249. Bombay Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

celebrity⁷ for agates, cornelians, and onyxes, which are wrought into a great variety of ornaments. The best agates and cornelians are found in peculiar strata, about thirty feet below the surface, in a small tract among the Rajppeepla hills, on the bank of the Nerbudda. They are not met with in any other part of Guzerat, and are generally cut and polished in Cambay. The following account of the processes by which they are subjected is

⁸ Forbes, i. 323.

given by a writer of the latter part of the last century:⁸—"On being taken from their native beds, they are exposed to the heat of the sun for two years (the longer they remain in that situation, the brighter and deeper will be the colour of the stone); fire is sometimes substituted for the solar ray, but with less effect, as the stones frequently crack, and seldom acquire a brilliant lustre. After having undergone this process they are boiled for two days, and sent to the manufacturers at Cambay. The agates are of different hues: those generally called cornelians are black, white, and red, in shades from the palest yellow to the deepest scarlet." Cambay is a very ancient place, and has had a variety of names at different periods. "Its last trans-⁹ sition⁹ was to Cambayet or Khumbavati," the origin of which name is ascribed to a tradition too trivial to be mentioned.

⁹ Tod, 247.

¹ Ferishta, iv. 2.

After the erection of the Mussulman kingdom of Guzerat,¹ at the close of the fourteenth century, it became the principal

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of the surrounding district. Early in the sixteenth cen-
 tury it appears to have been a remarkably well-built city, in a
 fertile country, filled with merchants of all nations, and with
 artisans and manufacturers like those of Flanders.² The
 present nawaub of Cambay is a descendant of Momin Khan,³
 the second of that name, who was chief of Cambay in 1746,
 and who, about ten years afterwards, seized upon Ahmedabad,
 from which, however, after sustaining a long siege, he was
 expelled by the Mahrattas. That marauding nation established
 Cambay, as in various other places, their claim to chouth.
 This tribute seems to have been a subject of dispute between
 the Guicowar and the Peishwa, the latter of whom, however,
 succeeded in appropriating it; but by the treaty of Bassein it
 was ceded to the East-India Company. The Company are also
 entitled to half the customs-duties of the port. The revenue
 of the nawaub is estimated at 3,00,000 Company's rupees, or
 6,000l. The Company's tribute was rated in the schedule
 annexed to the treaty at 60,000 rupees, or 1,200l., and their
 share of the customs realized in 1825 34,000 rupees, or 6,800l.
 The military establishment⁴ of the nawaub consists of 1,700
 peons and horsemen, who are employed indiscriminately in
 revenue, police, and miscellaneous duties: a few pieces of
 ordnance complete the return of military strength.

The city of Cambay is distant from Bombay, N, 230 miles;
 from Ahmedabad, S., 52; from Mhow, W, 202. Lat 22° 18',
 long. 72° 39'.

CAMBAY GULF OF, extends between lat. 21°—22° 10', long.
 71° 50'—72° 40', having a length from north to south of about
 eighty miles, and a breadth, on an average, of twenty-five. It is
 shallow, and abounds in shoals and sand-banks.² Numerous and
 considerable rivers flow into it. Of those, the Sabarmuttee, run-
 ning in a southerly-westerly direction from the Aravulli Mountains,
 enters the gulf at its head, in lat. 22° 10', long. 72° 23'; the
 Myhee, flowing from the same range, and having a direction
 south-westerly, enters the gulf in nearly the same latitude as
 the former river, but more to the east. Lower down, and also
 on the east side, in lat. 21° 33', the gulf receives the great river
 Nerbudda; still lower down, on the same side, in lat. 21° 3',
 the Taptee; and on the west side the less considerable streams
 of the Gooma, Oolowtee, Gelya, and Setroonjee, flowing from

² Elphinstone, Hist. of India, 487.

³ Clune, Itinerary of Western India, Append. 47.

⁴ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Forbes, Oriental Mem. 1. 318.

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¹ Horsburgh,
I. 475.

Kattywar. The tides, which are very high, rising upwards of thirty feet,² rush in with great rapidity, causing much damage to shipping; and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals, caused by the frequent inundations of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet, being the channel by which the abundant and valuable produce of central Guzerat, and the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach, is exported.

¹ Parliamentary
Return, April,
1851.

CAMROOP.—A British district, one of the divisions of Lower Assam. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$ — $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $90^{\circ} 40'$ — $92^{\circ} 10'$; is ninety-two miles in length from east to west, and fifty-two in breadth; and contains an area¹ of 2,788 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Limestone has been recently found in the Banska Docar, within this district. The discovery is regarded as important, and experimental measures for testing its quality are in progress, under the authority of the government.²

² Bengal Public
Disp. 12 Oct. 1851
E.L.C. Ms. D.

CAMULAPPOOR, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Pennar, 13 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

CANACON.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the route from Coa to Houahwar, 82 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $15^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

¹ E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

CANARA,¹ a British district under the presidency of Madras, is a tract of territory of some length, but of inconsiderable breadth. The name applied to this country is unknown to the natives, and is considered to be a European corruption² of Carnata, the name of one of the ancient Hindoo kingdoms of the Deccan. The district now denominated Canara is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the Bombay presidency; on the east by the Bombay presidency, the territory of the rajah of Mysore, and the British district of Coorg; on the south by Coorg; and the British district of Malabar; and on the west by the Indian Ocean and the territory of Goa. It lies between lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$ — $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$ — $75^{\circ} 44'$, and has an area of 7,720³ square miles. It is popularly divided into North and South Canara; and for the purpose of description it may be convenient to adhere to the division.

² Buchanan,
Journey from
Madras, iii. 103.
Wilks, Historical
Sketches, I. 8

³ Parliamentary
Return, April,
1851.

E.L.C. Ms. Doc.

NORTH CANARA may be regarded as that part of the district

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ing between lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$ — $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$ — $75^{\circ} 10'$. The seacoast of North Canara has scarcely any sinuosities, and a hundred miles in length. Within its whole extent there is hardly a landlocked or tolerably safe station for square-rigged vessels. There are, however, numerous creeks and inlets; as that of Condapore in the southern part, that of Onore or Honahwar to the north, that of Mirji or Mirjan still farther north, and that of Cadavaud at the northern frontier. These inlets receive numerous streams, flowing down as torrents from the Ghauts, where the monsoon rains fall with prodigious violence. On entering the low country lying between the Ghauts and the coast, their courses become slow, tranquil, and affected by the tides. Of these streams the most considerable are the Gurget, falling into the inlet of Condapore; the Sheravutty, into that of Onore or Honahwar; the Kady, into that of Mirjan; the Ganahly, discharging itself a few miles more to the north; and the Kady Nuddy, falling into the Bay of Karwar. The sheet of water forming the estuary or backwater of Mirji or Mirjan, by which the Toodry issues to the sea, is represented as capable of being formed into a useful harbour. The bar at its entrance is flanked by two bold headlands, upon which are found a quantity of stone, furnishing material on the spot for the construction of a sea-wall, at a comparatively small expense. The scientific examiner on whose authority the above particulars are stated, thus concludes his note on the subject.—“This river [the Tudri], from its great expanse inside, and the large places on its eastern bank, possesses all the requisites for a valuable haven, where patimars and small vessels might take refuge and lie in safety through the south-west monsoon, and on the shores of which the valuable products and cotton from the country above, and the neighbouring ghats, might be stored up ready for exportation.” A more recent inspection by the collector of the district and Captain F. Cotton, of the engineers, seems to have impressed the observers with even more favourable opinions. The advantages of the place are thus enumerated by those gentlemen:⁶—“It presents a large natural harbour, forming the mouth of a considerable river, which runs down from the Western Ghats, and is navigable for about fifteen or twenty miles, as far as a place named Oopennutton. Its entrance,

⁴ Mem. of Lieut.-Col. Lawe, Chief Engineer, July, 1845.

⁵ Mem. ut supra.

⁶ Letter from F. L. Blane, Esq., Col. of Canara, and President of Cotton Committee, Bombay, 9 March, 1847.

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which is protected by high hills on each side, has a depth of water over the bar, which, as far as could be judged by two measurements, is about sixteen or seventeen feet at high tide, and may be increased during the spring tides to about nineteen or twenty feet*. The depth inside the harbour is much greater, being about twenty-five feet, and in some places more, and this so close to the shore, that vessels of a large size might lie so near as to be laden from the bank without the use of boats at all; and there is ample room for almost any number of vessels to ride in deep water. Captain Cotter seems to consider that it presents greater natural advantages as a port than any one on this coast between Bombay and Cochin.

The lands along the courses of the streams, and those of the plain country in general, where water may be obtained by digging to the depth of a few feet, are well suited for cultivation. The rice-lands, besides the staple crop, generally produce pulse during the cool season. The coconut-palm grows in perfection along the seashore; the sugar-cane is also cultivated, though to no great extent; the black-pepper vine⁷ thrives in the wooded valleys of the Ghat, and the betelnut is also an object of culture.⁸ The climate of the lowlands is considered unhealthy; producing intermittents and other fevers.

Until lately, North Canara could scarcely be said to possess any road at all; but since Coonga has become a place of some importance for the shipment of cotton, attention has been drawn to the improvement of the means of communication with the country inland. A road from Dharwar to Sirey was formed some time since; but this affording but an imperfect accommodation, another has lately been constructed opening a direct communication for the entire distance between Dharwar and Coomta.⁹

SOUTH CANARA¹ is the portion lying between lat. 12° 11'—13° 39', long. 74° 45'—75° 42'. It has the advantage of a seacoast of upwards of a hundred miles in length, with numerous inlets available for fishing-boats, and one seaport Mangalore, now accessible only to vessels of small burthen, but capable of being improved so as to admit ships of large draught.

* Col. Lowe,¹ in September, 1839, found the depth of water on the bar only about ten feet.

⁷ Buchanan, -
Journey through
Mysore, Canara,
and Malabar,
iii, 136-162.
⁸ Id. ib

⁹ India Pub. Dep.
8 Sept. 1847.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ Mem. ut supra.

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Along the seashore the country is generally low and level, yet without hills, but which are of no great elevation, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay. The low grounds, if carefully cultivated, are capable of producing in perfection, and in greater abundance than the population of the district can consume, rice, coconut-palms, sugar-cane and pulse of various kinds. Numerous streams descending from the Ghauts situate to the northward traverse this maritime tract, and terminate in estuaries affected by the tide. The richest rice-lands extend along the banks of those waters, the productiveness of the soil being much favoured by the facilities for irrigation. The eastern and north-eastern parts are the most hilly, comprising the eastern and south-western declivities of the Ghauts, which project to water a few miles of the sea. The hilly country is but little adapted for the growth of grain,² but much of it is covered with forests of teak, wild mango, and palm. These parts are infested with tigers.

² Buchanan, *lit*
op., *ibid.*

There is great diversity in the class and the population, of which the Brahmunists are supposed to be the most numerous. The Jains, who have nearly vanished from many other parts of India, are here still numerous. The residue is composed of natives professing Christianity, descendants of those converted by the Portuguese, and of course of the Komers' race, and Mussulmans and a few Jews. There were formerly many slaves by birth, adscripti glorie, and considered as a sort of live-stock,³ inseparable from the soil. Of those oppressed beings the principal were the Corars, who, like the Helots of Laconia, were the descendants of those who once possessed and ruled the country. British India, however, by a recent act of its government, has abrogated slavery⁴ throughout every part of its widely-spread dominions.

³ *Id.* in 100, 101.

⁴ Act of the Govt. of India, v. of 1843.

The means of transit in South Canara are not great. There are two routes from the Mysore territory to Mangalore, both passing through Bentwalla, the one by Ballasai Droog, the other by Mercara. Both these routes are connected with Bangalore, and thence with Arcot and Madras; but the former proceeds from Bangalore by Chaurapatam; the latter more to the southward by Seringapatam.

The entire population of the two tracts constituting the district is officially returned at 1,056,333.⁵ The government

⁵ Census of 1852.

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⁶ Madras Rev
Disp. 22 Aug.
1849.

assessment, though on the whole moderate, is said to be unequally distributed, and a new survey is in contemplation.

The early history of the country known as Canara is obscure, and the attempt to trace it would be neither useful nor interesting. Soon after the middle of the last century, it fell into the hands of the adventurer Hyder Ali; and on the fall of his son Tippoo, in 1799, it passed to the East-India Company.

In the year 1837 serious disturbances broke out in southern Canara. The chief seats of the insurrection were the districts of Poottoor and Umrsoolea, a portion of the possessions of the rajah of Coorg, which being situated below the Ghauts and inhabited by a people more nearly allied to the population of Canara than to that of Coorg, was detached from Coorg after its conquest by the British and annexed to the Canara collectorate. The revolt was headed by a person named Poottoor Buswapah, who, under the name of Calliangpah Sawmy, pretended to be the representative of the late reigning family of Coorg. He obtained, however, no support from the inhabitants of Coorg proper, who, on the contrary, afforded their services with the utmost zeal and activity towards the repression of the rebellion. In the two districts below the Ghauts the result was far different; there the insurrection appears to have been nearly universal, and the whole of the headmen and government officers are believed to have been involved in it. The actual force of the insurgents has been variously estimated, but it was sufficient to drive back with the loss of sixty men a detachment which had marched from Mangalore to Poottoor to act against them. The rebel force ventured to make an attack upon Mangalore, and though unsuccessful, they were able to destroy by fire the public buildings and a portion of the town. For want of sufficient means of carriage, the troops despatched from Bombay to quell the insurrection, were unable to advance into the interior of Canara so rapidly as would have been desirable; and the larger portion of the labour devolved upon the Coorg Dewa and his followers. Through their exertions the rebellion was repressed, and the person of the pretender secured; and as a mark of the approbation with which the zeal, activity, and courage of the victors were regarded by the government, the whole of the treasure captured from the insurgents was made over to them as pri-

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treasure amountèd to 31,924 rùpees; and upon the Government order for its distribution being communicated to the Coorgs, they with one accord declined receiving it, on the ground that its acceptance would subject them to the imputation of having been influenced by mercenary motives; an example of high feeling, rare everywhere, and most rare in India. The disaffection of the inhabitants of the newly-annexed districts has been ascribed to the novelty of the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, they having been subjected somewhat suddenly and prematurely to a system of fiscal and judicial administration to which they have never been accustomed, and their country not yet fully incorporated with a district long under the Company's regulations.¹

The principal towns are in North Canara, Condapoor, Kull, Honahwar, Coorah, Murjan, Unkole Sedashevagurh; in South Canara, Mangalore, Buntar, Oodapee, Barkoor, Kull, and Jamalabad, are noticed under their names in the alphabetical arrangement.

CANARAC,¹ in the British district of Pooree, or southern division of Cuttaek, presidency of Bengal, a town on the northern coast of the Bay of Bengal, in that part called the Cassa Coast.² The land here is rather low, having a level and green aspect, with a steep sandy beach, which may be approached to within one and a half mile by large ships.

Five or six miles south from Canarac are the remains³ of the celebrated temple of the sun, popularly denominated by the British, the Black Pagoda. The jagmohan or vestibule is the only part of the building which remains in tolerable preservation. The great tower has been shattered by some extraordinary convulsion, either earthquake or thunderstorm, but a part has been left standing, about 120 feet high, which, viewed at a distance from sea, has the appearance of a ship under sail. The ground-plan of the jagmohan is a square of sixty feet, the walls being also sixty feet in height, so that the interior is a regular cube. The walls in some parts are twenty feet thick, and support a pyramidal roof of stones, which overhang each other like inverted stairs, until they approach near enough to support nine huge iron bars from twelve to eighteen feet long, and nearly one foot square, laid across, on which rests a pyra-

¹ India Pol. Disp
31 May, 1838
Madras Pol. Disp.
23 June, 1841
Id. 28 June, 1843

¹ E I O, Ms. Doc.

² Howarth,
East-India Direc-
tor, l. 605, 607

³ As. Res xv. 396-
399—Sailing, on
Cuttaek.

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mid of solid masonry sixty-four feet high. On the outside are sculptured mythological figures, and representations of nymphs and celestial choristers, dancing and playing on musical instruments, and some in the most obscene attitude. There are besides innumerable representations of irrational animals, principally lions, trampling on elephants or prostrating human beings. Some of the blocks of stone measure fifty or sixteen feet in length, six or eight feet in breadth, and two or three in thickness. On each of the four faces of this building is a fine rectangular doorway, nine or twenty feet high and eight feet wide; the architectural details and posts of which are indurated chlorite, sculptured elaborately and tastefully in arabesques, foliage, flowers, and figures of men, mythological beings, and various irrational creatures. The general material of the body of the building is red granite,* though there is also much black basalt, from which is probably derived the popular name of the building. The total area of the whole establishment was a square of 550 yards, inclosed by a wall 150 cubits high and nineteen cubits thick. This extraordinary structure will, however, probably soon be quite demolished, the rajah of Koorda has lately been employing workmen to pull down the finest sculptures and remove them to embellish the temple of Juggernaut at Pooree. These edifices in Canara are dedicated to the sun, under the title of Chund Suraj Birinji Narayan. Distance from Pooree, N.W., 19 miles; Cuttack, S., 43; Calcutta, S.W., 235. Lat. 19° 54', long 86° 1'

¹ Bacon, First Impressions, i. 184.

² Ayeen Akbery, ii. 18.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CANCANHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore distant E. from Seringapatam 48 miles. Lat. 12° 33', long 77° 28'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CANCOOPA.—A town in the native state of Mysore distant N. from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat. 14° 33', long 76° 22'.

CANDEISH.—A British collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Akraunee pergunnah, the native state of Burwanee, and by Holkar's territory; on the east by a detached portion of Scindia's dominions and one of the recently sequestered districts of the Nizam.

¹ Ut supra, 392.
² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 681
—Journ. of a Tour in Orissa.

* According to Stirling; but according to Kittoe, "a reddish sandstone found in the neighbourhood, which appears to be a kind of mottled breccia with a great proportion of quartz and lithomarge."

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to the south by the Nizam's dominions and the Ahmednuggur
 district; and on the west by various petty states, forming
 the southern portion of Guzerat. It extends from lat $20^{\circ} 10'$
 $20^{\circ} 58'$, and from long $73^{\circ} 37'$ to $76^{\circ} 20'$, its greatest length
 east to west is 175 miles; its extreme breadth from north
 to south 128. The area is estimated at 9,314 square miles.¹
 This district was combined with that of Ahmednuggur until
 1851, when it was detached and formed into a separate zillah.²
 It is a great valley or plain basin, traversed by the Taptee,
 flowing from east to west, and flanked on the north side
 throughout its whole extent by the Sautpogra range, on the
 south by the range on which are the fort of Chandore and the
 fort of Adjunfa; and on the south-west by the extension of
 the Kyadree range, or Western Ghats. On the south-east the
 rising surface is but slightly elevated, sinking gradually
 to the more depressed territory of the valley of Barar, in the
 dominions of the Nizam. The geological formation of these
 ranges, as well as of the isolated hills dispersed over the
 level basin, is volcanic, principally trap,³ interspersed with
 gneissoid. That part of the Ghats bounding the basin on
 the south-west is remarkably characterized by the peculiar
 nature of the trappean formation. The heights known as the
 Kyadree Hills,⁴ which separate Candesh from the district
 called the Gungleree, present a very extraordinary aspect, and
 afford a singular specimen of the fantastic shapes which rocks
 of the trap formation assume. They rise to a certain height
 as a continuous range, marked at intervals by the strata of
 which they are composed; a distinct horizontal line runs along
 the whole, and the various masses that form the individual hills,
 rising above this line as, from a base, at some distance from
 each other, attain the height of a few hundred feet more,
 crossed by other horizontal lines of still more elevated points.
 Some of the heights terminate, after one or more such stages, in
 level table-land; others rise still higher, but on a reduced
 scale, so as to leave unoccupied a part of the subjacent table-
 land; and this succession is several times repeated, till the moun-
 tain ends in an insulated columnar mass.⁵ The heights of
 the ranges north and south-west of the basin are nearly equal,
 averaging from 1,000 to 1,800 feet. The numerous isolated
 rocks scattered over the valley are usually terminated above by

¹ Parliamentary
 Return, April,
 1851.

² India Jud. Disp.
 17 Jan. 1849.

³ Jacquemont,
 Voyages, II. 597.

⁴ *Trouve de Geol.*
 Soc. New Series,
 I. 158.—Fraser,
Journeys from
 Delhi to Bombay.

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a flat surface, in many instances surmounted by a hill-fort, such as that of Asserghur, or Thalnair. The lower part of Candeish is in general fertile, the soil consisting principally of a mould of a dark reddish-brown colour, formed, apparently, for the most part, of the disintegration of the trappean rocks. There is, indeed, a considerable portion of sand, as well as the unkindly soil mixed with gravel; yet the better description predominate. Much of the cultivable tract is now covered by jungle; but the former prosperity of the province is attested by numerous remains of tanks and buildings. In its existing condition, the collectorate presents the features of a province partially recovered from a state of depopulation; the villages being scattered and small, and the cultivated lands bearing a very small proportion to the entire area. The scantiness of the population, and the remains of former magnificence and grandeur in decayed and ruined mansions, dismantled towns and dilapidated walls, spread an indescribable air of desolation over the face of the country. The district, moreover, is infested by beasts of prey. Among them tigers abound in an extraordinary degree. Amidst the hills and coverts where these animals find shelter, they can rarely be attacked with success, except with the aid of elephants. An establishment is accordingly maintained by government for their extermination and private efforts for their destruction are stimulated by the offer of rewards. By means of these two systems no less than seventy-three tigers were destroyed in Candeish in 1815.⁶

⁵ Report of Commons' Committee, 1819, on Growth of Cotton in India, quest. 1643.

⁶ Bombay Pub. Disp. 18 Oct. 1847.

⁷ Elphinstone, Report on Country conquered from Peishwa, in Rev. Selections, v. 142.

⁸ Graham, Historical Sketch of the Bheel Tribes, 2.

The inhabitants are principally Mahrattas, described about thirty years ago "as peaceable and inoffensive," but tireless, unenterprising, and sunk under the oppression of the multiplied calamities to which they were so long exposed. A portion of the population was at the same time represented as bold and restless, from which the predatory forces of Jeswant Rao Holkar were formerly recruited. Still more restless and less removed from barbarism were the Bheel tribe of plunderers supposed to have been the original Guzerat and the adjacent quarters of Hindostan, and who have been recognised from remote ages as a distinct people.⁸ The earliest notice of the race occurs in the celebrated Heroic poem of the Mahabharat. In the Mahomedan history of Malabar and Guzerat, they are described as a nation inhabiting

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es and hilly districts of Meywar and Oodipoor; and the ant records of Candeish advert to the residence of the tribe at portion of the province which lies north of the Taptee. settlements are still in the same localities; and in the Candeish the Bheels are estimated to form one-eighth of the population of the province.

During the struggle between the Mahomedans and the Rajattas, the excesses of the Bheels rose to a great height; and it would appear that Candeish was in a flourishing condition up to the year 1796, when Bajee Rao succeeded, on the death of Nana Furnavese, to the free exercise of authority as Peishwa. The decline of this rich province is to be dated from the year 1802, when it was ravaged by Holkar's army. This was followed by the famine of 1803, and its ruin was subsequently consummated by the rapacity and misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. A portion of the population abandoned the plains; organized bands of robbers started up in every direction; the surrounding country was laid waste; and soon the occupation of the province by the British government, in 1818, anarchy and oppression had reached a fearful height. The first measures taken by the British government were to stop supplies of food, which were chiefly drawn from the plains; to cut off any parties of Bheels who attempted to go forth for plunder; and to make vigorous attacks on the forts and in the hills to which the chiefs had retired. During the second year of British administration, many of the Bheel chiefs were taken, but these efforts were in most cases succeeded by others equally powerful and ferocious; and beyond the immediate influence of the British troops there was little protection for life and property in Candeish. Proclamations were issued to the effect that former crimes would be forgotten, and that in future those Bheels who returned to the plains should be fed at the expense of the village; but the amnesty was unheeded or rejected, and none returned. Successive measures were then resorted to, some conceived in a mild, others in a harsher spirit; but all proved alike unsuccessful. At length, in 1825, it was determined to adopt a conciliatory line of policy, and to make a more systematic effort for the restoration of the peace of the province. Candeish was divided into three agencies, and allotted to the jurisdiction of as many

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officers. The duties prescribed to them were, to retain watchful superintendence over the range committed to their charge, and to limit military operations to the pursuit of any bands among the hills; to ameliorate the condition of the people, and while endeavouring to inspire them with confidence in the government, to encourage their attention towards industrious pursuits; to redress complaints, and to act as arbitrators when the parties mutually agreed to abide by the award. The Bheels were registered, and waste lands were allotted to all who were willing to form themselves, under certain restrictions, into colonies. Rewards, consisting of grants of rent-free land, of animals, and of implements of husbandry, were bestowed for meritorious conduct in aiding the police, or for remarkable industry in cultivation; and the heads of villages were also to be encouraged, by the presentation of honorary dresses, to assist in promoting the objects of government, by forwarding to the agents correct returns of all Bheels within their range; of the mode by which they assisted; and of the adequacy or deficiency of the provisions allotted by the state for their maintenance. At the same time a military corps was raised, into which were draughted the most unwarlike spirits, who declined any occupation but that of art. The men received five rupees per mensem, with an additional rupee as batta when on outpost duty. Clothing was furnished by government, and armed with fusils, the body was drilled light infantry.

As might have been anticipated, however, great difficulties were experienced in exciting the peaceable pursuits of a wild predatory population; in overcoming their aversion to labour, and in eradicating their propensities to plunder and debauch. The wild and half-savage race, moreover, unused to any other state of violence and trickery, viewed with suspicion the system of liberality and forbearance observed by the British government, and not unnaturally, with reference to their past experience, apprehended treachery. A steady adherence to good faith on the part of the government, in all its transactions, by degrees satisfied the people of the groundlessness of their fears, established the conviction that their rulers not only possessed the means of restraining their excesses, but also entertained a strong desire to promote their benefit and welfare. The su

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These exertions gradually became manifest, numbers of the bravest of themselves of the proffered terms, and settling in different localities; while, from the more fiery and violent being periodicaly draughted to the new corps, the colonies were allowed to remain in peace and quietude. At the close of the year 1826 upwards of three hundred men had been established in regular use. At the mean time the Bheel corps had been kept steadily at the commencement of the second season of their peace, the first opportunity was afforded for testing their discipline and courage. The village of Boorwarree had been sacked and plundered and emissaries from the gang engaged in the work were going about among the hills to collect the recruits, when a small detachment of the Bheel corps moved at sunset near the scene of their operations. Captain Outram,* who commanded this small force, arrived, after a tedious night's march on the eminence to which the gang had retreated, when he was immediately assailed by showers of arrows and stones. A jemadar and many of the recruits were wounded, but the men fought on steadily, and the enemy was eventually driven from the commanding position. Fatigued, however, after the night-march, and unwilling to subject his followers to the severe exertion of following the gang from hill to hill, a retreat was feigned by Captain Outram, and the enemy by his ruse drawn down into the open plain. Here they were charged and dispersed at the point of the bayonet, the plunder of the village was recovered, arms and other property were captured; the marching chief, with many of his followers, killed; and the gang entirely dispersed. The subsequent reception of the corps in the camp of Malligom, by the 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was eminently calculated to conciliate their feelings and secure their attachment. Men of high caste visited, and presented them with betelnut, to the no small amazement of the guests. The regiment was complimented by the government on this manifestation of good feeling. At the close of the monsoon of 1827, the corps was reviewed by the brigadier of the district, whose high commendation of their skill and steady performance of intricate manoeuvres was announced in general orders.

* Now Colonel Outram, and filling the office of resident at Baroda.

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Such were the results of the conciliatory and enlightened system pursued by the government. "Roads," says Captain Graham,² "formerly hazardous for armed parties, are traversed in safety at all hours by single unarmed passengers; the formidable list of crimes has dwindled down to the report of a few petty thefts; and the Bheels, from outcasts, have become members of civil society, daily rising in respectability, and becoming useful and obedient subjects of the state." As an illustration¹ of the degree to which confidence and the sense of security prevailed, it is related by the same authority, that in a village near the Khatwora range a petty theft had been committed by a few boys, who carried off the cooking-utensils from two houses. The panch and the inhabitants who suffered were asked how it happened that the articles had been taken without awakening them, and the answer was: "That since the government settlement had been made, none in the village ever thought of fastening up their houses at night, considering themselves in perfect security."

² Ut supra, II.

¹ Graham, ut supra, 19.

The total amount of the population of Candesh is computed at 748,112,³ which affords eighty-three to the square mile. Those who, under the former governments, occupied the higher classes, have almost universally sunk into indigence. Their reduced means no longer enable them to maintain the parade which formerly procured them respect. With regard to the middle classes, comprising the hereditary officers, merchants and others, the prosperity or depression of its members varies according to individual character and industry. The lower classes are generally in a poor, though improving condition. There are several districts, moreover, in which the existing condition of the cultivator is more prosperous. The cotton districts and the well-watered talooks of Baglan are peopled by a thriving class of ryots.

The revenue survey, now in progress throughout the presidency of Bombay, was extended to Candesh in 1852. From some misapprehension as to the intentions of government, its introduction was opposed in this district, and serious riots ensued; but a proclamation of the governor of Bombay, explanatory of the character of the measure, and pointing out the favourable results which were to be anticipated from its completion, led to the restoration of tranquillity.³ A portion.

³ Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 9.

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the district has been exempted from the operation of the regulations⁴

⁴ Act of Govt. of India, xi. of 1846.

The paucity of primeval monuments in Candeish appears to indicate that its occupation and settlement was, like that of Concan, much later than the neighbouring tracts; and in accordance with this view, we find Abul Fazl mentions that formerly this country was desolate,⁵ except that a few people inhabited Asseergurh, which was their place of worship, and led Asoothana. He adds, "The air of this soobah is lightful, and the winter is very temperate. Jowaree (Holeus rghun) is the grain chiefly cultivated here; and in several places they have three crops of it in the year. Their esculent plants are remarkably fine; their rice is excellent; and they have great plenty of flowers and fruits, together with betel-nut in abundance."

⁵ Ayeen Akbery, ii. 60.

The staple productions at present are cotton, wheat, the common grains of the country, with a small proportion of indigo. Experiments have been made with the view of introducing the American species of cotton;⁶ but the capabilities of the soil in this respect have not yet been sufficiently tested. The cotton and indigo find their way to Bombay through merchants, who buy them up in the province. The wheat is exported principally to Forampore and Berar, where it is much prized on account of its excellence; the returns from the latter place being made in ghee, common cloths, and cattle.

⁶ Dombay Rev. Disp. 6 Nov. 1850.

A circumstance which can scarcely fail to attract the attention of the traveller in this district, is the frequent intersection of his route by excellent cart-roads.⁷ Candeish in a remarkable degree enjoys the advantage of cart-traffic. Independently of the great arteries which traverse the province from the Chandore to the Satpoora range, from Malligam to the confines of the Daung, on the line to Surat, and from Malligam and Dhoolia to Sowda and Asseergurh, many districts enjoy the advantage of a passable and often an excellent cart-road from village to village, throughout their entire extent. This advantage is the fruit of the calamitous visitation to which Candeish was some time since exposed; the government having interposed to alleviate the distress caused through extreme droughts, by employing the people in the construction and improvement of roads. That portion of the main Bombay and Agra road

⁷ Report of Mr. Bell, Collector of Candeish, 16 Nov. 1844.

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which traverses this collectorate is in excellent order; the road from Malligam to Surat is in tolerable condition, though the extent of traffic on it has not been considered sufficient to warrant any great outlay in its constant repair. The road from Malligam and Dhoolia to Sowdah, leading to Adilghur and the Berar provinces, which has been marked out and cleared, is a good fair-weather road, though heavy after rain. The traffic and travelling on the cart-roads is considerable during the fair season. The collectorate abounds with cattle; and carts of an improved construction, for the use of both of goods and travellers, are in general use. The introduction of these, like the improvement of the roads, has been the work of government. Horses and carrels are rare. At the experimental sheep-farms established by government in different parts of the territory subject to the presidency of Bombay, with a view to the improvement of the native breed and the production of wool of superior character, as in this province; but it shared the fate of the rest, on the road appearing unsatisfactory, and in 1847 was abolished.

Bombay Rev.
Disp. 18 Sept.
1848.

The villages for the most part are small and uninclosed. One or two of the larger towns some very elegant and expensive houses have of late been built by native bankers and the principal cotton-merchants, but generally the houses are built of mud, covered in with the common flat tile of the country. Those of the poorer portion contain two apartments, or one large one with a slight central partition, on one side of which the family make their habitation, and on the other the cattle. The wealthier ryots have their houses built in a square with a court in the centre, one half of which is used for the family, and the other for the cattle, household goods, and cultural implements. In the poorer villages, wattle and mud walls inclose, and a sloping thatched roof surmounts the room, twelve or fifteen feet long and ten feet broad, which forms the dwelling of the inhabitants.

Education has made little advance in this collectorate. Among the old aristocracy of the country, learning is despised as a thing pertaining to the office of their British dependants, and they have no desire to improve the minds of their youth. In the report of the Board of Education for the year 1845, this province is represented as remaining in the

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dition in which it was found twenty years ago, with only schools; and that, from the little progress education had made in Candesh, it might, in the language of the French poets, be termed the dark part of the presidency. From subsequent annual reports, it appears that nine government vernacular schools, containing 475 pupils, now exist within the province.⁹ The Eheel school at Kirkoormoonda has also been lately open to the inhabitants of that town.¹

The earliest mention of Candesh in authentic history is probably that of Ferishta, who states² that in the year 1370 a great part of it was granted in jaghure by Feroze Toghluq, Shah of Delhi, to Mullik Raja, an adventurer, whose power rapidly grew, that in a few years he had an army of 12,000 men, and levied contributions extensively in Malwa and Rajputana. Mullik dying in 1399, was succeeded by his son Mullik Nusseer Khan, who by a vile and sanguinary stratagem³ secured the strong hill-fort Aseeighur; but his ambition inducing him to enter on undertakings above his strength, his affairs were brought to utter ruin, and in 1437 he died broken-hearted. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Adil Khan, who sat on the throne till 1441, when he was assassinated by his son. Meeran Moobarik Khan then succeeded, and he dying in 1437, the throne passed to his son Adil Khan, under whose rule Candesh is said to have attained its greatest prosperity.

Of this there are many monuments, and among them the remains of the citadel and of several magnificent palaces in Borehaunpore survive. Candesh was, however, obliged to yield tribute to Mahmud Shah, of Guzerat. Adil Khan died in 1503, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Daud Khan; who dying in 1510, his son Ghizing Khan was placed upon the throne, but fell by poison after a reign of only two days. The direct line of the family failing, a relative, named Alam Khan, was raised to the throne, but displaced by a rival, Adil Khan, the grandson of Nusseer Khan, who was supported by his maternal grandfather, the king of Guzerat. Adil Khan died in 1520. To him succeeded his son Meeran Mahomed, who, on the throne of Guzerat becoming vacant, was raised to it by the chief people of that state, but died in 1533, not long after his elevation, and was followed on the throne of Candesh by his brother Meeran Moobarik, who was, however, excluded

⁹ Educational Report, 1851-52, p. 77.

¹ Bombay Pol. Disp. 4 May, 1853, 2 iv. 282.

³ Ferishta, iv. 291, 290.

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from the throne of Guzerat. In his reign, the forces of Akbar, emperor of Delhi, expelled Baz Bahadur, king of Malwa, from that country, and pursuing the fugitive into Candeish, sacked the great and wealthy town of Borehaunpoor, but were soon after attacked and routed with great slaughter by Moobank, who died in 1566, after a prosperous reign of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Mahomed Khan, who died in 1576, after a perilous and troubled reign. His death made way for his brother, Raja Ali; this prince joining his forces with those of Murad Marza, son of Akbar, was in 1596 killed in battle waged against the king of Ahmednagar. His son Bahadar Khan filled his place until, defying the power of Akbar, he was besieged by the forces of the emperor in Asserghur, and after a long blockade, being obliged to surrender, was in 1599 sent prisoner to the fortress of Jawalior, and his kingdom, under the denomination of Dandis,⁴ reduced into the form of a province of the empire of Delhi. Shah Jehan in 1634 made a new arrangement, adding some districts to Candeish, and constituting the whole a soobah or province of his empire. During the fierce contests for power and dominion between the families of Holkar and Scindia,⁶ at the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the present century, Candeish, as already intimated, was reduced nearly to the state of a desert by the predatory troops of Jeswant Rao Holkar; and on the final overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818, it was annexed to the British dominions.

⁴ Ayoen Akbari, p. 57.
Wilks, Historical Sketches of South of India, 1. 217.
⁵ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. iii.

⁶ Id. iii. 200, 224.
Malcolm, Central India, 1. 225.
Bishopstun, Report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa, 141.

⁷ Duff, iii. 208

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CANDEISH—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 101 miles. Lat. 13° 23', long. 75° 30'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xviii. 45
—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkund.
Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. 1. 273—
Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkund.

CANE,¹ a river of Bundelkund, rises among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23° 54', long. 80° 13'. It first takes a northerly easterly course, and at Pipreah Ghaut, in lat. 24° 15', long. 80° 23', about thirty-five miles from its source, it forms a cataract falling over the northern brow of the Bandair range. It then takes a westerly direction, and, flowing parallel to the base of the range, receives in succession the Putna and the Sonar, joining it on

¹ Kane of Garden.

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on the left side; the Meerhauser, on the right side; and still further down the Oormel and the Chundrawul, on the left side. The course is generally northerly, inclining to the east; and in its running 230 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right bank, at Chulatara, in lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$. It has numerous islands, and in some places cataracts; ¹ according to Jacquemont, ² some are not less than 300 feet high; and altogether, "the bed of the river is too rocky for all the efforts of art or labour ever to render it navigable."³ It is well stocked with a great variety of fish, and the pebbles which are found in its bed are so exquisitely beautiful as to be in great request for ornaments. They are, however, merely water-rolled fragments⁴ of basalt. Although the river cannot be rendered navigable at all seasons, all craft of little draught⁵ proceed in the rainy season from the town of Banda, a distance of thirty miles. The water of this river is by the natives considered unwholesome.⁷

CANISTERS, the name given to three islands of the Mergui Archipelago,¹ lying in the course of vessels approaching the harbour of Mergui from Calcutta. The Great Canister, the largest of the three, is in lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$.

CANKJARA, is the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, a town 15 miles from the right or northern bank of the river Brahmaputra, 29 miles N.W. of Goalpara. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 17'$.

CANNANORE,¹ is in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Malabar, a seaport town and British military cantonment, situated on the north shore of a small bay,² open to the south, but sheltered on the west, or towards the Arabian Sea, by a bluff headland running north and south, and surmounted by a fort and some other buildings, which render it easily distinguishable at sea. Ships may anchor abreast of the fort in five or five and a half fathoms water; but a close approach is dangerous, as the water shoals, with rocky bottom, on which some fine ships have been wrecked. It is a populous place, but very irregularly built; yet has many good houses, especially that of the Moplai or Muselman family, proprietors of the

* Kananur of Tassin, Kananur of Brigg's Index; Cannanore¹ generally of the British authors. Its proper native name is Kanura.²

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 407
—Adara, on Geol. of Bundelcund.
² Voyages, iii 400.
³ Franklin, ut supra, 278.

⁴ Jacquemont, Voyageur, iii. 442.

⁵ Franklin, ut supra, 274.

⁶ Spry, Modern India, i. 139.

⁷ Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 52.

K.I. Ms. Doc

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

¹ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 510.

² Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 554. Rennell, Index to Map of India.

³ Buchanan, Narr. of Jour. from Madras through Mysore, ii. 558.

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³ h. 554.

town. This residence is described by Buchanan⁵ as large, and one of the best native houses which he had seen. The possessions of the Moplai proprietor of Cannanore are confined to the town and a small tract about two miles round it on every side. For these possessions an annual rent of 14,000 rupees is paid to the East-India Company. Some of the Laccadive islands are also subject to this family; yet so scanty withal is their revenue, that they are compelled to resort to commerce, and carry on trade with Arabia, Bengal, Sumatra, and some other places: the customs of Cannanore are, however, all received by the East-India Company. A proposal has been recently made to the Beebee for the transfer to the British government of the Laccadive islands, in consideration of pecuniary equivalent.⁶ It is a port of considerable trade, principally in pepper, grain, timber, and coconuts, vast quantities of the last of which are exported to the countries northwards where none are produced. The soil and climate in the vicinity are peculiarly favourable to the growth of this species of palm, which is so abundant that the whole country in every direction appears covered with forests⁶ of it. The British cantonment is situate close to the seashore, and to the north-west face of the fort,⁷ which, since its acquisition by the East-India Company has been improved and strengthened according to regular rules of fortification. The cantonment has barracks for a European regiment and two native regiments, and a regiment of native foot artillery, with an extensive and well-arranged hospital. There is a jail here. Cannanore is a place of great antiquity,⁸ but the present Moplai family acquired it at a comparatively late period, by purchase⁹ from the Dutch, who had wrested it from the Portuguese. On the invasion of Malabar by Lyder Ali, in the year 1768, he found ready submission¹ and aid from Ali Raja, the Moplai chief of Cannanore. In the year 1784, in the war with Tippoo Sultan it was garrisoned by the British; but on the conclusion of the treaty of Mangalore, was given² up to the Moplai family. It soon fell into the hands of Tippoo Sultan; and in the year 1791, having been besieged³ by a British force under General Abercromby, it was, after a brief resistance, unconditionally surrendered; since which time it has been the principal British station in Malabar. Distance from Mangalore, S.E., 79 miles

⁴ Madras Rev. Dep. 21 Oct. 1853.

⁵ Forbes, *Oriental Mem.* i. 199.

⁶ Report on Malabar Topography and Statistics of Malabar.

⁷ Malabar, h. 1410.

⁸ *W. & A. Mem.* h. 34.

⁹ Bartolomeo, *Voyage to the East Indies*, 144.

¹ Buchanan, *Narr. of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, ii. 653.

² Wilks, *Historical Sketches*, h. 68-61.

³ *Id.* ii. 519.

⁴ *Id.* h. 110.

CAN—CAP.

Bay, S.E., 615; Cochin, N.W., 148; Bangalorc, S.W., 168;
 Mas, S.W., 345 Lat 11° 52', long 75° 26'.

CANOUJ.—See **KUNOUR**

CANTALBAREE—A town in the native state of Ehotan, ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
 100 m. N. from Rungpore 63 miles. Lat. 26° 36', long 89° 9'.

CAP ISLAND.¹—A small island, or rather rock, situate ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

1/2 m. from the island of Ramree (coast of Aracan), ² Horsburgh,
 which coal has been discovered. The rock is constituted
 Directory, ii. 9.

entirely of sandstone, and runs up to a peak. The coal is found

at the seaward point of the rock, and barely above high-water

level.³ It has never been worked. Lat. 19° 23', long 93° 32'.

CAP.—An island "forming the west side of the Tavoy ³ Journ. As. Soc.
 Straits entrance. It is moderately high, bluff, covered with
 Beng 1841, p. 145.

coral reefs, and may be easily known by the cap, a small round

islet, bearing from it W. by S. about 1 1/2 miles."¹ Lat.

19° 32', long 93° 13'

CAPTAINGUNJ, or **KAPTANGUNJ,** in the British ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of

Goruckpore to Benares, 22 miles² N.E. of the former, 60 W. of

the latter. According to Buchanan's³ description of it at the

time of his survey, forty years ago, it "contains about 250

houses, or rather huts, but some of them are tiled, and for its

trade it carries on a good deal of trade." Water and supplies

are abundant, the surrounding country being well cultivated.

The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from

Benares 115 miles. Lat. 26° 56', long. 83° 42'

CAPTAINGUNJ, or **KUPTAINGUNJ,** in the British ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

West Provinces, a small town on the route from the canton-

ment of Goruckpore to Lucknow, 55 miles² N. of the former.

Buchanan's³ describes it as having "only twenty-five shops."

Supplies may be obtained in abundance. The road in this part

of the route is in general very good, though in some places

rather sandy. Lat 26° 46', long. 82° 34'.

CAPTAINGUNJ, or **KUPTAINGUNJ,** in the British ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

West Provinces, a small town on the route from the canton-

ment of Azimgurh to Lucknow, 100 miles² N. of the former.

Buchanan's³ describes it as having "only twenty-five shops."

Supplies may be obtained in abundance. The road in this part

of the route is in general very good, though in some places

rather sandy. Lat 26° 46', long. 82° 34'.

CAPTAINGUNJ, or **KUPTAINGUNJ,** in the British ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

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CAPTAINGUNJ, or **KUPTAINGUNJ,** in the British ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

¹ Captain-market, according to Buchanan; from the English word Cap-
 tain, and Gang, "market." This curious combination of English and
 Sanskrit is also the name of a town in the British district of Goruckpore.

² Buchanan,
 Eastern India,
 ii. 363, 377.

³ Garden, Tables
 of Routes, 188.
³ Survey of
 Eastern India,
 iii. 352.

CAR.

West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Secrora, in Oude, and 12 miles² N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 12', long. 83° 4'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARAGOLA, in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Ganges, 30 miles S. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 20', long. 87° 25'.

CARAMNASSA.—See KURUMNASSA.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARANGOOLY,¹ in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Trichinopoly, 49 miles S.W. of the former. It was taken by surprise by a British force under Captain Davis, in 1780. Lat. 12° 32', long. 79° 57'.

² Life of Sir T. Munro, I. 33.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CARANJA ISLE.—See KARANGA.

CARIHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore under the administration and control of the government of India, distant E. from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 12° 26', long. 77° 33'.

CARLEE.—See KARLEE.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, book iv. ch. II.

CARNATIC,¹* a division of Southern India. Its limits were probably at no time very accurately defined. According to Rennell, it anciently comprised all that part of the peninsula which lies south of the Gundlacama river, and of the river Tumbulra, from the coast of Coromandel eastward, to the Western Ghats on the opposite coast. These limits would comprise the present territory of Mysore, Poedocottah, and the British districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Tanjore, and Tinnevely. According to Wilks, the ancient name of the Carnatic was Canara; and the "Canari language" is only found within a district bounded by a line beginning near the town of Beder, about sixty miles north west of Hyderabad, waving south-east by the town of Adoni thence by Anjalpore and Nundidroog, along the Eastern Ghats, to the foot of Gujjelhutti; thence by the chain of the Western Hills between the towns of Coimbatore, Palatchi and Palgaut, northwards, along the skirts of the Western Ghats, to the source of the Kistna; and thence eastward to Beder."² The tract thus defined, appears in the first instance

² Mill, Hist. of India, III. 88.

¹ Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cxxxvii.

* Karnatak of Briggs's Index; Carnatic of Rennell.¹

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have been comprised within the boundaries of the Hindoo kingdom of Carnata or Bangalore. Upon the subversion of the monarchy, its territory was partitioned between the Mahomedan kingdoms of Bangalore and Golkonda, and upon the annexation of these realms to the empire of Delhi, in the reign of Aurungzebe, the whole of the Carnatic merged into the empire of the Deccan.

By Hamilton the Carnatic is said to commence at the southern extremity of Guntoor, and to extend to Cape Comorin, and this author ascribes to it an average breadth of only seventy-five miles. By Hamilton also, it is divided into the Southern, the Central, and the Northern Carnatic. The first name is by him assigned to the country south of the river Coleroon which comprises the native state of Poodocottah and the British districts of Tinnevely, Madura, part of Trichinopoly, and Anjore. To the Central Carnatic he assigns the country between the Coleroon and the Pennar rivers, comprising the larger portion of the district of Trichinopoly, and the districts of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and a section of Nellore. The Northern Carnatic he limits by the river Pennar on one extremity, and Guntoor on the other, including within the remainder of Nellore. Modern custom seems to incline rather to Hamilton's view of the limits of the Carnatic, which may be understood to extend from lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$ to lat. 13° and from the sea on the east to long. $77^{\circ} 20'$ on the west.

This country was the theatre in which, during the last century, the French and English governments contended for mastery in India. The notorious Mahomed Adil Shah, late Nizam of the Carnatic; but in 1801 that title became merely nominal in his successor, the British government obtained the actual power, of which indeed it had long exercised the chief portion.

CAROOR,¹ in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town situated on the left or north bank of the river Ambrawutty, and on a gentle rising ground, near which are the ruins of a considerable fort, containing a large temple.² It is the principal place of a talook or subdivision containing seventy-nine villages,³ with a population of 70,887. Distance from Calcut, E, 160 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 256; Bombay, S.E., 655; Ootacamund, S.E., 100; Serin-

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, II. 290.

³ Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Coimbatore, 45.

CAR—CAS.

gapatam, S.E., 140; Bangalore, S., 140; Madras, S.W., 210
 Lat. 10° 58', long 78° 9'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CARRAREE, in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency
 of Bengal, a town on the route from Durbunga to Purneah
 32 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 7', long. 86° 29'.

CARRICAL.—See KARICAL.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CARUNAPALE,* on the seacoast of the territory of
 Travancore, a small town at the northern extremity of an
 extensive inlet communicating with the Indian Ocean. Dis-
 tance from Cochin city, S.E., 60 miles. Lat. 9° 16', long
 75° 28'.

CARWAR.—See CADAVAUD.

CASHMERE.—The name now given to the extensive tract
 of country in Northern India, constituting the dominions of
 Gholab Singh. It is bounded on the north by the Karakoram
 Mountains, separating it from Thibet, which also forms its
 eastern frontier; on the south by the British districts of Spiti
 and Lahoul, and by the Punjab; and on the west by the
 Punjab and the Huzareh country. It extends from lat
 32° 17' to lat. 36°, and from long. 73° 20' to 79° 40'. Its
 extreme length from east to west being 350 miles, and its
 breadth about 270. The area is about 25,000 square miles,
 and the population has been estimated at 750,000. Within
 its limits are included the valley of Cashmere, the provinces of
 J. . . ., B. . . . or Iskardoh, Ladakh, Chamba and others of less
 consequence. The more important among them form the
 subjects of separate articles, which will be found under their
 respective names. The remainder of this notice will be re-
 ferred to a description of Cashmere proper.

¹ Statistics of
 Native States.

The valley of Cashmere is a tract inclosed by lofty moun-
 tains, having in the centre a level expanse, and in all other
 parts a very uneven surface, formed by numerous ridges and
 gorges, extending from the plain to the surrounding high
 lands. If its limits be considered as determined by the cul-
 minating ridge of the tortuous range of mountains which on
 every side inclose it, Cashmere will be found to be 120 miles
 long, from the Snowy Panjal on the south-east, to the Durawit
 ridge in the north; and sixty-five miles broad, from the Ful
 Panjal on the south, to Shesha Nag at the north-east. Th

¹ East-India
 Directory, i. 514.

* Karnakaipalli of Tassin; Carunapale of Horsburgh.¹

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Official extent is about 4,500 square miles, or a little less than four-fifths of the size of Yorkshire. The shape of the province is irregular, but has a remote resemblance to an oval. The tract thus defined lies between lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$ — $34^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$ — $75^{\circ} 40'$. Hügel² estimates the plain forming the bottom of the valley to be seventy-five miles long and forty miles broad, having a superficial extent of about 2,000 square miles.

The general aspect of Cashmere is simple and easily comprehended, it being a basin bounded on every side by lofty mountains, in the inclosing range of which are several depressions, called popularly passes, as they afford means of communication between the valley and the adjacent countries. In the middle is the extensive alluvial tract, intersected by the Jhelum and its numerous tributaries, which flow down from the mountains, and are fed by the abundant snow and rains falling in those elevated regions. All these streams find their way by the sole channel of the Jhelum through the Baramulla Pass, to the plain of the Punjab, in their course to the ocean. With the exception of the summit south of Buhial Pass, the elevation of the inclosing range falls far short of that attained by the summits of the Himalaya or of the Hindoo Koosh. Thus, the elevation of the Pir Panjal, bounding the valley on the south-west, and probably the highest of the Cashmirian mountains, is stated by Hügel³ to be above 15,000 feet. * On the north-eastern side of the valley, the highest summit appears to be that of Haramuk, having an elevation of 13,000 feet.⁴ The Pir Panjal, or mountains forming the range which incloses Cashmere, appear, with little exception, to be of gneiss or mica-schist, and "basaltic, their usual formation being a beautiful amygdaloidal trap."⁵ Vigne found rocks of this character on the summit of almost all the passes, except that of Duras, which is three days' journey beyond the limits of the valley, and on the crest of which slate occurs.⁶ In the north-west, in the vicinity of Baramulla, "the bare cliffs of schistose rock rise perpendicularly to the height of from 500 to 1,000 feet."⁷ There are several basaltic eminences of small elevation scattered over the bottom of the valley. Such a physical conformation cannot fail to suggest the notion that this

* Hügel elsewhere states the elevation at 14,000 (ii. 155).

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¹ Id. l. 288. singular region was once the crater of a vast volcano; such was the first impression of Vigne,⁸ on viewing from commanding eminence the valley in its whole extent. "There," he observes, "many elevated points of view from which this extraordinary hollow gave me, at first sight, an idea of having been originally formed by the falling in of an extensive volcanic region." It seems, however, at one time to have formed the bottom of the ocean, as there are in many places great beds of limestone containing organic remains principally marine.⁹ Gypsum occurs in the north-west of this region. Primary formations appear of very rare occurrence; and blocks of granite are scattered over the slopes of the Haramul Mountain, on the north-east, and in the Boramula Pass; this formation has nowhere been observed *in situ*.¹ Vein quartz, however, so usually accompanying a diorite formation have been observed of large dimensions. The subterranean disturbance, of the past activity of which the results have been just briefly traced, continues to the present time. In July 1828, the city of Cashmere was shaken by an earthquake which destroyed about 1,200 houses and 1,000 persons.² The earth in several places opened and discharged fluid water from the clefts, and masses of rock rolled from the mountains amidst repeated explosions. For above two months every day, from 10 to 200 shocks were felt, each accompanied by an explosion. Volatilis gases appear to have been excited on that occasion, as the rivers then broke out and caused very dreadful fatality.³ Abul Fazel,⁴ describing the country above two centuries before, mentions the frequent earthquakes. In his time the houses were framed of timber as a precaution against destruction by the shocks and the same precaution is still observed. Some years ago, at Soubah near the north-western extremity of the valley, the ground became so hot, that the sand was fused, and appeared to indicate that a volcanic eruption was about to take place.⁵ Moorcroft⁶ observes, "Indications of volcanic action are not unfrequent; hot springs are numerous; at particular seasons the ground in various places is sensibly hotter than the atmosphere, and earthquakes are of common occurrence." Vigne supposes that the great calcareous deposits have been raised to their present position, from the bed of the ocean

² Id. l. 288.
³ Ayeen Akbery, II. 153.

⁸ Vigne, l. 280.
⁹ Punjab Bokh. II. 109.

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upheaving of volcanic masses from beneath. Pebbly conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, in many places, extensively spread the mountain-slopes.⁷

It might be expected from the rare occurrence of primary formations in Cashmere, its mineralogy is not rich. Iron-ore, however, abounds,⁸ and Vigne⁹ says, "Veins of lead, copper, and as I was informed, also of silver, and even of gold, are known to exist in the long grass-covered hills in the neighbourhood; but the iron alone is worked." Such a statement is too vague to be relied on. The iron-ore is found in the southern extremity of the valley, embedded in limestone,¹ near the head. Lead-ore was found in the same vicinity by Jacquenet, and has been worked since 1833. Hügel found copper-ore; but the mines are not worked. He informs us, that neither silver nor silver has been found, nor do the streams bear down gold-dust, as in the neighbouring countries. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal mountain.² Sulphureous springs are numerous, but the mineral has nowhere been found in a solid state,³ and the country is supplied with it from the Punjab. Excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities in many places: one kind of it is a fine black marble.

The number of the passes into Cashmere over these mountains is very variously stated; by Abul Fazel⁴ at twenty-six, by Rishta⁵ at three, Elphinstone⁶ at seven. Hügel⁷ mentions twelve, and adds that the four following of these are practicable all times of the year: 1. The Nabog, on the eastern frontier; 2. the Banihal, on the southern frontier; 3. the Baramula Pass, southwards, or Punch Pass, on the western frontier; 4. Baramula Pass, westward, or Dub Pass, on the same frontier. Vigne⁸ enumerates twenty, and adds, that "an active mountaineer could enter the valley in many places besides the regular passes." Eleven of these passes are said to be practicable for horses. There is no carriage-way into the valley, but the Mogul emperors frequently brought elephants by the Pir Panjal Pass, or that through which the Bamber road lies. These huge animals, being wonderfully sure-footed and capable of making their way in difficult places,⁹ were used to convey the females of the household. The Sikhs invaded the valley through the Baramula Pass, and took with them a six-pounder,¹ slung on poles and borne by thirty-two men at a time. That

⁷ Vigne, t. 280
Moorcroft, ii
160.

⁸ Moorcroft ii 102
⁹ Von Hügel,
ii 244.
¹ L. 387.

¹ Von Hügel,
ii 244

² Id ii 246.

³ Id ib.
Moorcroft, ii 168.

⁴ Ayeson Akbery,
ii 122
⁵ Hist iv 440
⁶ Acc of Caudul,
505.
⁷ ii. 171.

⁸ L. 149

⁹ Bernier, Voy-
ages, ii. 266

¹ Vigne, ii 181.

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European skill and perseverance could make these passes practicable for artillery, cannot be doubted. When the Mogul emperor Akbar visited Cashmere in 1587, he appointed seven wazirs or chieftains, as hereditary wardens, one for each of the passes considered to be the most important,² and allotted to each revenue, from lands and villages, proportioned to the support of an armed force deemed requisite to defend the post committed to his care. The descendants of these wazirs retain the titles, but their revenues and powers are now little more than nominal.

The grandeur and splendour of Cashmiran scenery result from the sublimity of the huge inclosing mountains, the picturesque beauty of the various gorges, extending from the level alluvial plain to the passes over the crest of the enclosing range; the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered oft more striking by cataracts; the luxuriance and variety of the forest-trees, and the rich and multifarious vegetation of the lower grounds. The attractiveness of the scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, make them conclude that it was actually the site of the garden of Eden; and Abul Fazel describes it "as a garden in perspective." Jacquemont, on the contrary, expresses himself in a very disparaging language. "The appearance of the most beautiful mountains (he observes) is grand, rather than beautiful, presenting a striking outline and nothing more, as nature has done nothing to embellish the interior; so that it is a grand frame without a picture, and totally devoid of the picturesque charms of the Alps,"³ but Vigne, who was infinitely better acquainted with the scenery, and untaunted by affectation, untiring in its praise. Whilst Jacquemont accuses Moore of too high embellishment, "according to the practice of lyris, usual among the gentlemen of Parnassus,"⁴ Vigne thought that the departure from truth on the score of ornament was far less wide than might have been expected from a perusal of Mr. Moore's poem.* Though Hügel denies that the whole valley was originally a great lake dried by a vast and rapid efflux of its contents through the Baramula gorge, he admits

* Those who have had occasion to direct their researches to the subjects on which Moore's oriental fictions turn, have found that his information is both extensive, and in general accurate.

² P. Von Hügel, ii. 167.

³ Voyages, ii. 27.

⁴ Ayeson Akbery, ii. 152.

⁵ Correspond ii. 90.

⁶ ii. 74.
⁷ ii. 62.

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there was once a considerable expanse of water, which has appeared in consequence of the cavity which it occupied getting silted up.* The canals throughout the valley, except those connected with the great inclosing range, are few and not considerable. According to Vigne, Huri Purbat rises 250 feet above the City Lake; Tukt-i-Sahman, at no great distance from it, rises to the height of 450.† The hill of Shupe-
 at the south-eastern extremity, to 350 feet; Aba Thung, to the north-east, 300.‡ There is no other eminence of any importance. As the city of Cashmere is situated on the Jhelum, which is navigable both upwards and downwards from it, the elevation at that place may be taken as the average elevation of the valley, which may be set down at between 5,500 and 6,000 feet.*

The three principal lakes of Cashmere are on a level with the valley and communicate with it. They are all on the right (north-eastern) side of the river, and in the following order down the course of the stream. The City Lake,§ generally called emphatically *Sul*, "the Lake," is close to the city on its north-east, and communicates with the river Jhelum by a channel, about two miles in length, the lake itself being six miles long and four broad. The Manasa Bul, the most beautiful lake in Cashmere, is a mile and a half long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and is generally very deep. The Great, or Wular Lake, is about twenty miles long and nine wide, and is merely a shallow expansion of the river Jhelum. Between the City and Manasa Lakes, on the right side of the river, are two small lakes, the Opun and Wusikura.¶ There are several small mountain-lakes, or *tarns* as they would be called by a North Briton; as Nandan Sar and Kosah Nag in the south, Shesha Nag in the east, Gunga Bul in the north-east, and a few others

* Hugel states the elevation of the valley, as determined by the thermometer, at 5,818 feet; he states it elsewhere at 6,300 feet.† Jacquemont,‡ at 5,350. Humboldt, in his hypsometrical map accompanying *Asie Centrale*, at 910 toises, or 5,733 feet. Vigne,§ at 5,000 feet.

† The editor of Moorcroft (ii. 111) states that Hugel gives the length of this lake at thirty miles, quoting, no doubt, from a communication published in *Jour. As. Soc. Beng.* 1836, p. 156. But the baron, in his later and (as may be presumed) more correct work on Cashmere,¶ states the dimensions as given above in the text.

§ Kaschmir, ii. 186.

¶ Vigne, ii. 85.

† Id. ii. 42.

‡ Id. i. 287.

§ Id. i. 147.

¶ P. von Hugel, ii. 186.
 Vigne, ii. 85.
 Moorcroft, ii. 112.

¶ Vigne, ii. 147.

† *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1836, p. 156.

‡ *Correspond.* ii. 82, 85.

§ i. 253.

¶ Kaschmir, ii. 108.

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not worth notice. The water-system of the valley is very simple, consisting of several tributaries, all discharging themselves into the Jhelum, by which their aggregate contents are conveyed through the Baramula Pass to the low country of the Punjab. They are the Breng or Bureng, Sandren, Lidur, Sindo, Rembeera, Chanz, Lolab; besides a great number of small streams too inconsiderable for separate notice. No country more perfectly enjoys the advantages of extensive irrigation without the inconvenience of attending general periodical inundations.

In consequence of the great elevation of Cashmere, the cold of winter is considerable, being on an average more severe than in the British Isles, and this in a latitude lower than that of Sicily. Snow usually begins to fall early in December. Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November, and by the end of that month the trees are stripped of their leaves, and all annual vegetation is cut 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 above 200 feet above the level of the valley; and those who ascend beyond that height see the snowy mountains of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, whilst the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity. The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. Though snow lies on the average depth of two feet from the early part of December to the middle of March, the cold in general is a few degrees only below the freezing-point. The Jhelum is seldom completely frozen over, though ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks. The snow begins to disappear in March. "The end of March and beginning of April are distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring or mud season; and these appellations, in regard to the mire of the surface and the rapid succession of gusts of wind and hail, with short gleams of sunshine, are well deserved." Up to the beginning of June much rain falls though Cashmere is beyond the influence of the periodic monsoon, which so extensively deluges parts of Asia.⁶ Durū

⁶ P. Von Hugel, ii. 196.
Moorer. Panj.
Bokh ii. 107.
Vigne, ii. 88.

⁷ P. Von Hugel, ii. 196.

⁸ Moorcr. ii. 108.

⁹ P. Von Hugel, ii. 106.

April which Moorcroft passed in Cashmere there were only
 20 days of sunshine, and in the following May scarcely a
 passed without a shower. After a prolonged residence in
 very arid climate of Middle Tibet, he, on entering Cash-
 mere, found reason, from the contrast, to complain of the
 dryness of the atmosphere, and considered it more favourable
 vegetable than to animal life.¹ Hugel,² on the contrary, ¹ H. 107.
 considers the air dry, and supports his opinion by reference to ² H. 197.
 facts, that mosses and lichens are rare, and that a decayed
 tree is not to be found throughout the valley. This dryness
 of the air he attributes to the lightness of the soil, which
 rapidly absorbs the rain and melted snow, though the volume
 of water derived from these sources is sometimes so consider-
 able as to cause the Jhelum to rise thirty feet. The air of
 Cashmere is in general remarkable for stillness. According to
 Agel,³ "the wind is never violent; the extensive surface of ³ H. 196
 Wular Lake is at no time ruffled by a wave, and a boat
 sailing over its mirror like surface leaves a trace extending for
 miles, until lost on the distant bank." This statement, how-
 ever, must be received with considerable qualification, ac-
 cording to Vigne,⁴ "the surface of the Wular Lake, like ⁴ H. 156
 every other lake surrounded by mountains, is liable to the
 effect of sudden and furious hurricanes, that sweep over it
 with such extraordinary violence that no boatman can be in-
 duced to face it." * A gust of this kind, encountered by him,
 raised the surface of the lake one sheet of foam, like that of
 the sea under the influence of a white squall. In the passes,
 the wind is in general very violent, the cold air of the adjacent
 elevated tracts rushing in to supply the place of that which
 descends from the low and warm parts of the valley. In con-
 sequence of the general stillness of the air, the heat appears
 much greater to the feeling than it is ascertained to be by the
 thermometer. Jacquemont describes his sufferings from this
 cause as excessive, and he found no relief by immersion in the
 neighbouring lake, as the water gave no sensation of coolness.⁵
 He remarks, however, that such high temperature is of rather
 unusual occurrence in Cashmere, and was felt so distressing
 and injurious by the natives, that they had recourse to reli-

* See also, with reference to gusts of wind in the spring, the quotation
 from Moorcroft, *supra*.

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gious processions and supplications to implore a remission of it from heaven. The hottest season is from the middle of July to the middle of August, during which time the thermometer in the shade at noon ranges from 50° to 85°. In June, the average height of the thermometer at noon is about 75°. Cashmere has this great advantage respecting climate, that any depression of temperature can be obtained by ascending a few hours in ascent of the mountains. Meacroft⁶ thinks that the climate is unwholesome; and Vigne states "though nothing can be more deliciously soft than the air of the valley yet in many places it is affected by a miasma fatal to the water." Yet Jacquemont⁸ expresses his surprise at the extremely rare occurrence of intermittents, amidst the causes which elsewhere invariably produce them, and thus styles the climate of Cashmere one of the best and healthiest in the world.⁹ The remarkable fecundity of the women of the Cashmirians may perhaps be regarded as a further proof of the salubrity of the climate.

The zoology of Cashmere does not appear to be rich. Both brown and black bears are very numerous. The brown bear is between six and seven feet long, and though a very formidable animal, does not molest man unless provoked to attack when his onset is most ferocious. The black bear, though much smaller, is far more dangerous. They are said at particular seasons to descend from the mountains and rob the fruit-trees. The wolf is rare. Vigne mentions the hyena but doubts its existence. A panther, or sort of leopard, of a red colour with small black spots, is common in the mountains. The other beasts of prey are the jackal, fox, otter, marten, or ichneumon, and stoat. A large and fine variety of sheep occurs wild in the more retired valleys, and sometimes severe weather great herds enter from the neighbouring wilds and commit great havoc in the cultivated grounds. The gazelle, ibex, wild goat, musk-deer, and some other species of deer frequent the wilder parts. There are no hares in Cashmere. Birds of prey are numerous. The bulbul, or nightingale of Cashmere, is a distinct species from the genuine one of Europe, and greatly inferior in note, but amusing, on account of its bold, familiar habits, taking greedily the food offered to it, and expressing its gratification by warbling.

⁶ H. 106.

⁷ H. 88.

⁸ Voyage, 322.

⁹ H. 197.

¹ Forster, H. 25.

² P. Von Hugel, H. 292.

Vigne, H. 16.

³ P. Von Hugel, H. 292.

Vigne, H. 17.

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resembling the thrush in size and shape, enlivens the valley with its beautiful plumage and full melodious song. There are a vast number and much variety of the smaller kinds of birds. To this last circumstance must be attributed the variety of insects for which Cashmere is remarkable.⁴ The blue butterfly of Cashmere, introduced by Byron into one of his most beautiful similes, may be regarded as called into existence by the imagination of the poet, as Hugel found none so peculiar to the valley.⁵ Bees abound, and are skillfully managed, so as to yield very fine honey. Though of a smaller size, Hugel⁶ represents the horse as strong, lively, and tractable. It is represented as amusing to see one of them mounted by a native, dash at a gallop across a shallow river, over the bed of which, covered with loose stones, no other horse could venture but with the greatest caution. Hugel has known these hardy creatures carry a weight of 300 pounds during the course of a day nearly forty miles across the elevated pass of Pir Pinjal.

The climate, in its effect on vegetation, is described by De Quémont⁷ as wonderfully resembling that of Lombardy, and we consequently are not surprised at finding its flora bearing a strong affinity to that of Europe.⁸ Of the character of the vegetation, an accomplished naturalist, Dr. Boyle, remarks, that there is "so great an extension of the herbaceous parts as well as the flowers of plants, that many of them rival in luxuriance those of tropical climates." Of trees, the *cedar*, or Himalayan cedar, merits notice. Its botanical range extends from 7,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in its most congenial locality attains a great height and a circumference of above thirty feet.⁹ So durable is its timber, that some of the wooden bridges over the Helum was found little decayed, after exposure to the weather for above 400 years.¹ The forests of Cashmere also contain the *Pinus longifolia*, and two other species of pine, a species of fir, one of yew, and one of juniper. The chunar (*Platanus orientalis*) is also considered an exotic, but is probably nowhere found more abundant or luxuriant than in Cashmere. By order of the Mogul emperors, a grove, composed of chunars and poplars, was planted in every Cashmirean village; and these, now arrived at their full growth, are among the greatest,

⁴ Vigne, li. 299.

⁵ li. 299.

⁶ li. 387.

⁷ Corresp. li. 80.

⁸ Boyle, Botany of the Himalaya.

⁹ Id. ut supra, 850. Hugel, li. 245.

¹ Moorcr. li. 153.

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ornaments of the valley. Most of these are ascribed to the philanthropic governor of Cashmere, Ali Mirdhan Khan, who exercised his office under Shah Jehan from 1642 to 1657. So tastefully have they been disposed, that, according to Hügel, a judicious landscape-gardener could scarcely wish one to be added or removed throughout the whole valley. Hügel does not mention the oak. Dr. Royle² states, on the authority of Falconer, "that few, if any, oaks descend on the northern side of the Pir Panjal into the valley." The maple, willow and white thorn are common. Birch and alder trees approach the limit of perpetual congelation; and as their trunks and branches are weighed down by deep snow for the greater part of the year, they never recede more than five feet from the surface of the steep declivities of the mountains, though their total length is generally thirty feet or more. The birch is more hardy than the alder, and extends to a greater elevation. Junipers and rhododendrons grow on the mountains at the elevation of 11,000 feet. There is also a species of Laphæ and several of barberry; and these last bear clusters of blue berries the size of a small plum, and of a sweet and pleasant taste. Roses, both wild and cultivated, grow in vast profusion, besides syringa, jasmine, ivy, and a species of smilax. Hügel, a sound and well-informed botanist, considers Cashmere superior to all other countries in the abundance and excellence of its fruits. Those which attain maturity are the apple, peach, apricot, plum, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, walnut, hazel-nut, pistachio, and melon. Neither orange, lemon, or any other species of citrus arrives at maturity, though many attempts have been made to introduce them, as the cold winter proves invariably fatal to them. No mention is made by travellers of fig or olive trees in Cashmere. Rice is the principal crop, and the staple article of diet in Cashmere. It is cultivated with great skill and corresponding success, in consequence of the fertility of the soil, the facility of irrigation and the warmth of the summer. The returns are from thirty to forty fold, and in favourable seasons sometimes as high as fifty or sixty.³ The other sorts of grain cultivated are wheat, barley, millet, maize; but in consequence of the scanty rains of summer, the produce is both precarious and small, being only twofold. Gram and other kinds of pulse, buckwheat

² F. Von Hügel, ii. 272.
Moorer, ii. 135.

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amaranth are also extensively cultivated. The climate; and disposition of the surface in Cashmere, appear well adapted for bringing the grape to maturity; but as the management of neither of the vine nor of its produce is well understood, the wine made is very poor.⁴ Though mulberry-trees abound, and the climate well suits the silkworm, very little silk is produced.

The most celebrated manufacture of Cashmere is that of shawls. The wool used for this purpose is of two kinds: one is the pashm shal (or shawl-wool), and obtained from the tame goat; the other the fleece of the wild goat, wild sheep, and other animals, named asali.⁵ In all instances it is a fine down, lying close to the skin under the common coat, and is found not only on the animals just mentioned, but also on the yak or mountain ox, and on the dog of the intensely cold and arid tracts of Tibet.⁶ The greater part is supposed to be produced in Chanai, a tract in the west of Tibet; and is in the first instance carried to Rodokh, a fort near the frontier towards Ladakh, so that it is conveyed on the backs of sheep, there usually employed as beasts of burden. It is purchased by the Cashmirians at Srinagar, the chief place of Ladakh, and carried thence to Cashmere, either on men's shoulders or on the backs of horses. There is also some brought by Moguls from Pamir, or from the vicinity of Yarkand.⁶ There is much division of labour in this manufacture: one artisan designs the patterns; another determines the quality and quantity of the thread required for executing them, a third proportions and arranges the warp and loom (the former of which is generally of silk) for the border. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl, of an ordinary pattern, for three months; but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for eighteen months. Of late years the annual value of the shawl-manufacture of Cashmere has been declining, the decay of this branch of trade being attributable to several causes. In Hindostan British officers have to a great extent superseded the class of natives with whom this sort of manufacture was in chief demand. The reduced prosperity of the Ottoman and Persian nations has also greatly contracted the

⁴ Such is the account of Moorcroft,¹ who must be allowed to be the highest authority on the subject. Bernier is censured by Hügel² for calling the wool *tooz*; but his criticism seems erroneous.

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supply to those quarters. In Europe the taste for these articles is on the wane, and generally throughout the shawls of British manufacture are displacing those of Cashmire. Gun and pistol barrels are fabricated of great beauty, excellence, and of various kinds—plain, twisted, or damask. The iron employed in the manufacture is that brought from Bajour, in the Eusufzai country, and, though loaded with impurities, in consequence of the rude mode of smelting; practised in the first instance, it is sold in Cashmire for three times the price of that raised in the valley or the neighbouring mountains, and by suitable processes is rendered a material of great purity, tenacity, and strength.* The Cashmirians possess an excellent leather for saddlery. Moorcroft² describes it as “strong, solid, heavy, and pliable, without any disposition to crack: some of the pieces had been in use eighteen or twenty years, and were none the worse for constant wear.” The wool of Cashmire is the finest manufactured in India, its superiority consisting in its great smoothness and whiteness. The rose oil, or celebrated attar of roses, made in Cashmire, is considered superior to any other; a circumstance not surprising, according to Hugel,³ the flower is here produced of superior fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose-water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, and left overnight in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is found floating on the surface in minute quantities which are taken off very carefully by means of a bladder of sword-blade. When cool it is of a dark green colour, and as thick as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below the boiling water. Between 500 and 600 pounds weight of flowers are required to produce one ounce of the attar.

The greater part of the population are Mahometans of the Suni, or those considered the orthodox class, are more numerous than the Shias, or votaries of Ali.

The Cashmirians probably excel all other branches of the great Indian nation in physical qualities. Vigne⁴ describes the men as of “broad Herculean build and manly features. Moorcroft regards the aboriginal race as in general tall and symmetrical proportions, and adds, that amongst the people

² The ingenious process by which these admirable fire-arms are given very fully and satisfactorily by Moorcroft.¹

⁷ Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 89—Drummond, on Min. Resources of Afg.

⁸ ii. 214.

⁹ Jacquemont, Voyage, 204. F. Von Hugel, 328. Moorcroft ii. 217.

¹ ii. 320.

² ii. 141.

³ ii. 103

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to be found figures of robust and muscular make, such as have served for models of the Farnesæ Hercules."²

Winstone⁴ and Forster⁵ also bear evidence to their athletic and finely-proportioned conformation. The porters in the service of Hügel carried each a burden of above a hundred lbs., besides his bed, cooking utensils, and provisions for three or ten days; and one of them, without complaining, carried over the Pir Panjal a load considered too heavy for a European.

Forster expresses himself rather disparagingly respecting the beauty of the females; but Vigne and Hügel⁷ present them as having full-formed symmetrical figures, being generally brunet in complexion, with regular and beautiful features, blooming cheeks, fine white teeth, and large, clear eyes. These attractions make them in great request in the Punjab and adjacent parts of Hindostan, where they are frequently found as dancing-girls or inmates of the harem. They have generally aquiline noses, and bear so strong a resemblance to the Jews, as to induce Bernier to maintain them to be sprung from the lost tribes of Israel.

They are lively, ingenious, witty, and good-humoured,⁸ the Cashmirians are much addicted to the never-failing vices of slaves, lying, treachery, and inordinately devoted to amusement and pleasure.⁹ Moorcroft, engaged against them in a course of commercial rivalry, shows no mercy in delineating their moral qualities:—"In character, the Cashmirian is selfish, superstitious, ignorant, supple, intriguing, dishonest, and false; he possesses great ingenuity as a mechanic, and a decided genius for manufactures and commerce; but his transactions are always conducted in a fraudulent spirit, equalled only by the effrontery with which he faces detection."¹ Hügel² describes them as sensual, dishonest, and dreadfully addicted to sexual immorality, and the diseases resulting from which nowhere appear in more numerous or appalling forms.* Among their most estimable qualities is their remarkable aversion to shedding blood; and instances of violence are almost unknown.³ Though at a remote period of their history not devoid of martial qualities, a long course of oppression seems to have so broken their spirit,

² H. 128.

⁴ Acc. of Caubul,

506

⁵ Jour. Beng. Ind.

ii. 24.

⁶ F. Von Hügel,

ii. 428

⁷ H. 430.

⁸ Moorcr. ii. 128.

⁹ Forster, ii. 26.

¹ Moorcr. ii. 128.

² H. 431-433.

³ F. Von Hügel,

ii. 429.

* This, however, seems hardly reconcilable with the testimony borne by this author, as well as others, to the strength and beauty of the Cashmirians.

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that they never entertain the notion of throwing off the fore yoke which so frightfully afflicts them.

The dress of both sexes is very simple, consisting of a loose wrapper and trousers, the former of woollen cloth.⁴ In cold weather both sexes carry a small wicker basket, containing an iron or earthenware vessel, about five inches in diameter holding lighted charcoal. This contrivance, which is called *kangrî*,⁵ is carried within the dress, and applied to such parts of the body as require to be warmed. Very severe burns are sometimes caused by this practice, and invariably the skin suffers a discoloration which never can be effaced. In winter weather the whole female population repair twice a day to the nearest water, and placing on their heads their simple costume in the form of a rude turban, bathe, without the slightest covering or precaution, before all who may happen to be in view.⁶

⁴ F. Von Hugel, II. 307.
⁵ Vigne, I. 317.

⁶ F. Von Hugel, II. 309.

⁷ Id. II. 308.

⁸ F. Von Hugel, II. 313.

⁹ Acc. of Caubul, 507.

¹ F. Von Hugel, II. 321, 328.

² Ayeen Akbery, II. 165.

Adelung, Mithridat. I. 195.

Forster, Journ. Bengal Eng. II. 85.

Vigne, Kashmir, I. 308; II. 430.

Journ. As. Soc. 1841, p. 1038—

Edgworth, on Cashmiri Language.

The population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons,⁷ to which number it has been in three years reduced from 800,000 by the awful destructions of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1817 a deadly earthquake destroyed 1,200 persons, and was immediately followed by the cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of forty days.⁸ In 1833 an unseasonable frost caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice-crop, and the roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Parents frequently sold a child for a rupee, to prolong existence for two or three days; mothers killed and devoured their own offspring. Pestilence followed, and from these successive calamities resulted the almost unexampled depopulation stated above. The population of the capital, Serinagur, which was estimated by Elphinstone⁹ from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000.¹ The other towns, besides the capital, are Islamabad, Shupeye Pampur, Sopur, Bjbahar, Baramula, Shahbad.

The Language of Cashmere is a dialect of Sanscrit,² and written in the Devanagari character. It contains a large mixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of government are written. The pronunciation of the Cashmirians is remarkably broad, coarse, and uncouth; and the Sikh commanders cause those who wish to enlist to pronounce

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In words, as a means of ascertaining whether the proposed
 to be Cashmirians, as these are rejected.

Cashmere abounds in monuments of a peculiar style, gene-
 indicating very remote antiquity, and clearly referable to
 and previous to the Mahometan invasion. Nearly all have
 reduced to obscure and shapeless ruins; and the work of
 destruction is generally ascribed to a native of the valley, a
 real convert from Brahminism to Islam, who was born
 1350, and in 1396 returned home with an order, as it
 is said, from Tamerlane³ to destroy all the temples which,
 throughout Cashmere, were dedicated to the worship of idols.
 His zeal and perseverance are recorded by the huge blocks of
 marble which in many places still attest the size and massive
 nature of the edifices which he is alleged to have destroyed; and
 his memory is famous among Mussulmans, under the name of
 Abdur Budh Shikan, or Alexander the Iconoclast: but the
 fact that Tamerlane was never master of Cashmere appears to
 cast doubt on the story of his commission and achievements.
 A few buildings at the south-eastern extremity of the valley
 escaped the general destruction, by whomsoever perpetrated;
 they have suffered so much from earthquakes, and from
 the removal of materials to be employed in other erections,
 that only one remains in sufficient perfection to give an
 adequate impression of the early architecture of Cashmere.
 A ruin, called Korau Pandua by Hügel,⁴ the Temple of
 Pandua by Vigne,⁵ Khana Panduwa by Moorcroft,⁶ and
 Pandua by Jacquemont,⁷ is situate two miles north-east of
 Srinagar, on an eminence rising from the surface of a *Kary-
 shik*, or elevated table-land of alluvial earth, and which, in the
 present depopulation of Cashmere, is nearly uninhabited. The
 great size of the blocks of hard black marble, from six to nine
 feet in length, the excellence of the cement, and general mas-
 siveness of the proportions, might seem calculated to have
 secured this edifice from the partial ruin to which it has been
 reduced, probably by earthquakes. The intelligent and well-
 informed travellers just referred to, agree that no building ever
 excited in them a stronger sensation of the sublime—in this
 instance unconnected with size, as the structure is not of very
 large dimensions. Of all orders of architecture known in
 Europe, it appears most to resemble the Tuscan, with perhaps

³ F. Von Hügel, R. 485.

⁴ Kashmir, II. 469.
⁵ I. 386.
⁶ Punjab, Both. II. 255.
⁷ Voyage, v. 248.

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some admixture of the heavy Saxon. It is briefly sketched Vigne in the following words:—"At present all that remains of the Pandu Koru, or Temple of Martund, consists of a central and rectangular building, surrounded by a court, or quadrangle, and rectangular colonnade, facing inwards. The length of the outer side of the wall, which is blank, is about nine yards; that of the front is about fifty-six. The remaining three gateways opening into the court are now standing. "There are twenty pillars of the colonnade along the inside of the wall now remaining out of more than double that number. The height of the shaft of each pillar is six feet, of the capital twenty inches, and of the base two feet."² The height of the inclosing wall is about fifteen feet, the thickness six. In the middle of this court is the temple, about sixty feet long, ten wide, and forty high. It is probable that it was formerly much higher, as there are indications of its having been surmounted by a pyramidal roof of stone, the solid fragments of which are now scattered over the ground, where they were probably thrown by an earthquake. Of the era and subject of the building there is no certain knowledge; some consider it Buddhist, some of Hindu origin. Hugel supposes it to have been intended for enshrining the *Linga*.

The early history of Cashmere, which lies remote within the province of the oriental antiquarian than the limits of the present work has been drawn from darkness, and methodized by the varied learning and cultivated judgment of Professor Wilson. Still there is much uncertainty regarding it until the reign of Shams-ud-Deen, who ascended the throne in 1315, and introduced Mahometanism. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar, and became an integral part of his vast empire.¹ In 1752² it was subjugated by Afghan Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, remained under Afghan sway until 1819,³ when it was conquered by the Sikhs. From that time it was ruled by a governor appointed by the maharajah of the Punjab the year 1815. An unprovoked aggression on the British territory by the Sikh army, in the month of December that year, led to hostile operations, which resulted in the occupation by the British of Lahore, where a treaty was concluded under which the hill-country between the Beas and the I

² Vigne, l. 386.

¹ Ferishta, iv. 451.
Ayeen Akbery, ii. 187.

² Ferishta, iv. 530.
³ Elph. Hist. of India, 461

³ F. Von Hugel, ii. 161.

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...ing the province of Cashmere, was ceded to them as
 ...ification for the expenses of the war. The larger por-
 ... of this territorial cession was at once transferred, in inde-
 ... nt possession,⁴ to its present ruler, Gholab Singh, in
 ... leration of a pecuniary equivalent. By the terms of the
 ... Gholab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the
 ... h government, and binds himself to assist them with
 ... es, under certain contingencies; in return, he is to be
 ... in defending himself from his enemies. According to
 ... turns of 1848, the military force maintained by the ruler
 ... ashmere consisted of 1,200 artillery, 1,972 cavalry, and
 ... B infantry, exclusive of an irregular force furnished by
 ... audal chiefs; but an intimation had been received by the
 ... h government of his intention, at a fitting opportunity,
 ... ct a reduction in the strength of his army.

⁴ Treated with Native Powers—Allen's Indian Mail, May, 1846, p. 303.

CASIMABAD, in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieu-
 ... at-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on
 ... route from Ghazeepeer to Goruckpeer, 15 miles N. of the
 ... er. Lat. 25° 45', long. 83° 43'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CASSAWARUM PETTA, in the British district of North
 ... nt, presidency of Madras, a town five miles N. of the
 ... ated line of railroad from Madras to Menil, 10 miles N.E.
 ... the latter. Lat. 13° 10', long. 79° 41'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CASSEAHGOW.—A town in the native state of Nepal,
 ... ant N. from Jumlah 25 miles. Lat. 29° 46', long. 81° 49'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CASSERGURJE, in the British district of Mymensing,
 ... sidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Brah-
 ... pootra, 25 miles S.E. of Jumalpor. Lat. 24° 47', long.
 ... 26'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CATCHOOÁ, in the British district known as the
 ... onderbunds, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from
 ... ckergunjo to Jessore, 32 miles W. of the former. Lat.
 ... 37', long. 89° 52'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CATMANDHOO.—See **KHATMANDOO**.

CATTYWAR.—See **KATTYWAR**.

CAUDWIN.—A town in the native state of Nagpore, or
 ... ominions of the rajah of Berar, distant N.W. from Bustur
 8 miles. Lat. 19° 24', long. 81° 36'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAULY NUDDY.—A river of Western India, rising in
 at. 15° 33', long. 74° 47', in Belgaum, twenty miles north-west

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from the town of Dharwar, and flowing southerly for eleven miles, through the collectorate of Belgaum, and fifty miles through that of North Canara, it turns west, in which direction it flows for thirty miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Selashevaghur, in lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAUSERGODE, in the British district of South Canara presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Cannanore, 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAUVERIPURAM,¹ in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Canvery, 80 miles N.E. of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$. The pass of Cauveripuram, which is thirty miles length, winding through two lofty ranges of mountains, was traversed in 1799 by the detachment under Colonel Read on the march to Seringapatam.²

² Life of Sir T. Munro, I. 211.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Medical Topog. and Statistics of Coorg, 4.

CAUVERY,¹ a river of Southern India, rises in the British district of Coorg,² in lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$, and taking an easterly direction for thirty-three miles, turns north-east for eight miles, at which point it touches on the territory of Mysore, and for twenty miles forms its boundary toward Coorg, still flowing north-easterly. It then enters Mysore through which it flows in a direction generally south-easterly for ninety-five miles, to Tullacaud, from whence, its course being first north-easterly, and subsequently easterly, it becomes the bounding line between the Mysore territory and that of the British district of Coimbatore for forty miles, when it finally leaves Mysore. Taking a direction south-east for four or seven miles, it then makes its way, at the pass of Cauveripuram through the range of the Eastern Ghats, and continues to hold its course generally southerly for forty-seven miles, to Yirodu, where it turns south-east. It subsequently turns east, and after a further course of ninety miles to the vicinity of Trichinopoly divides into several streams, embracing a delta seventy miles in length from the apex to the sea, and having a base of eight hundred miles. The most considerable branch is the Coleroon, the course of which is the furthest to the north. The length of the Coleroon is ninety-two miles, and the length of the Cauvery from the source of the parent river, in Coorg, to the mouth

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The Coleroon enters the sea, is 472 miles. The branch
 that continues to bear the name of the Cauvery is of inferior
 latitude, much of its volume of water being drawn off³ to
 irrigate the neighbouring lands. The principal tributaries of
 the Cauvery are the Hennavutty, flowing from the north-west,
 joining it on the left side close to Kistnarajpoo; the
 Man-Teert, which, flowing from the south-west, joins it
 about eight miles lower down, but on the opposite or right
 side; the Cubbany, a considerable stream, also flowing from
 the south-west, and joining it on the right side, in lat. $12^{\circ} 14'$,
 long. $79^{\circ} 58'$; the Shumda, flowing from the north, and joining
 it on the left side, in lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$; the Arkavati,
 flowing also from the north, and joining it on the left side, in lat.
 $12^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$; the Bhowani,⁴ descending from the Neil-
 gerry group, flowing east, and falling into it on the right side,
 in lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$; the Nore river, running a course
 nearly parallel to that last mentioned, and joining the Cauvery
 on the right side, in lat. $11^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° ; the Ambrawutty,
 flowing north-west, falls into the Cauvery on the right
 side, in lat. $10^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. There are many others of
 less importance, and which, though large and rapid during the
 monsoon rains, are at other times totally or nearly devoid of
 water. Such is the case with the Cauvery itself in the low
 country during March, April, and part of May, but, replenished
 by the south-west monsoon, the volume of water early in July
 becomes considerable, and in August the inundation is great.
 The course of the Cauvery is over an extensive and generally
 green surface of granitic rocks, with scarcely any woods or
 angle on its banks. It consequently brings down no vege-
 table alluvium, but a rich clay, rendering the plains of Tanjore
 the most fertile portion of the south of India.⁵ During the
 inundation, the river is navigable⁶ through the low country for
 raft. Those in use are represented to be "circular baskets,⁷
 from nine to fourteen feet in diameter, covered with buffalo
 leather." In these cotton, sandal-wood, saltpetre, and other
 wares, are brought down the river; and as the violence of the
 current precludes their upward navigation, they are taken to
 pieces, the basket-work abandoned, and the leather taken back
 on men's heads. The Cauvery passes from the table-land of
 Mysore to the low country by two falls;⁸ the upper, or that of

³ Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iii. 310.

⁴ Backle, Observations on the Neighbourries, 18.

⁵ As Res. xviii. 11.

⁶ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 253.

⁷ Madras Journal, iii. 319.

⁸ Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 41.

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² *Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. li. 308—Lushington, Introductory Note to Account of the Island and Bridge of Sivasamudram.*

Gungan Zooka, being 370* feet; ² the lower, or that of Burt Zooka, at 460. During the periodical inundations, the vast body of water and enormous falls, combined with the sublime scenery adjacent, render these cataracts inferior to none in grandeur. Various public works connected with the Cauvery have of late years been undertaken by the government. An expenditure¹ estimated at 50,000*l.* was sanctioned in 1811, for completing certain annicuts or dams thrown across the river, to collect the waters for purposes of irrigation; and a sum of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* at a later period was assigned to the construction of a bridge² over the river at Hazerpet, being on the main line of communication between Bangalore and the western coast.

¹ *Madras Rev. Disp. 2 June, 1841.*

² *India Judicial Disp. 16 April, 1845.*

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAUVERYPAAUK, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the route from Madras to Arcot, and in the midst of a fertile district, artificially irrigated by means of one of the most magnificent tanks in the south of India, 11 miles E. of the latter. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAUZEE, in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, a town on the south or left bank of the Soomrah river, 10 miles W. of Silhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $91^{\circ} 42'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CAWNPORE,¹ under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British district named from its principal town. It is entirely within the limits of the Doab, extending from the Jumna to the Ganges, the latter river forming its north-eastern boundary, and dividing it from the territory of Oude; the former, the south-western boundary, separating it from the British districts of Hamceerpoor and Calpee, and from the Bundela state of Bownee. On the north-west it is bounded by the British districts Etawal and Fuzruckhabad, on the south-east by the British district Futtehpore. Cawnpore lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ and 27° , long. $79^{\circ} 34'$ — $80^{\circ} 37'$; is seventy-five miles in length from north to south, and sixty-five in breadth; and has an area of 2,337 square miles. The population in 1848, as ascertained by actual enumeration, was 993,031.²

² *Statistics of N.W. Prov. 100.*
³ *Report, 1842.*

¹ *Travels through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, li. 167, 170.*

The country is represented; by Mr. Rose³ to have suffered, before or after the cession, from mal-administration and dis-

* Buchanan,⁴ however, estimates the falls as much less.

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casty, by which the rights of small proprietors have in many instances been destroyed. It has also suffered severely from famitous seasons. So recently as the year 1837, it experienced a most severe visitation of famine, from the effects of which it is but now recovering. In October, 1838, a survey was commenced by Lieutenant Abbott, and completed in October, 1839. This was the basis of a new settlement of the revenue; the next step in the arrangement being a revision of the estimates relating to the classification of soils and to irrigation, which were found in very many instances to be incorrect. The operation, in conformity with the instructions of the Sudder Board of Revenue, was thus conducted: the fields requiring revision were first marked off, and then an establishment commensurate with the labour to be performed entered into. Every pergunnah was divided into fifteen or twenty portions, each containing from five to twenty estates, according to the size of the mohals (hamlets), and a distinct officer was appointed to each portion. The pergunnah was also distributed into four or six larger divisions, each of which was entrusted to a canoungo, peishkar, or officer holding a permanent appointment, who was held accountable for the correctness of the subordinate officers employed within his circle. The tehsildar, a native revenue officer, who was for the time relieved from all other duties, was held responsible for the whole, and finally the result was tested by the European collector and deputy collector. In this manner the work of revision was completed in four months, and it was believed that the rapidity of operation and the minuteness of supervision were effectual in rendering impracticable the exercise of corruption to any considerable extent. It now remained only to act upon the information obtained by a revision of the assessment; and in executing this delicate task the following were taken as the chief points for consideration and the main grounds of decision. First, the previously existing revenue rates; secondly, the regularity of the collection; thirdly, the means employed in realizing the demand, and the condition of the people as affected by the realization of the revenue. The result of the inquiry, conducted with reference to these principles, was a reduction of the government claim on the land; but this may be expected to be compensated by the regularity

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of payment. It seems that the native officers had a disposition to increase the assessment upon villages where the inhabitants were industrious and peaceable, presuming on their exertions to make the best of their land, and on their reluctance to resist the demands of government; and it is this meritorious class of cultivators who will be essentially benefited by the new assessment. The settlement was made for thirty years. Some other improvements were at the same period introduced, among the more important of which are regulations of rentals proportioned to the new revenue, and an alteration of the times for paying the instalments of revenue, so as to make them fall when the cultivator has produce to carry to market, thus relieving him from the necessity of borrowing at exorbitant interest; and the establishment of a permanent record of holdings and liabilities.

⁴ Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 2.

⁵ Rose, Report on Settlement of Cawnpore, 3.

⁶ Report of Committee on Ganges Canal, 4.

The greater part of this district lies on the scarcely perceptible slope,⁴ extending westward or south-westward, from the slightly elevated crest of the Doab; and consequently the Kurun or Rhind, and the Kurun or Singur, the only streams of much importance, flow towards the Jumna, and ultimately discharge themselves into it. The Esun⁵ flows in a direct line north-west to a distance of twenty miles, through the north-eastern angle of the district. The Pandoo traverses the whole district in the same direction, and falls into the Ganges at the south-eastern corner. In addition to the means afforded by the Esun, the Jumna, and the Ganges (all of which are navigable in their course through this district), a farther channel of water-carriage will soon be opened in the prolongation⁶ of the Ganges Canal, which leaves that river on the right side, at K Kral, about two miles below Hurdwar, and, proceeding down the Doab, is intended to rejoin the main stream at Cawnpore. Besides the inclination of the surface of the country towards the Jumna, a general slope from north-west to south-east is indicated by the direction of the courses of the two great rivers in that direction. As the projected line of the prolongation of the Ganges Canal has for the most part been laid down along the highest tract of the district, with the view more easily and efficiently dispensing the advantages of irrigation, notice of the elevation of certain spots along its course will point out that of the surface in general. Thus, at

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Western frontier, and in lat. 26° 47', long. 79° 46', the elevation of the surface of the country above the sea is 648 feet, that of the bed of the canal 644, and six miles lower on, or more to the south-east, the respective elevations are 640 and 637. The length of the part of the canal which passes through the district is about sixty miles, and as the descent is about two inches in the mile, the elevation of the lower or eastern frontier will appear to be about 578 feet. The country here referred to has scarcely any irregularity of surface, appearing to the eye a complete level.⁷ The northern part of the district, or that towards the Ganges, "is by far the most productive: the water is there within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface, and irrigation is abundant; but as we recede from the Ganges and approach the Jumna, the distance of the water (from the surface) increases, until we find it in Bhogpoor lying so low as sixty and seventy feet. Here few or no canals are to be seen, and the produce is entirely dependent on rain." For this deficiency, which often has led to severe famine, and, in consequence, to an incalculable amount of human misery, a remedy will be afforded by the extension of the Ganges Canal.

Jacquemont² thus describes the country:—"A vast alluvial surface stretching between the Jumna and the Ganges, and from fifty to 120 feet above their streams at low water." He continues: "Probably not many ages have elapsed since it was occasionally inundated by the solstitial rains. Its territory is very fertile and completely cultivated, little land being left to nature except where cut up by ravines. There are a great number of small fields inclosed by low walls of mud rising from the edge of a ditch. Groves of mangoes, tamarinds, and mimosa are scattered over the country, but not a banyan (*Ficus indica*), and scarcely even a pippul (*Ficus religiosa*). Here and there are small mosques in ruins, with tombs adjoining, and overshadowed by poor date-trees. Such are the elements of the scenery, diversified indeed, but so intermingled, that all their combinations are observable within narrow limits. The country is monotonous in the extreme." Rice is scarcely cultivated,³ though some may be observed about the cantonment of Cawnpore, in the valley of the Esun, and a few other places, the alimentary crops being chiefly wheat,⁴ barley, maize, pulse, oil-

⁷ Cauley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. II. 4; vi. 16.

⁸ Id. Rep. II. sec. 16.

⁹ Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 207.

¹ Rose, Settlement of the District of Cawnpore, 4.

² Voyages, iii. 453.

³ Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 88.

⁴ Id. Ib.

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seeds, sugar, and potatoes. Millet is cultivated, not so much for its grain, which is small and meagre, as on account of its straw, which is ten feet long⁶ and an inch in circumference. Sugar-cane⁶ and maize thrive luxuriantly, growing to the height⁷ of eight or ten feet, and grow so closely as to exclude the light of the sun. Indigo, considered indigenous in that tract, and found wild in great luxuriance and of fine quality, is cultivated, but to no great extent; more land being now cropped for seed, which is exported, than for preparing the dye.⁸ The poppy, which has been but recently introduced, thrives well, and its culture is likely to contribute to the prosperity of the district.⁹ Safflower¹ (*Carthamus tinctorius*) is also extensively cultivated for dying cottons a rose-colour. The cotton-plant thrives well, and is an important² crop. An excellent judge³ on this subject says, "The cotton-plants which I saw in many places from Agra to Allahabad seemed more prolific than any which I have seen elsewhere. Notwithstanding the careless cultivation, the cotton in the capsules was more abundant, and the seeds were larger and more numerous, than I had seen either higher up or lower down the country. The climate also I conceive well suited to them, notwithstanding the great heat of the months of April, May, and June, as the plants grow well and attain maturity during the rainy months, when the termination just when the drying up of the soil and the dryness and clearness of the atmosphere are most necessary to check the vegetative vigour, and determine the secretions towards the formation of fruit and the perfecting of the seed." The soil and climate are well suited for producing fine tobacco, which is especially cultivated in the vicinity of Kannauj. Tennant⁴ who wrote at the close of the last century, and when Cawnpore had not long been a military station, says, "Agriculture, in the vicinity of Cawnpore, has profited by the stimulus of an European market and high prices. Not only Indian corn, but gram (*Cicer arctinum*), barley, and wheat are cultivated to an extent equal to the demand. Turnip cabbages, and European vegetables are at this season in great abundance, not only in the gardens of officers, but in the fields cultivated by the natives. Grapes, peaches, with a profusion of fruit, have been long since supplied by the European

⁶ Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 359

⁶ Rose, Settlement of Cawnpore, 5.

⁷ Tennant, ut supra, 361.

⁸ Statistics of Cawnpore, 18.

⁹ Bengal Sep. Rev. Disp. 22 March, and 28 July, 1837.

¹ Jacquemont, iii. 453.

² Rose, ut supra, & Rep. Sel. Comm. House of Commons, on East-India Produce, 569.

Reports on Culture of Cotton in India, 417

³ Royle, Illustrations of Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, 96.

⁴ Royle, ut supra, 287

Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 367.

⁵ l. 328.

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culture of the grape in India requires care, and appears to require European extraction."

Under the existing revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the lands of this district are not liable to any assessed assessment on the part of government until the year 1870.⁶

The principal exception to the fertility of the district is in the vicinity of the cantonment of Cawnpore, where the soil is in many places sandy.⁷ The hot winds prevail in spring and early part of summer, and are distressing to the senses, as well as injurious to health.⁸ From the middle of October to the middle of June there is seldom a single shower of rain. The ground becomes parched to a cinder, and all vegetation, except on the water fields, is destroyed. The tread of feet, camels, and bullocks, loosens each day a certain quantity of dust on the surface, which the hot winds, beginning regularly to blow in the afternoon, raise into the air in the form of a thick cloud, which not only hides the sun, but envelops the whole station in midnight darkness. Even in midwinter the heat is very great in the daytime, but after sunset severe cold succeeds, a piercing wind sweeps over the plain, and the thermometer falls below the freezing point. These rapid changes are very trying to the human constitution: even the inferior animals of European origin are not proof against their effects. During the periodical rains which succeed the hot winds, continuing through the latter part of summer and the early part of autumn, fevers and agues occur: yet the climate is, in point of general salubrity, considered not below the average.

Formerly life and property were by no means safe in this district. Thugs, bands of professional murderers, organized for the purpose of killing and plundering incautious travellers, or others whom they could circumvent, were used to harbour

⁶ Act of Govt. of India, viii. of 1848.

⁷ Roberts, i. 36, 40.

⁸ Lord Valentia, i. 204.

⁹ Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 87.

¹⁰ Tennant, i. 324.

¹¹ Roberts, i. 48.

* This is, however, erroneous, as Baber¹ mentions that he procured very fine grapes, in 1529, at Agra. "I had set a few vine-plants in the garden of Heah Behisht, which I found had produced very fine grapes. Sheikh Huren also sent me a basket of grapes, which were very excellent. I was truly delighted with having produced such excellent melons and grapes in Hindostan."

¹ Mem. 423.

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² As. Res. xli.
290—Sherwood,
on Phénsigára.

³ Montgomery,
Statistical Report
of Cawnpore, 90;
also Append. viii.
p. lxiii.

in great numbers in the western part, "where they were ostensibly engaged in cultivating" small spots of land, but in fact supported by the more lucrative profession of the same. These atrocious practices have been suppressed, and the district is now as free from them as other parts of India.

Schools in this district are rather numerous. In 1850 there were 540, in which 4,619 pupils received some measure of instruction. The scholars were exclusively males, and in one of the missionary schools, called the Native Orphan Asylum, which contained fifty girls, who were retained as well as educated. The schools are classed as English, Arabic, Hindoo, Sanscrit, and English, and it was estimated that through their means, about seven per cent, of the population of males between the ages of seven and fourteen acquired such knowledge as was commensurate in them. It was stated that within a few years immediately preceding that in which the report was framed, the desire for instruction had increased. This is attributed to the general encouragement and support of education by government, as well as to a supply of vernacular books from the same quarter.

In facilities of communication this district has many advantages. Besides those afforded by the great rivers, it possesses others in a number of excellent roads. The great trunk road connecting the North of India with the capital, passes completely across the district: it is metalled and kept in good repair. From the city of Cawnpore to Calpee, there is a metalled road, completed about five years since. Besides these the district is intersected in every direction by country roads, annually repaired at the close of the rains. When they prevail, the roads are in some places flooded, and consequently for a time impassable. To remedy this, bridges are generally constructed as funds are available; the whole management of the roads (with the exception of the great trunk road) is vested in a committee composed of Europeans and natives. The great trunk road is under the charge of an officer of engineers.

⁴ Ferishta, l. 178,
179.
Tod, Annals of
Rajasthan, ii. 10.
Elphinstone, Hist.
of India, i. 619.
Bird, Hist. of
Gujerat, 81, 82.
Mem. 401.

The tract comprised within this district was, in 1119, subdued by the Mahomedans, under Shahabuddin Ghozi. In 1529, Baber subdued and added it to his dominions; and in 1540, it was the scene of the arduous struggles of

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you with the Patan chief Sher Khan, by the event⁵ of the former⁶ was expelled from the sovereignty of Delhi, passed over to his rival. In the dismemberment of the⁷ in the eighteenth century, it came into the hands of Jung Nawaub⁸ of Oude. By the treaty of Fyzabad, dated 1775, between the East-India Company and Asuf-ullah, the then nawaub of Oude, the former stipulated to raise a regular⁹ brigade for the defence of the latter, and Cawnpore was selected as the station of this force. Subsequently, in 1801, the subsidy stipulated by the nawaub for the maintenance of the auxiliary British force was commuted by the Government of the provinces of the Southern Doab and some others; and in virtue of this treaty¹⁰ the tract comprised in the present district of Cawnpore was embodied with the territory of the East-India Company.

CAWNPORE,¹¹ the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate in the pergunnah or subdivision of Cawnpore. The site is on the right bank of the Ganges, stated by Von Orlich¹² to be 1,000 yards wide in the season when the stream is lowest; when swollen by the periodical rains, in the latter part of summer, it was found to be about a mile¹³ wide, and very rapid; but on that occasion the river was unusually low, in consequence of the small quantity of rain which had fallen that season. The city covers an area¹⁴ of 690 acres, contains about 11,000 houses of all descriptions, and nearly 39,000 inhabitants. The population of the cantonment amounts to 49,975; making a total of 1,48,746, exclusive of the military.¹⁵ The commerce at the ghat or landing-place is busy and important, the Ganges being navigable downwards to the sea, a distance of above 1,000¹⁶ miles, and upwards to Ankertal, a distance of 300. The scene is vividly described by Skinner:¹⁷—"Every description of vessel that can be imagined has collected along the bank.¹⁸ The pinnacle, which, with its three masts and neat rigging, might have passed for a ship;

¹ Kanhpur of Tassan and of Butler; from Kanh, "a name³ of Krishna," and Pur, "town,"—Krishna's town. Tod² pours forth a flood of abstruse learning on the mythological lore respecting Krishna, under his denomination of Kaanya Kan, or Kanh. Hamilton⁴ erroneously supposes the original name of the town Khanpur (Lord's town), and the mistake has been followed by others

⁵ Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 760, 783.

⁶ Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 626.

⁷ Malcolm, Pol. Hist. of India, i. 100, 101.

⁸ Papers respecting the Government of the Nawaub Vizier, xx.

⁹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹² Travels in India, ii. 87.

¹³ Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 185, 206.

¹⁴ Montgomery, Stat. Rep. 112-113.

¹⁵ Statistics of N. W. Prov. 120.

¹⁶ Garden, Tables of Routes, 168.

¹⁷ Cautley, Report on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 18.

¹⁸ Excursions in India, ii. 244.

¹⁹ Map of Valley of the Ganges accompanying Topog. of Aud'h.

²⁰ Annals of Rajasthan, i. 621-661.

²¹ Shakespeare, Dict.

²² Gazetteer, in v. Cawnpore, i. 375.

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budgerows—the clumsiest of all clumsy things—with their sterns several times higher than their bows; and baulk as ugly enough, but lightly skimming along like gulls, compared with the heavy craft about them; the drifting boats which the country boats appear to be when, at a distance, with their native crews straining every nerve upon their oars, and cheering themselves with a wild and not un- frequently a sweet song; panchways shooting swiftly down the stream, with one person only on board, who sits at the helm, steering with his right hand, rowing with his feet, and in his left hand holding his pipe. A ferry-boat constantly plying across the stream adds to the variety of the scene, by its motley collection of passengers,—travellers, merchants, fakirs, camels, bullocks, and horses, all crowded together. The vessels fastened to the shore are so closely packed, that they appeared to be one mass, and, from their thatched roofs and low entrances, might easily pass for a floating village. This communication by water is resorted to extensively for the conveyance of troops, though so tedious before the introduction of steam, that three months and fifteen days were allowed for the passage from Calcutta, and the charge of conveying a European regiment was estimated at 46,000 rupees. It has been calculated, that the passage might be made, with a greater comfort, in less than one fourth of the time, by the employment of steam. The commerce of Cawnpore may gain a great increase, on the completion of the navigable canal projected to proceed from it up the middle of the Doab, and rejoin the river on the right side, two miles below Hurdwar.

The immediate environs of the place, though on a sandy plain, broken occasionally into ravines, are so much embellished by art as to have considerable picturesque beauty. “On the right bank of the Ganges, many hundred bungalows, the barracks of the troops, and the bazaars, extend in a semicircle for nearly five miles, which imparts to the whole a striking and splendid appearance.”² The bungalows, c

² Prinsep, *Steam Navigation in British India*, 46.

¹ *Canal, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal*, 20.

² Roberts, *l.* 30.

³ Von Orlich, *l.* 85.

⁴ *Gazetteer*, *in v.* 1, 373.
⁵ *First Impressions*, *l.* 321.

* Haquillon,¹ however, says, “The external aspect of this important station is most arid, dreary, and repulsive;” and Bacon’s² opinion is equally unfavourable. “The cantonment is scattered over six or seven miles of country, and appears to have been gradually increased without method, or any regard to convenience. It is a succession of narrow dust,

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of the officers and residents, are large and commodious, though either tiled or thatched, and individually, perhaps, not strikingly, have, upon the whole, a striking and pleasing appearance amidst their *compounds*, or inclosures, which are very handsomely planted. These *compounds* or gardens, mixed with forest-trees, give the place a very luxuriant appearance during the season favourable to verdure.

⁴ Roberts, i. 39.

These gardens are considered some of the finest in India, and produce in abundance, and of excellent quality, most garden vegetables, grapes, peaches, mangoes, shaddocks, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, custard-apples. "In the centre of the cantonments, and on the highest ground, two stone buildings of very imposing exterior, the Assemblies, and the theatre." These have of course been built at the voluntary charge of the European population; but there is no church at the time of Miss Roberts's visit. A dozen years ago. About that period a sum of 5,000 rupees was collected in aid of a private subscription, to supply the deficiency of a church, and a piece of ground allotted for its erection.

⁵ Spry, Modern India, i. 201.

⁶ Roberts, i. 40.

In the cold season horse-races are held in an extensive piece of open ground to the north-west of the cantonments.

⁷ India Eccles. Disp. 2 July, 1839.

The native town is ill built and dirty, yet has a pleasing appearance as seen from without. The bazaars are well supplied with the wares of Europe, China, and India; the jewellers are considered excellent workmen, and the place is celebrated for the manufacture of leather, and of the articles fabricated from that material. Butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables, are abundant and excellent, and game abounds; the feathered kinds consisting chiefly of quails, snipes, and wild ducks.

⁸ Roberts, i. 41. Von Orlich, ii. 85.

During the hot winds ortolans come in such great flights, that fifty or sixty will drop at a single shot. In midwinter the cold at night is sufficient to freeze water exposed to the atmosphere in shallow earthen pans. The ice thus formed is carefully collected and stored in an ice-house, and the quantity

⁹ Montgomery, 114. Bengal Mill Disp. 29 May, 1849.

¹ Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 255.

² Spry, Modern India, i. 19.

gullies or lanes, between the mud walls which enclose the gardens of the officers' bungalows, and possesses no picturesque points or pleasing scenery, except a few good groups of buildings and huts on the water's edge." It has been deemed proper to present to the reader the different views under which the place is contemplated by different reporters; but the account in the text is perhaps most to be relied on.

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obtained suffices throughout the year for the supply of European families. In the dry season the friable nature of the soil causes the dust to be a very serious annoyance, especially during the exercising of troops. Bacon,³ describing a military review, observes, "Arriving upon the ground after the evolutions had commenced, the only evidence I of the military operations going forward was in the tramp of horses, the rattling of accoutrements, and the discharge of artillery; not one single man or horse of the whole military array did I behold until after the display, and then a light breeze springing up, by great good-fortune, carried off a huge white curtain of dust which had hitherto hung over the scene." These exercises take place on an extensive piece of open ground adjoining the town, and on which, in the latter part of the year, corresponding to the midwinter of the northern climes, the infantry of the cantonment encamp. "Regular streets and squares of cantonment stretch over an immense tract: each regiment is provided with its bazaar; the rear and far beyond the lines, the almost innumerable camp-followers, of every description, form their bivouacs. The artillery encamp on another piece of ground, beyond some ravines. The cantonments are six miles long by about half a mile broad, and contain an area of upwards of ten square miles. These in themselves form a town, having a population of about 50,000, exclusive of the military and European gentry. There is accommodation for 7,000 troops. The climate does not appear to be complained of by the residents as they assured Heber,⁶ "that, during the rains, it was a very desirable situation; that the cold months were remarkably dry and bracing; and that the hot winds were not worse than in most other parts of the Doab." It is said to be inferior in salubrity⁷ to Meerut, to which place it has been determined to remove the head-quarters of the artillery.⁸ The sportsman can amuse himself with the pursuit of wild hogs, hares, foxes, jackals, wolves abounding in the neighbourhood. The last-mentioned beasts are so bold as occasionally to enter⁹ the

³ First Impressions, l. 321.

⁴ Roberts, l. 47.

⁵ Montgomery, 118

⁶ Journ. in India, l. 306

⁷ Bengal Mil. Disp. 11 July, 1864

⁸ Id. 26 Oct 1858.

⁹ Roberts, l. 45. Thorn, 368.

¹ l. 55.

² Topography of Oudh, 5.

* Miss Roberts' mentions tigers "in the islands of the Ganges, or amid the deep jungles of its opposite shore;" and Butler² "the tall grass and jaw jungle which cover the high kankar bank of the river, and which give shelter to numerous deer, wild hogs, and tigers."

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id compounds, and carry away children. The deadly *capelleo*, or hooded snake,* sometimes finds its way *es*, and lurks among the furniture. Heber¹ remarks, "There are many handsome *esques*, and the view of the *in* the course gives quite the idea of a city;" and "On the whole, it is in many respects one of the most *able* towns which I have seen in Northern India; but *merely* of modern origin, it has no fine ancient buildings. The European architecture is confined to works of *necessity* only, and marked by the greatest simplicity; *places* of its size can be named where there is so *ly* nothing to see." The importance of this place is, *altogether* of recent date, and resulting from its selec-

A. D. 1777, as a *military* cantonment by the British *governments*. It does not appear to be mentioned by Baber in *his* *history* of military operations in the Doab, and it is *not* *mentioned* in the Ayeen Akbery. The first notice of it is *given* *as* that by Rennell.² The elevation above the sea is *about* 580 feet. The distance N.W. from Calcutta is *about* 1,131.³ From Delhi it is distant, S.E., 266 miles; from *now*, S.W. 63, from Agra, S.E., 178; from Calpee, *Lat* 26° 28', long. 86° 25'.

CEYLON.—A large and fertile island lying at the entrance *of* the Bay of Bengal, and separated from the continent of *India* by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. In strictness *it* does not fall within the compass of this work, which is in-

¹ Spry¹ relates that one of those horrible reptiles, which was killed in *a* house at Cawnpore, was *four* feet four inches in length, and that, on *receiving* its death-wound, it "gave a loud roar!"

² Spry states that this part of the country was ceded to the East-India *Company*, after the battle of Buxar, fought 23rd October, 1764; but by *the* fourth article of the treaty⁴ of Allahabad (16th August, 1765), Korah, *in* which Cawnpore is situated, was ceded to Shah Alum of Delhi; and his *subsequent* transference of it to the Mahrattas, being considered a *formality*, the territory was in 1773, by *the* treaty of Benares, given to the *French*, and confirmed by the *treaty* of 1775. Cawnpore was selected, in 1777, as the station² of the regular brigade which the East-India Company *stipulated* to maintain for the defence of Oude. The territory was *subsequently*, by the treaty of November, 1801, ceded to the East-India *Company*.

¹ Journ in India, 1. 366, 367.

² Mem. of Map of Hindostan. Index and Bengal Atlas, No. x. ³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 168. ⁴ Id. 162. ⁵ Id. 163.

¹ Modern India, 1. 304.

¹ Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers to the E. I. C. 144.

² Malcolm, Pol. Hist. of India, 1. 101.

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tended to embrace only continental India, with such appendages as are under the government of the East India Company. Ceylon is not under that government, but subject to the colonial department of the British administration; an arrangement strongly opposed by that great statesman the Marquis Wellesley, when it was first made. It would, however, be scarcely justifiable to pass this magnificent colony without notice, although the notice must necessarily be brief and superficial. The extreme length of the island is about 270 miles; its breadth varies greatly, but the average is about 100 miles. It lies between lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$ and $9^{\circ} 43'$, and $79^{\circ} 36'$ — $81^{\circ} 53'$. From its tropical situation, the heat will be presumed to be great; but its insular character moderates this circumstance, and the temperature is not less agreeable than that of some parts of India. Along the seacoast the extreme range of the thermometer is said to be from 68° to 80° , the medium between 75° and 80° . In the mountainous parts the vicissitudes are greater; as they are also in regard to the fall of rain, which, however, throughout the island is very great and has been estimated at three times that of England. The consequence of this, Ceylon has a fresh and green appearance more especially on the western coast, where it exhibits a beautiful contrast to the parched plains of the interior. The south-west monsoon usually prevails from the middle of April to the beginning of November; the north-east from November to March. This latter, however, is found to vary in duration in different parts of the island. The soil appears to be formed by the decomposition of quartz and felspar. Pure quartz sand is the soil of the famous cinnamon-gardens, in which that plant so eminently flourishes. It succeeds, however, only in the parts where the climate is most moist, rain falling every day; where the climate is dry and sultry, no cinnamon-trees are found. Besides this valuable spice, the island produces coffee of excellent quality, hemp in great abundance, the cocoanut tree, with its yield of oil, arrack, and coir; various kinds of firewood much used in cabinet-work, betelnut, tobacco, and tropical fruits in great abundance. The elephant is here at the head of the animal creation; happily many beasts of prey, common in India, are unknown. Snakes abound; only a few of them are venomous; but among these are to be reckoned some of the

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leadly. The mineral wealth of Ceylon is not great; but precious stones it has long been famed. The beauty of the citron-groves and their fragrance (though this is said to be overrated), the vegetable opulence of the island in respects, the softness of the climate in most parts, and its freedom from the vicissitudes of the rough north, have some- times obtained for Ceylon the name of the garden of the world; but not many years since a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, understood to be Professor Wilson, seriously argued that it was the seat of Paradise, the earliest abode of our first parents. It could be observed, however, that in point of salubrity the island presents marked differences.

The majority of the people are Buddhists, and the tooth of the snake, in their eyes, the most precious relic, has given rise to the disturbance. There are many Malomedans, and a large portion profess Christianity, though it may be doubted whether all such are well instructed in its tenets.

The early history of Ceylon is mixed up with the mythological absurdity which distinguishes that of other eastern nations, and which, destitute of the beauty which pervades that of Greece and Rome, is not less repulsive than despicable. The Portuguese arrived here early in the sixteenth century. In the following they were succeeded by the Dutch, who contrived to displace their predecessors; but the permanent acquisitions of these nations were restricted to the maritime parts of Ceylon. During the war originating in the French Revolution, the Dutch settlements fell to the British, in whose possession they have ever since remained. The centre of the island was occupied by the native kingdom of Candy. With that kingdom the British, in 1803, became embroiled; but the war was productive of neither honour nor advantage to either party engaged in it. It was most unsatisfactorily terminated by what has been termed "a tacit suspension of hostilities."¹ A number of British prisoners had been massacred in cold blood: but all effort to obtain either redress or vengeance was discontinued. In 1815, however, the British government suddenly saw reason to change its course. A force despatched against the Candian dominions took possession of them almost without resistance, the movement being aided by the unpopularity of the ruling monarch with his subjects. Some disturbances a few years

¹ Cordner, Description of Ceylon.

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afterwards were very readily suppressed, as were others more recent, occurring during the government of Viscount Torrington.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHLA.—A town in the native state of Cuttack, in political connection with the presidency of Bombay, 60 miles N.W. from Bhooj 31 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

CHACHOWRA,¹ in Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Goonah to Mhow, 40 miles S. of the former, 145 N.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water is abundant from wells. In the early part of the present century it was taken by Baptiste, one of the Dutch Generals' sons, and since that time has fallen into great decay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. 77° .

³ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 73.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHUR.—A town in the native state of Bahawalpur, in political connection with the government of India, 100 miles S.W. from Bahawalpoor 81 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $70^{\circ} 54'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHUYE,¹ in the territory of Rewa, or Baghelkote, a village on the direct route from Mirzapore to the diamond mines of Panra, and 71 miles W. of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of 302 feet,² formed by the Bedonk stream which, three or four miles farther down, falls into the Ganges. Elevation above the sea 990 feet.³ Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

² As. Res. xviii. 27—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhand.

³ Id. 42.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACKI, in the British district of Mongher, province of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongher to Ranaghat 52 miles S. of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$.

Buller's, Tour in Rajwara, 31, 97.

CHAJAIN, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Jessulmer 62 miles N.E. of the latter. The inhabitants are now marauders, making frequent forays to carry off cattle and other plunder. It contains 100 houses, supplied with water from five wells 180 feet deep. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAHIR,¹ in Sirhind a village on the route from Hissar to Ludiana, and 68 miles N. of the former town. It is a country slightly undulated in low sandy swells, and some places overspread with jungle, but in general cultivated. The road in this part of the route is good. Distance from Calcutta 1,044 miles.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 172, 190.

CHAH-MAH.—A town in the British territory of A

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- ed by the Naga tribes, distant 90 miles S.E. from
ng. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $93^{\circ} 52'$.
- CHIBASSA**, in the British district Singhbhoom, presi- E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
of Bengal, a town the seat of the civil establishment,
obably the only place in the district to which the name
n can with propriety be applied. There is a jail; and
also is stationed a detachment of the Ramgurh light
y and some local horse. Distant S. from Hazaribagh
iles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.
- CHAIL**, in the British district of Allahabad, Lieutenant- E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
orship of the North-West Provinces, a town 13 miles
the city of Allahabad. It is situate in the pergunnah
division of Allahabad, which from it is sometimes called
of Chail. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.
- CHAKKI**.—A river of the Punjab, rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$,
 $76^{\circ} 5'$, and falling into the Beas in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long.
 75° .
- CHAKSOO**,¹ in the Rajpoot state of Jaipore, a town on E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
route from Agra to Nussereabad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles² S.W. of Garden, Tables
of Routes, 30.
er, 80 E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a
ar, and supplies and water, are abundant. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$,
 76° .
- CHALA**, in the British district of Sudiya, in Assam, pre- E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
hey of Bengal, a town four miles from the left bank of the
Brahmapootra, 40 miles E. of Sudiya. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$,
g. $96^{\circ} 22'$.
- CHALADJUPPO**,¹ in Bussahir, a torrent of the district of E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
onawur. It rises in Chinese Tartary, about lat. 32° , and
er a north-west course of between twenty and thirty miles,
ls into the Laca river of Spiti, on the left side, in lat. 32° ,
ng. $75^{\circ} 39'$, at an elevation² of about 10,600 feet above the Gyraud, Koon-
wur, 34.
Lloyd and
Gerard, Tours in
Himalaya, II 174.
a. About three miles above its mouth Gerard³ crossed it
a saugo or wooden bridge, sixty-one feet above the stream,
hich is there a rapid, violent mountain-torrent.
- CHALAIN MEW**, in Burmah, an old town on the route
rom Sembew Ghewn, in Burmah, to Aeng, in Arracan.
round it are the remains of a lofty brick wall, at some places
fty feet high. This town is said to have been built above
500 years ago. It was almost destroyed, by fire during the
irst war with the Burmese. It contained 10,000 inhabitants,

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¹ Lieut. Trant, in Journ. As. Soc Bengal, 1842, p 1138

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Append. Wilson, Burmese War, p. xxx.

² Vigne, Kashmir, p. 163.

³ L. 282.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

As Res xviii. 271
—Gerard, Obs on Spiti Valley
Trebeck, in Moorcr, II 61

and is the capital of the district of Chhalain. The country around is fertile, and highly cultivated, chiefly with rice. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $94^{\circ} 32'$

CHAMBA ¹—A town in the southern division of the kingdom of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, situated among the southern mountains of the Himalaya, on the river Ravee, at the foot of a lofty peak covered with snow. Its situation is very picturesque and beautiful. The number of houses is estimated at 1,000. They are built of wood, and ranged about a rectangular open space 500 yards long and eighty broad. Chamba is the residence of the ruler of the neighbouring country. The population is probably about 5,000. It appears to have decayed since the time of Forster, who calls it Jumbo, and describes it as "a mart of the best note in this part of the country."² The division of which this is the principal place is one of the provinces transferred by the British to Gholab Singh in 1846. Its area is 1,500 square miles. Lat. of the town $32^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

CHAMBURGOONDI; in the British district of Nassick, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Serravalle, 28 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $19^{\circ} 44'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

CHAMOBEBIL.—A lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu, situated between the valley of the Suly and that of the Indus, called by Trebeck, Tsumauron. It is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains, which rise in some places 5,000 feet above the surface of the water. The general breadth is about two miles and a half; the length, which is in a direction from north to south, is about fifteen miles; the circumference about forty. The water is brackish, of a blue colour, and Trebeck conjectures it deep. He also states, but apparently rather rashly, that it contains no fish. Though far above the limit laid down by theorists for perpetual congelation in this latitude, it remains unfrozen during the summer months, according to the testimony of Gerard, who explored it in the end of September. Though receiving several considerable streams, it has no efflux, the water being carried off by evaporation, a process which is here found in operation more actively than in the most burning tropical regions. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

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CHAMPANUTTEE.—A river rising on the southern slope of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, in lat. 27° 58', long. 85° 5', it flows in a westerly direction for 120 miles to the native state of Chotan, and twenty-five miles to the British district of Goalpara, and falls into the Ganges at its north or right bank, in lat. 26° 11', long. 88° 11'.

CHAMPANEER, in the British district of Ajmere, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the frontier to Kishengurh, 40 miles S of the latter. Lat. 26° 11', long. 75° 58'.

CHAMPANEER.—A hill fort of Guzerat, situated on an elevated rock of great height. The fortifications enclose a small area about three quarters of a mile in length and three quarters in breadth, and within the enclosure are two forts, an inner and an outer. The upper or the smaller but stronger, according to the notions of the natives, impregnable. It contains a famous Hindoo temple, dedicated to the female deity Kali. The lower fort is also very difficult of access, and in all respects a great natural stronghold, and contains several curious Hindoo monuments of remote antiquity. There are no other buildings within the fort but a small gateway, and apartments for a commanding officer; so that there seems to be no accommodation for a strong garrison, and when Captain Miles visited the place in 1812, the force holding it did not exceed 300 men. At the base of the mountain is a poor straggling town, containing about 2,000 inhabitants; but verywhere around amidst the dense jungle now infested with tigers and other wild animals, are the remains of temples, fine houses, good tanks and mosques. Previously to the invasion of this part of India by the Mussulmans, Champaneer was held by a Chouhan succession of Rajpoot rajahs, the last of whom, stated⁴ to have 60,000 followers, was, after a blockade of twelve years, obliged to surrender to Mahmood, king of Guzerat, who reigned from 1459 to 1511.⁵ This event took place in 1484,⁶ and from the capture of this fort and that of Joonagarh, according to popular tradition, Mahmood received the surname of Bigarrah; “the number two⁷ in the Guzerat

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² H.ber, Journ.

³ 118

³ Transactions of the Asiatic Soc. of Bombay, 1811—Miles, on the Hill-fort of Champaneer.

⁴ Forsythe, iv. 66.

⁵ Prinsep, Tables, p. 130

⁶ Bird, Hist. of Guzerat, 312.

⁷ Id. 303.

⁸ Champaneer of Taasin; Champaneer of Briggs's Index; Champanair of Ali Muhamrad.¹

¹ Hist of Guzerat, translated by Bird, 144.

language being called *bi*, and the name of a fort *garrah*." The kings of Guzerat retained Champaneer until 1534, when Humayon, emperor of Delhi, in person surprised the fort, ascending the precipitous rock by means of great iron spikes driven into its face, and opening the gate, admitted the main body of his troops advancing to storm. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was seized by the Mahrattas, and ultimately fell into the hands of Muzajee Scindia; but was neglected by his successor, Dowlut Rao Scindia, that on the 17th of September, 1802, it surrendered to a small British detachment under the command of Colonel Woodington. It was subsequently, with unaccountable facility, restored in 1805 to Dowlut Rao Scindia, by the treaty of the Amojunga. It is also called Pawangarh,* from its exposure to the winds in consequence of its elevation. Distant N. by Bombay 254 miles; E. of Mhow, *via* Dhar, Bhopawar and Burda, 249 miles; Lat. 22° 30', long. 73° 30'.

CHAMPAPORE.—A town in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Tangra, 16 miles S.W. of Bograh. Lat. 24° 43', long. 89° 9'.

* Ferishta, ii. 78; and iv. 128. Ali Muhammad Khan, Hist. of Guzerat, translated by Bird, 248. Miles, *ut supra*, 144, 145.

² Miles, *ut supra*, 145. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, lii. 245.

¹ Treatise with Native Powers, art. vi. 528.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 243.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

² McClelland, Inquiries in the Province of Kumaon, 47. ³ *id.* 49.

⁴ An. Res. *ivi* 149. —Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

CHAMPAPUR,¹ or **KALIE KEMAON**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces, a town near the south-eastern extremity of the district. Its site is partly granite, partly gneiss rock, which latter having become disintegrated in many places, has given way, and caused the destruction of the greater part of the buildings, though the ruins show them to have been substantially built of compact granite. It had been in remote ages the residence of an opulent zemindar, or landed proprietor who succeeded in forming a small state,⁴ of which it became the capital. One of his successors removed the government to Almora; but as it is the entrepôt of the trade of Tartar by the Pharma ghat, to Belhary, in the district of Bareilly, still has a bazaar. The ancient palace of the rajah is now a heap of ruins; but the fort, built on granite, partly remains and is the residence of the native collector of the revenue for the eastern districts of Kumaon. Amidst the ruins of the rajah's palace is a fountain, and near to it some temple.

* Pawangarh, or fort of Pawan.

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on a level area a hundred feet square, hewn in the rock. They are each polygonal, twenty feet in diameter, surmounted by an arched dome, all being constructed of stone, with good taste and elaborate workmanship, and are considered to be of very great antiquity, as some apparently old ruins in the vicinity are in many places overgrown with trees of aged oak.⁵ There are at present sixty-one houses⁶ in this decayed town, and of these forty-six are shops. Though the elevation above the sea is considerable, it is surrounded by a higher ground, so that it lies in a valley, which, during rainy season, is often watered for a considerable time; and the locality is very unhealthy at that season. On that account, the cantonment which was formerly at this place has been abolished, and the troops removed to Lohughat, six miles to the north. Elevation above the sea 5,467 feet.⁷ Distance 100 W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Pillibut, 858 miles. Lat. 29° 20', long. 80° 8'.

⁵ McClelland, *ut supra*, 51.
⁶ Traill, *ut supra*, 149.

⁷ Dollard, *Med. Topog. of Kalee Kumbakon.*, 7.

⁸ *As. Res.* xiii. 307.

CHAMPANG—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant E. from Khatmandoo 100 miles. Lat. 27° 50'; long. 85° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANAYAPALM, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Nellore to Mangalore, 36 miles N. of the former. Lat. 14° 50', long. 80° 6'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANCE ISLAND—One of the most southern islands of the Mergui Archipelago. "It has a high peak, that may be seen ten or twelve leagues off," and may be considered as one of the Als group. Lat. 9° 24', long. 98° 1'.

¹ Horsburgh, *Director.*, ii. 48.

CHANDAI, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Pitoragarh, and 70 miles N.E. of the former. It is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country overgrown with grassy jungle. Lat. 29°, long. 80° 5'.

Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 87

CHANDAI, in the territory of the rajah of Nagpore, a town on the south-western frontier, towards the territory of the Nizam, and situated on the left bank of the river Eraee, near its junction with the Wurda.² It is of considerable extent, the walls being six miles round. Their direction is frequently broken, and they are surmounted by a high parapet; so that an effectual enfilade is impracticable. They are built of

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. *Duff. Hist. of Maharratas*, iii. 474.

² Jenkins, *Report on Nagpore*, 107.
³ Blacker, *Mem. of Operations of the British Army*, 302.

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cut stone, are from fifteen to twenty feet high, and finished with round towers, large enough for the heaviest guns. The place is advantageously circumstanced with respect to water, being situated between two small streams, the Erace and Joppetti, which meet at the southern quarter of the town, and the north is a deep and extensive tank, and beyond it are hills commanding the place, at the distance of about 600 yards. Between those hills and the fort is a thick wood, rendering access difficult on that side. On the eastern face of the fort is an extensive suburb, having many temples, surrounded with houses; and opposite the south-east angle, and distant from it 750 yards, are other hills. Within the place, a wall distant from the north and south faces, but nearer the east than the western wall, is a citadel; and the rest of the water consists of straggling streets, detached houses, and plantations. Chanda is distant from the city of Nagpore, S., 53 miles; Hyderabad, N., 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Madras, N., 480; Bombay, E., 48. Lat. 19° 57', long. 75° 23'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDAN, in the British district of Bhaugur, presidency of Bengal, a town 43 miles S.W. of Bhaugur, 30 miles N.W. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 39', long. 87° 41'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDAOS, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is on the road from Muttra to Meerut, and 46 miles² N. of the former. It has a bazaar and a market, and is abundantly supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 5', long. 77° 55'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

CHANDEORA.—See **CHANDSIRA**.

CHANDERI.—See **CHANDHAIR**.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDERNAGORE.¹—A French settlement, with small adjoining territory, on the right bank of the river Hoogly, and surrounded by the territory of the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal. It is delightfully situate in the extremity of a recess of a beautiful reach of the river, the bank of which on this side is considerably more elevated² than on that opposite. It has an air of ruined grandness; its fine quay, and well-built streets opening on it being now overgrown with grass, and nearly devoid of life.

² Jacquemont, Voyages, 1. 176.

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The ancient residence of the governor is in ruins, the chief officer occupying a less assuming residence. The French town is the native one; a collection of small humble dwellings budded together, among which are Brahmimical temples, having in front ghats, or flights of steps giving access, for the purpose, of ritual ablution, to the mouth of this most revered branch of the Ganges.

Hoogly here had formerly sufficient depth of water to the navigation of ships of the line.³ The French establishment here consisted in 1840 of four⁴ judicial or police magistrates, a medical officer, a chaplain, two military officers, and a council of management.

The petty territory consists of 2,330 acres, and contains several villages, as well as the town. The authorities at Chandernagore are subject to the jurisdiction of the governor, who resides at Pondicherry, and to whom is confided the general management of the French possessions in India.⁵ The total population is estimated at 32,670; of whom 218 are Europeans, 435 of mixed descent; the rest of mixed native lineage. A considerable revenue is derived by the British Government from the consumption of salt in Chandernagore; an annual payment is made to the local French authorities; and under an agreement⁷ executed in Paris by the British and French authorities, the limits of this settlement have been defined, whereby several obstacles which retarded the construction of a portion of the Calcutta R.R. way have been removed.

Chandernagore appears to have been in the occupation of the French as early as 1700, the year in which Calcutta first became a British settlement. Two years later, while the metropolis of British India continued in a state of comparative insular existence, the French settlement, under the influence of Dupleix, had attained a high degree of opulence and splendour, and which it retained until its capture⁸ by Clive in 1757. France

"Few naval engagements," says Sir John Malcolm, speaking of the capture of Chandernagore in 1757, "have excited more admiration; and even at the present day, when the river is so much better known, the success with which the largest vessels of this fleet were navigated to Chandernagore, and laid alongside the batteries of that settlement, is a subject of wonder."

³ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, l. 221.

⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1843, vol. ii. part ii. 15. Id. for 1841, vol. ii. part i. 426.

⁵ Id. ut supra, 437.

⁶ General Rev. Dep. 19 April, 1840. Id. 1 April, 1840. India Pol. Dep. 24 Nov. 1858. Id. 30 April, 1855.

⁸ Hodges, Travels in India, 42.

⁹ Life of Clive, l. 192.

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recovered Chandernagore, with the rest of her factories in India, under the treaty with England of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1793, upon the breaking out of the republican war, and finally restored to its present possessors at the general peace of 1816. Distance from Calcutta, N. 110 miles. Lat. 22° 50', long. 88° 23'.

CHANDERPOOR.—One of the districts in Benar, or the dominions of the rajah of Nagpore. Its centre is about 120° 10', long. 79° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHANDGURH.**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family, distant from Indore 100 miles. Lat. 22° 16', long. 76° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHANDHAIREE,**¹ in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town in Malwa, in a hilly & jungly tract, yet with a considerable quantity of fertile ground.

² **As. Res. vi 26—** Hunter, Narr. of Journ. from Agra to Oujain. It is at present much decayed, in consequence of Mahra oppression, the desolations of war, and the destruction of manufactures, undersold by the cheaper fabrics of Britain.

³ **Journ As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 848.** but the extent and number of its ruins, the architectural excellence displayed in them, indicate its splendour and importance in former ages, when, according to the Ayeen Akbri it contained "fourteen thousand stone houses, three hundred and eighty-four markets, three hundred and sixty caravanser and twelve thousand pyques."

⁴ **Hieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 351.** Long previously to its subjugation by the Mahrattas, it had greatly fallen away,⁴ and the latter part of the last century retained scarcely any prosperity but that resulting from its cotton-manufacture.

⁵ **Bengal and Agra Guide, 1843, vol. i. part i. 387.** The fabric, called muhmoodie, and highly esteemed by the wealthy natives of India, on account of its lightness, pliability, and softness, owes its peculiar qualities partly to the excellent raw materials, imported from the banks of the river Ferbanda, under the denominations of Nurma cotton,⁶

and partly to the extreme care and labour employed in spinning the thread, the first qualities of which are represented to be so fine as to be nearly invisible; "and is stated⁷ that a skein, placed loosely in a saucer of water might have been drunk unknown to the person swallowing it. Such thread being sold for three times its weight in silver,"⁸

¹ **Proceeds. of Horticult. Soc. Ind. 1843, p. 277.**
² **Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, pp. 311-316.**
³ **Id. 1843, pp. 1191-1197.**
⁴ **Id. 1843, p. 313.**
⁵ **Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 387.**
⁶ **Mem. of Ameer Khan, 32.**

⁷ **Chanderi of Tassia; Chaudery of Briggs's Index; Chanderees Busawun Lal.**

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woven from it is ten times dearer than the finest
 and is consequently fast becoming displaced from the
 by it. The fort of Chandhaaree consists of a strong
 of sandstone, flanked by circular towers, and situate
 high hill, and was formerly considered impregnable.¹
 forty years ago it was taken by blockade, by Baptista,²
 of Scindia's generals. Among many remains of former
 is a pass, cut through a solid rock 100 feet high;
 an inscription stating that the lofty gate of Goomtee
 Keroli, near the tank, was made in 1301, by order of
 Asuddir, sovereign of Delhi. During the period of the
 endence of Malwa, it was a place of great importance;
 its chief, a feudatory of Mahmood Khilji, the king, having
 ted, was besieged³ by that prince in Chandhairee, which
 ndered after a siege of eight months. Rana Sanka, the
 idable Rajpoot adversary of Baber, had wrested Chand-
 ee from Ibrahim, the Fatan sovereign of Delhi, about the
 1526, and gave it in feudal grant to one of his followers.
 er, in 1528 coveting the place, vowed to wage a holy war
 just it; and entered it by escalade, the Rajpoots, after
 forming their fearful rite of juhara, by the massacre of all
 ir women and children, rushed naked and desperately on the
 assulmans, until they were slain to a man. As already men-
 med, Baptista, Scindia's general, about the year 1816, took
 handhairee from the Boondela chief who at that time held it.
 With the surrounding territory, it, after Maharaja Sway,
 ecame a haunt of fresh robbers, very troublesome to the neigh-
 ouring tracts under British rule or protection; and on the
 onclusion of the treaty of 1844, it was, among other lands,
 assigned⁴ for the maintenance of the increased Gwalior contri-
 gent, commanded by British officers. Distant S. of Cwailor
 fort 105 miles, S. of Agra 170, S. of Delhi 230, S.W. of
 Calpee 140. Lat. 24° 41', long 78° 12'.

CHANDIAH — A town in the native state of Bewah, or
 province of Baghelcund, distant S.W. from Rewah 72 miles.
 Lat. 23° 39', long. 80° 47'.

CHANDINA KOLLI, in the Damaun division of the
 Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the river Indus,
 32 miles S. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 31° 20',
 long. 70° 49'.

¹ Journ As Soc.
 Beng 1833, pp.
 548, 549

² Ferishta, iv. 204.

³ Baber, Mem.
 376.

⁴ Id. 87.

⁵ Further Papers
 concerning Gwa-
 lior, presented to
 Parliament, April,
 1844, p. 86.

⁶ Treaties with
 Native Powers,
 563
 Further Papers,
 Lt. supra, 84.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHANDIPOOR,¹ in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a fort situate on the right bank of the river Ghaghra, 40 miles² S.E. of Faizabad, 115 E. of Lucknow. Lat. 26° 45', long. 82° 45'.
- ² Butler, Topog. of Oudh, 120.
- ¹ Burnes, Bokh. iii. 270. Correspondence on Sindh, 488.
- ² Belooch, 337.
- E I C. Ms. Doc. CHANDKOH,¹ in Sindh, a district stretching along the right bank of the Indus, between lat. 26° 40'—27° 20', long. 67° 25'—68°. It is intersected by the Nara, the western offset of the Indus, and several other watercourses is level, and extensively flooded during the season of inundation. From the latter circumstance, and the nature of soil (a rich mud deposited by the river), it has a fertility scarcely anywhere exceeded. Under the Talpoor dynasty belonged to the Hyderabad ameeers, and yielded a considerable proportion of their revenue. It is called Chandkoh from being principally held by the Beloochee tribe of that name. Potting who mentions it under the name of Chandooke estimates revenue derived from it by the ameeers at 100,000² per annum but there can be little doubt that this is an exaggeration.
- E I C. Ms. Doc. CHANDKOWTA, in the British district of Sholepur, presidency of Bombay, a town 52 miles S. of Sholepur, 10 miles E. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 56' long. 76° 11'.
- E I C. Ms. Doc. CHANDNA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpur, 82 miles S.W. from Jaipur, and 80 miles N.E. from Deeg. Lat. 25° 11', long. 72° 47'.
- Garden, Tables of Routes, 236. CHANDNUG,² in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 10 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country flat, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 52', long. 78° 27'.
- E. I. C. Ms. Doc. CHANDODE, in Guzerat, a town situate on the right bank of the river Nerbudda. Though inconsiderable in itself it possesses comparative importance from the paucity of towns in the wild part of the country in which it is situated. Distance from Baroda, S.E., 80 miles. Lat. 21° 58', long. 73° 30'.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHANDORE,¹ in the British district of Ahmednugga, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Mhow to the local capital, 215 miles² S.W. of the former, 148 N.E. of the latter.
- ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 243.

* Chandaur of Tassain.

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It is a flourishing place, and contains a population of 2000. Holkar holds the patelship of the town, and the family appear to have formerly resided here, in a recent building called the Rung Mahall, erected by the centre of the town.⁵ The fort is situated on an inaccessible summit of one of the hills of the Chandore and commanding an important ghat or passage on the road from Candesh to Bombay. Its natural strength is thus increased by the British commander Wallace, to whom it surrendered in 1804:—"The hill on which it stands, or rather forms the fort is naturally the strongest I ever saw, quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway, where it is fortified by art, and where it is by no means weak. It is but one entrance of any kind." Restored by the recent capitulation with Holkar, it was, in 1818, surrendered⁶ to a detachment sent against it by Sir Thomas Munro, in pursuance of its cession by Holkar, under the sixth article of the treaty of Mundisore.⁶ Distance from Hyderabad, 350 miles; from Nagpore, W., 330. Lat. 20° 20', long. 78° 4'.

⁵ Bombay Education Report, 1845, p. 63.

⁶ Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, I. 2. Transacts. of Geol. Soc. 2nd series, I. 158.—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay. Papers relating to East-India Affairs, presented to House of Commons, printed 1806 p. 251.

⁷ Prinsep, Trans. in India, II. 218.

⁸ Treaties with Native Princes, p. lxxvii.

CHANDPOOR,¹ in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerabad to Mozuffernagar, and 42 miles S. of the former place. It is of considerable size, having a population² of 11,491 persons, and is situated in an open and partially-cultivated country; and supplies and water are procurable. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy for wheel-carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 100 miles. Lat. 29° 8', long. 78° 20'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. E. I. C. Prigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 63.

CHANDPOOR, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant E. from Bhopal 43 miles. Lat. 23° 24', long. 80° 4'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR:—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 51 miles. Lat. 21° 31', long. 79° 50'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,¹ in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Jubulpoor, 20 miles S.E. of former, 65 N.W. of latter. Elevation above the sea 1,575² feet. Lat. 23° 36', long. 79° 3'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² As Res. xviii. 48.—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

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¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,¹ in Sirmoor, a peak in the range between the Giree and Tons rivers, and about four miles from the right bank of the latter. It is surmounted by a Hindoo temple, which was a station of the large triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Hill. Elevation above the sea 8,561² feet. Lat. 30° 47' 43'.

² As. Res. xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPOOR,¹ * in the territory of Gwalior, a small town or village on the route from Gwalior fort to Saugor, 38 miles S.E. of former, 16 miles S. of latter. It is situated on the left bank of the river Sindh, which has here a channel "about 200 yards wide, and sandy for 200 yards; in dry season forty yards, and from one side to two feet deep; banks steep and cut into deep ravines." Lat. 25° 51', long. 78° 27'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 25. Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 138.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

CHANDPOOR, or **CHUNDUNPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the West Provinces, a village on the route from the allypore ment to that of Futtehgurh, and six miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country fertile, and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 27', long. 78° 42'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDPORE, * A town in the British district of Buldhia, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N.W. of Bulloa. Lat. 23° 39', long. 90° 39'.

CHANDRA RIVER.—See **CHENAUB**.

CHANDRAGIRI.—See **CHUNDERGERRY**.

Boileau, Rajwara, 111, 217.

CHANDSIBA, or **CHANDEORA**, in the British district of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmeera to Joudpore, and 39 miles E. of the former. It is on the southern boundary of the little desert, where it is traversed by the well-watered and fertile tract along the course of the river Loonee. It contains 100 houses, supplied with water from some shallow wells, rudely excavated, and unprovided with brick lining. The road in this part of the route is rough and undulating. Lat. 25° 52', long. 72° 2'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHANDSUMA.—A town in the province of Gujerat, territories of the Guicowar, distant S. from Deesa 45 miles. Lat. 23° 37', long. 72° 4'.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 38, 197.

CHANDUN, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a

* Moon-town; from Chand, "moon," and Pur "town."

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the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmeer, of the latter. It contains sixty houses, six. The road in this part of the route is rather grassy uncultivated country. Lat. 26° 59',

in Malwa, a town in the native state of E.I.C. Ms. Doc. N.W. from Bhopal 26 miles. Lat. 23° 32',

CHOPRA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Petoragarh, eight miles from the former. Supplies may be procured from the country. There is encamping-ground near the left bank of the small river Sawul, fordable. Lat. 29° 33', long. 79° 45'.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

CHITRAL, a town in the native state of Cashmere, or its dominions, 75 miles S. from Sreenagar, and from Jinnah. Lat. 33° 1', long. 75° 18'.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITRA, in the British district of South Arcot, Madras, a town 53 miles S.W. of Arcot. 61 miles from Chittoor. Lat. 12° 19', long. 78° 51'.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITRA, in Bussah a collection of four hamlets in the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti. It is a diurnal plain, or rather on the level bottom of a which a stream takes its course and falls into a cultivable ground, which Jacquemont¹ states to be more fertile than almost any other seen by him in the region, is partitioned into a number of small fields of unfragmented stone. This cultivated level is on every side by arid mountains, on which no living vegetation is seen. In some parts it is edged by cliffs of such height, according to the strong language of Gerard,² "as giddy at the sight." The crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, pulse, which attain maturity; as, notwithstanding the elevation of 10,076 feet,³ † above the sea, the

¹ Voyage, iv. 337.

² Ut supra, ii. 173.

³ Gerard, Koonawur, Table III. No. 106.

⁴ As Res. xv. 329 — On Levels of Seelaj.

⁵ Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 171 — Koonawur Map. Journ. An. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 642 — Journ. of a Trip through Koonawur.

1. art¹ makes a most unaccountable statement respecting the distance this place and Nako:—"From Nako to Chang was a distance of 105 miles." Gerard² states the distance to be nine miles, and adds down in his map.
 2. son states the elevation at 9,897¹ feet, and makes a less favourable

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weather in summer is sultry, the thermometer then reaching 80°. The population is Tartarian, professing Lamaism. Lat. 31° 58', long. 73° 38'.

CHANGREZHING, in Bussahir, a hamlet of Koonawur, near the north-eastern frontier, dividing that district from Chinese Tartary, is situate three miles east of the left bank of the Lea, or river of Spiti. It forms the remotest limit to the attempts of Europeans to penetrate into Chinese Tartary in this direction, as the Chinese population of the adjacent country to the eastward vigilantly and effectually interceded to prevent their progress. Close to this place General¹ was stopped by these people, who, however, showed a mild and hospitable disposition, insisting on his receiving some grain and a fat sheep, as marks of their good-will, and would receive no money in return. This hamlet is inhabited in summer only by some peasants from the neighbouring villages of Changol. The climate² is very variable, as Hutton, in the middle of June, found the thermometer as low as 35° at daybreak. Elevation above the sea 12,500 feet * Lat. 30° 3', long. 73° 10'.

CHANGSHEEL, or CHASHIL, in Bussahir a lofty ridge of mountains, proceeding in a south-westerly direction from the Himalayan range, forming the southern boundary of Koonawur. Its crest forms the dividing line between the waters of the Pabur to the west and those of the Rupin to the east. It stretches about twenty miles, between lat. 30° 56'—31° 20', long. 77° 55'—78° 12', and is traversed by numerous passes, having elevations of between 13,000 and 14,000 feet above the sea.

CHANIRGHUR,† in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 24 miles N.W. of the former, 104 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, is well provided with water, and supplies may be had in abundance on due notice to the Oude authorities. The road is rather good.

Report of the climate, as he found the thermometer at 35° at sunrise on the 12th of June. At the time of his visit in 1838, the soil had become waste out by a succession of crops without manure; and failure of produce, and depopulation, had been the consequence.

* According to Gerard;† Hutton³ states it at 12,040.

† Zedkpur of the surveyor-general's map.

¹ Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 340.
² Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 178.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1830, p. 945
—Journ of a Trip through Koonawur.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 220; ii. 18.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

¹ Ut supra, ii. 176.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1830, p. 945
—Journ of a Trip through Koonawur.

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Lucknow, or to the north-west; very bad towards
 ad, or to the south-east. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

NMUHUN.—See CHOMOOA.

ANPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
 S from Khatmandoo 109 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long.

CHALOPUR, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-
 ship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the
 from Allygurh to Moradabad, and 87 miles N. of the
 . It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in a
 vel country, partially cultivated. The road in this part
 route is bad. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

Garden, Tables
 of Routes, 47.

AORAS, in British Gurhwal, a village on a feeder of
 ons, and distant about six miles from the right bank of
 iver. It was a secondary station in the great trigono-
 cal survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea
 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
 E. I. O. Trigon.
 Surv.

² As Res. xiv.
 334*—Hodgson
 and Herbert,
 Trigon Survey
 of Himalaya.

CHAPADONE—A river of the Assam, rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$,
 $98^{\circ} 10'$, and flowing generally in a south-westerly direc-
 for forty miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $15^{\circ} 33'$,
 $79^{\circ} 49'$.

HAPANER, in the British territory of Sangor and Ner-
 da, a town on the right bank of the river Nerladda, 30
 es S.W. of Hochungbad. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPEIRA.—A town in the native state of Rajpurh,
 tant N.W. from Nurangul, 44 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$, long.
 $82^{\circ} 28'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPORA, in the British territory of Goa, a town
 on the seacoast, 12 miles N.W. of Vasco. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long.
 $78^{\circ} 49'$.

CHAPRA.—See CHRYKOR.

CHARAMAEE, in Bussahir, a lake near the summit of the
 Burenda Pass, in lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$, and at an elevation
 of 13,539 feet.¹ It gives rise to the river Pabur, whose stream
 "immediately² precipitates itself over a ledge of rock in a
 curve of a hundred feet, and is instantly buried in the snows
 piled along its rugged course for a mile, when it reappears,
 gliding in crystalline brightness under arching vaults of snow.
 Above the lake, upon a ridge, is a massive bed of snow, at least

¹ Gerard, Koon-
 war, Table III.
 No. 54, at the end
 of vol.

² Lloyd and
 Gerard, Tours in
 Himalaya, i. 260.
 Journ. Roy. As.
 Soc. i. 347—
 Colebrooke, Re-
 marks on the
 River Setlej.

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eighty feet in thickness, which topples over, and will eventually fall into it."

CHABCHUT.—See **CHARSHUT**.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHARCOI LEE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles S.W. of Backergunje. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. 90° .

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHAREE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, district N.E. from Darjeeling 78 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHARGAON, in the British territory of Saugor and Jabalpur, a town 80 miles S.W. of Jabulpore, 76 miles E. of Hoshangabad. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHARRATTA, in the Punjab, a small town in the Derajat, about 12 miles W. of the Indus, and nearly 50 miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan. It lies in a low country intersected by canals from the Indus, and has two wells for the supply of water when other sources fail. Population about 1,000. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $70^{\circ} 45'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHARSHUT.—A small district of Jarcegal Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. It lies between lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$ and 24° , and long. $71^{\circ} 20'$ and $71^{\circ} 25'$, and is bounded on the north by Soorgaum, on the east by Bauber, on the south by Warye, and on the west by the Indus. It is about twelve miles long and ten broad. The country is flat and open, the soil sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those of the commoner grains. The Rajpoot road passes through the district. The climate is cold during the months of November, December, January, and February. In April, May, and June, the heat is excessive, and in July, August, and September are general, very hot.

Charshut pays a special tribute to Radhunpore. Its population amounts to about 2,500. It depends for protection on the British government. Its connection with that government commenced on the expulsion of the numerous horde-plunderers from Guzerat in 1819; and subsequently, in 1825, an agreement was signed between the parties. The policy observed towards Charshut is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, the protecting government exercising control over the external relations only of the protected territory. The district is divided among four chiefs.

¹ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in the Himalaya*, ii. 71.

CHARUNG PASS,¹ in Bussahir, traverses a mountain

CHARUNG PASS.

district of Koonawur. The ridge is a prolongation of the
 summit of Buldung, and rises between the valley of the
 river and that of the Tidung. Its passage, by Gerard,
 beginning of July, appears to have been one of the most
 rough, perilous, and arduous exploits anywhere recorded.
 He departed from Shulpeea, in the valley of the Buspa,
 the highest limit of vegetation, and the elevation of
 feet, he held his way sometimes amidst fragments,
 and precipices of gneiss, sometimes through ice or
 liquid snow, in which the lower limbs sank to the thighs.
 He reached to where, "about the height of 10,300 feet, there
 occurred the perpetual snow in continuous banks; the next
 mile was also on a gentle acclivity over the snow, which
 lay to the depth of two feet; and lastly we ascended the
 slope to the pass. It was scarcely half a mile, but it
 was attended in terror and difficulty of access anything I have yet
 witnessed. The angle was 37°, of loose stones, gravel, and
 mud, which the rain had soaked and mixed together, so as to
 make moving laborious and miserable; and it was so nearly
 impracticable, that although I spread myself on six fours,
 resting my hands into the snow to hold by it, I only reached
 the crest by noon, and then under great exhaustion." The
 terror and horror of the scene were heightened by the in-
 stant fall of great masses of rock, one of which, of immense
 size, bounded down the steep side to a few feet of the travellers.
 The crest of the pass the barometer gave
 symptoms of congelation, loquacious and adhering to the
 nose and fingers, as if amalgamated. It snowed heavily all the
 day, and the traveller describes his surroundings as dreadful. "I
 usually thought at every step I should leave a foot in the
 snow; my hands had passed through the stages of torpor and
 freezing several times, and that reaction of returning warmth
 which you know is worse than the contact of solid ice." On the
 north-west side of the pass the rock was granite or gneiss, but
 farther on resembled blue limestone, with white veins; but it
 did not effervesce in muriatic acid.⁴ The snow on the side of
 the pass was in banks of enormous thickness, and of a red-
 dish colour, and in some places contained deep-blue lakes, with
 banks of solid snow, and, in all probability, their bottoms
 crusted with perpetual ice. The crest of the pass has an

³ Lloyd and Gerard, *ut supra*, 73.

³ Gerard, *ut supra*, 76.

⁴ Lloyd and Gerard, *ut supra*, 74.

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¹ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, ii. 74. Id. ii. 174.

elevation of 17,348 feet^b above the sea. Lat. 31° 24', 78° 35'.

CHARUNG LAMA, m., Bussahir, a pass on the eastern boundary of Koonawur, and on the route from C to Changrezhing, being about six miles from each. The formations in the vicinity are limestone and clay-slate, but crest of the pass itself consists of pebbles, imbedded in and bearing marks of the action of water, though the b the Sipi or Lee, the nearest river, is 3,000 feet below it. pass is at the elevation of 12,600 feet^c above the sea. 32° 1', long. 75° 55'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHARWAH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior possessions of Scindia, distant S.E. from Indore 80 Lat. 22° 2', long. 76° 55'.

¹ Getard, *Koonawur Map*. Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, ii. 18.

CHASHIL PASS,¹ in Bussahir, over the Changshul range, has an elevation of 12,870 feet.² Lat. 31° 13', 78° 3'.

² E. I. C. Trig. Surv. ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHASS,¹ in the British district of Pachet, president Bengal, a small town or village on the route from Banko Hazarbagh, 71 miles² N.W. of former, 67² E. of latter, has a bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. 23° 34', long. 86° 12'.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 106.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPARI,¹ in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mebad, and 14 miles² N.E. of the former. It is supplied with water from wells; has a bazaar, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch. The road in this part of the route is good country open, with a clayey soil, partially cultivated. 28° 6', long. 78° 13'.

² Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 47.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHATEL.—A town in the native state of Sukhet (T Sutlej territory), 10 miles S.W. from Sukhet, and 36 N.W. from Simla. Lat. 31° 28', long. 76° 49'.

CHATMAY.—A village situate on the seacoast of Arr About two miles from the shore are the small islands North Round Island and Rocky Island, three miles distant from each other.¹ Lat. 18° 50', long. 94° 10'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHATNA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Khatmandoo 30 miles.¹ Lat. 27° 58', long. 85°

* According to Gerard's map of Koonawur, however, 13,007 feet
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- CHANA.**—A town in the British district of Pachete, pre-^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 sident of Bengal, eight miles N. W. of Bancoora. Lat.
 23° 30', long. 87°.
- CHANDRABATI.**—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 of Madras, a town on the route from Tinnevely to Madura,
 12 miles N. of the former. Lat. 9° 21', long. 77° 30'.
- CHANDRO.**—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 of Gholab Singh, 89 miles W. from Sirmagur, and
 12 miles N. E. from Hawul Kund. Lat. 34°, long. 73° 30'.
- CHANDRABATI.**—A town in the British district of Feringhee, presidency^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 of Madras, a town on the right bank of the E. of the Godavari river,
 12 miles S. E. of Rangurh. Lat. 23° 30', long. 75° 36'.
- CHANDRABATI, or CH. IWA.**¹ in the British district of^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 Madras, presidency of Madras, a town on an island or strip
 of land extending for twenty-seven miles, nearly from south-
 west to north-west, between lat. 10° 9'—10° 32', long. 76° 6'—
 76° 17', with a breadth varying from two to four miles. It is
 throughout a level plain, and likely to become a tract of great
 utility, owing to the construction of a dam ordered to be
 built across the stream in the vicinity of the town, with the
 view of collecting a supply of water for the purpose of irriga-
 tion; the parts bordering on the water, and liable to be
 overflowed by it, being cultivated for rice, the other parts for
 coconut-trees. Wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch,
 it was in 1776 taken from the latter by Hyder Ali, and ceded
 to the British, under the pacification of 1792, by the son Tippoo
 Sultan. Distance from Cochin, S. W., 41 miles; Calicut, S. E.,
 120 miles; Madras, S. W., 340. Lat. 15° 32', long. 75° 6'.
- CHANDRABATI** in the British district of Madras, lieutenant-^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the
 route from the contonment of Muttra to Delhi, and 22 miles
 S. W. of the former. Here is a large fortress, of fine exterior
 appearance, but in the interior exhibiting nothing but decay.
 There is a bazaar in the town, and water is abundant. The
 road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 27° 43',
 long. 77° 34'.
- CHANDRABATI**, in the Kechchna Doab division of the Punjab,^{E. I. C. Ma. Doc.}
 a town situated on the left bank of the river Chenab, 50

¹ Chetwayu of Tassun; Chitwa and Shetwaj of Buchanan.

¹ Buchanan, Narrat of Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 303.

² Madras Rev. Disp. 15 Dec. 1852.

³ Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 32.

⁴ Garden, Tables of Routes, 146.

⁵ Jacquemont, iii. 464.

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miles S.W. of the town of Ramnagurh. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

CHAUNG LAMA.—See CHOUGBA PASS.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. FitzGerald, Narrative, 92.
² Gardner, Tables of Routes, 211.

CHAWPAERAH,¹ in the British district of Satep and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Jubulpoor to Nagpore 67 miles² S. of former, 89 N. of latter. It is situate on the north or left bank of the Wyne-Ganga, here passed by ford. Supplies are abundant, though the surrounding country is hilly and rugged. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHAWUPATA, in the British territory of Satep and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, 6 miles S.W. of Dumoh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHAYANAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S.E. from Khatmandoo 50 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 59'$.

CHAYANPOOR.—A town the chief place of a district of the same name in the native state of Nepal, distant E. from Khatmandoo 115 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $87^{\circ} 3'$.

CHEAMA.—A village situate on the western bank of the Tavoy river. Several pagodas are strewn about its neighbourhood; one in particular, called Nak'hantay, draws the demands attention. It is considered the neatest in Tavoy, and is situate on a high eminence, which commands a fine view of the town and surrounding country: 132 steps lead to its summit. At the entrance are two monstrous lions, eighteen feet high, constructed of wood. The betel-vine is cultivated here to some extent.

¹ Captain Low, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. v. 151.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHEBOO, in the British district of Pandah, a town 56 miles E. of the town of Bandah, 47 of Allahabad. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$.

CHEDING, CHADON, or SADING.—A village standing on a headland on the seacoast of Mergui, in lat. $11^{\circ} 23'$, long. $98^{\circ} 45'$. It has only been established of late years, and owes its origin to Commissioner M'angy, who induced a Malay chief with his followers to settle here, for the purpose of populating and cultivating the country. It contained in 1837 fifty houses and 200 inhabitants.¹ The country in its vicinity was much overgrown with jungle and wood, and required much clearance before it would be available for agricultural purposes. It

¹ Lloyd, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 1081.

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is a fine position towards the sea, and there is good anchorage near the village.

000.—A station on the top of the Youmadoung hills, on the road from Ramree to Burmah by the Talakant, distant N. E. from Aeng 50 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long.

CHEDUBA.—An island situate to the west of the coast of Arracan, and south-west of the island of Ramree. It was formerly called Ltaon. When the Burmese took the province of Arracan, its name, from what reason does not appear, was changed to Mekawudde, and it is now known by that name. In this article Cheduba constitutes part of the district of Ramree, and is subordinate to the jurisdiction of its functions. It lies between lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$ — $18^{\circ} 56'$, long $93^{\circ} 31'$ — $93^{\circ} 40'$. It is about twenty miles from north to south, and ten from east to west, and contains an area of about 100 square miles. Its shape is pentangular. The coast is much broken by numerous rocks and reefs, rendering it unsafe for the navigation of large vessels. The physical appearance of the interior is irregular, consisting of hill and dale, and in some parts is exceedingly picturesque. In the northern part of the island the hills rise to a height varying from 50 to 100 feet, and are covered for the most part with jungle; but to the south they reach a greater elevation; and the loftiest part is 1,400 feet.

There are few villages in the interior, being mostly situate on the shore. In consequence no doubt arising from the two reasons of its being there cooler, and consequently more salubrious, and also from affording better opportunity for securing fish,—an important article of food among the inhabitants. The climate of Cheduba is considered more favourable than that of Arracan; being an island, it has the advantage of a cool sea-breeze, and it is, moreover, generally free from the mists which prevail on the continent. The eastern quarter of the island is the least healthy, being less exposed to the sea, and the air being in some measure contaminated by that from the mainland. The general character of its soil² is rich and productive. It consists of a clay, mixed more or less with vegetable mould: in some parts of the island a fine sand is intermixed with it, but the base is always clay. Rice,³ tobacco,

¹ Bengal Public Disp. 30 Nov. 1842.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 260

² *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1841, p. 353

³ Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 94.

CHEDUBA.

cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, hemp, and indigo, are amongst the productions of the island; but the first-mentioned is the staple produce, being of excellent quality, and grown as well in the valleys as in the fertile plains, which extend round the hills within a short distance of the beach.⁴ It is trodden out by buffaloes, and the husking is performed by a wooden mill, put in motion by two men, which it is said will clean about three maunds,* in a day. Hemp and indigo are cultivated to a more limited extent, as is also tobacco, which, however, is of excellent quality.⁵ The geology is said to afford some curious instances for study. There are many appearances of volcanic action having taken place, and about a century ago there was a severe earthquake. For a short time it was very violent, but expended its fury more on the sea than on land. After the occurrence tracts of land are stated to have risen from the sea and to have enlarged the limits of the island.⁶ Along the coast are situated numerous earthy cones, from whose summits are emitted much sulphur gas.⁷ The mineral productions of the island are various, but exist in small quantities. Specimens of copper, iron, and zinc have been found; but the principal mineral production is petroleum.⁸ The mode of collecting it is remarkable. The spot where it is known to exist being fixed upon, a space of about twenty yards square is dug to a depth of two feet, when it becomes filled with water. In a short time the surface of the pool is covered with oil of a greenish colour, which is skimmed off with bamboo, and put into pots. In the dry season the water disappears, and the opportunity is then taken of turning up the soil, which by this means yields an increased quantity of the crude oil. The oil possesses a strong, pungent smell, and is a useful ingredient in the composition of paint, as it possesses the property of preserving timber from insects, especially the white ant. Trees do not abound: those which exist are limited for the most part to the hill tracts, where they attain considerable size. One species, called the woodoil-tree, is highly prized, not so much for its timber as for its oil, which is procured by an incision in the body of the tree. It is used for burning, and also for making a varnish, which is of excellent quality. The gamboge-trees exist in the island, but the valuable property of its gum

⁴ Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 353.

⁵ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 250.

⁶ Id. 433, et seq.

⁷ Report of Committee on Coal and Minerals, 42.

⁸ Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 369.

⁹ Id. 369.

* The weight of the maund is about 80 lbs.

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appear to be known to the natives, who take no pains to collect it.¹ There is considerable variety in the species, and the products are generally fine. The plantain,² mango, lime, and orange are among them. The trade, as is imagined, is not extensive, the only articles exported being sugar and rice. The amount of the latter is pretty considerable, and many vessels from the western shores of Bengal, Madway, Ramree, and even Bassein, return laden with loads of merchandise. The extent of the population of the island has not been ascertained, but it probably amounts to 9,000.³ The inhabitants are of the Mugh persuasion. They are quiet and peaceably inclined, simple, cheerful, contented, and possess many good traits of character. Their manners and habits so closely resemble their continental neighbours that it will be needless again to notice them. An account will be found under the article "Arracan." Its history is comprised under that of Arracan: viz. that province it came into the possession of the Burmese in the latter part of the 17th century, and with it, in 1824,⁴ was relieved from Burmese oppressors, by its occupation by the English.

¹ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 304.
² Id. 300.

³ Journ. As. Soc. ut supra, 351.

⁴ Wilson, Burmese War.

CHEAPUT, in Sindh, a small town between Hyderabad and Khyerpoor, and 50 miles S. of the latter place. It is important as forming, with the contiguous town of Dingee, a standing post in the communication of Khyerpoor and Am-Uhur with the part of the desert adjoining this last place.

Correspondence on Sindh, 490.

CHEERAH.—A town in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles S.W. of Midnapore. Lat. 22° 15', long. 87° 6'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHEE HAWUTNER, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river, 12 miles N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 20' long. 73° 39'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEHUN, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the seacoast, 63 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 53', long. 72° 43'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHEEKLEE, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town 34 miles S.E. from Surat; 120 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 42', long. 73° 6'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHEELA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

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the route from Jessulmere, *via* Nagor, to Nusseerabad, 184 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with good water from three wells, 300 feet deep. The surrounding country is open and barren. The road to the eastward is in some places hard and stony; to the westward it is very sandy. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEEMPA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 80 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEEMULGA, in the British district of Sholapur, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Krishna river, 30 miles S. of Beejapur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEERALEEPOONGORREE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces; a town 58 miles S.E. of Jubbulpore, 58 miles N.E. of Seunah. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEERAK, a town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhoj 27 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 25'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEERPORE, a town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Bhoj 58 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 36'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEERUNG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant E. from Darjeeling 100 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEETAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 100 miles N. from Lucknow, and 69 miles E. from Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEERUT, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town situated on the Toli, a stream tributary to the river of Rajee. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 117 miles; Baroda, W., 136; Surat, N.W., 122; Bombay, N.W., 220. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $71^{\circ} 14'$.

CHEERUT, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to Moradabad, and four miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil, partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHELLOOR, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Coringa, 19 miles E. of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

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LUMBRUM,¹ in the British district of South Arcot, ¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. of Madras, a considerable town on the seacoast, on the road from Tranquebar to Arcot, 29 miles N. of the former. It was captured by the British in 1760, during the war in the Carnatic; and in 1781, during the war with Hyder Ali, it was successfully attacked by Sir Eyre Coote. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BOMBRA — A town in the native state of Bombra, on the western frontier of Bengal, 25 miles E. from Sumbulpore, 100 miles N.W. from Bombra. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

CHENAB — A river in the Punjab, and generally considered the largest of the five by which that country is traversed. Ptolemy¹ who ascended, as he conjectured, to within thirty miles of its source, supposes it to rise about lat $32^{\circ} 48'$, long $75^{\circ} 15'$ in Lahoul, south of Ladakh, or Middle Tibet. The source must be very elevated, as the river holds its course through the Bitanka Pass, which is 3,000 feet high. The mountain from which it proceeds is, according to Vigne,² a small mountain called Chandra-Bhaga, or the Garden of the Moon, and the upper part of its course the river is called the Chandra. It rises at lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, long. 77° , it is joined by the Surajbhagha, a stream of less magnitude, running from the north, and forward the river is known by the name of the Chenaub, Chanaub, and sometimes Chandra-Bhaga. The length of the streams contributing to its formation varies from forty miles in the case of the Surajbhagha, to eighty-five in that of the Chandra-Bhaga. After their confluence, Moorcroft³ ³ l. 205. found the stream about 200 feet broad, with a full steady current. It takes a north-west course of about 130 miles to Kishtawar at lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$, and there receives the Simund, a considerable tributary from the north. Vigne⁴ calculates the height of Kishtawar at 5,000 ⁴ l. 203. feet; and consequently, the Chenaub must have descended 3,000 feet in less than 200 miles, or at the rate of above forty feet in the mile. At Kishtawar, Vigne⁵ found the Chenaub ⁵ l. 205. flowing in a deep rocky channel, twenty-five yards wide. The river thence proceeds south-west, by a very tortuous course, through a rugged country, to Riassi, a distance of about ninety miles, where it leaves the mountains, and flows into the lower ground of the Punjab. It is here about 200 yards wide, deep

CHENAUB.

⁶ Vigne, *Kashmir*,
i. 217.

⁷ *Kashmir*, iii.
147
⁸ *Elph. Acc. of*
Caubul, 660.

⁹ *Burnes, Bokh.*
i. 46.

¹ *Narr. Exp. in*
Afg. 352.

² *Exp. Alex.* vi.
c. 4, 5
³ *ibid.* 127.

⁴ *Burnes*, iii. 126.

⁵ *ibid.* 98.

and tranquil, yet rapid. At Aknur, about fifty miles down, it becomes navigable, at least for timber-rafts, when despatched from it down the Punjab. It continues on its westerly course to Vazeerabad, about seventy miles down, in lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$, where Von Hugel found the stream unfordable, and half a mile wide.* Macgregor measured it there in the month of July, when nearly at its fullest, and found it one mile three furlongs and twenty perches wide, with a depth of fourteen feet, and a current running five miles an hour. From this point it holds a south-west course for about thirty miles, to Ramnuggur,⁹ where, in the middle of February, and consequently the low season, it was found 300 yards wide, and with a depth of nine feet when greatest; the current running a mile and a half an hour. Hough states that it is unfordable near this place in the season, but there is no reason to question this statement. It then pursues a south-west course for about 150 miles, to its confluence with the Jhelam, at the ferry of Trimo, in lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$. ² describes the turbulence of the confluence, but ³ Burnes, who visited it at midsummer, when the water is usually highest, found it free from violence. The total length of its course of the river to this point is 460 miles. Below the confluence with the Jhelam, the Chenaub flows south-west for about fifty miles, to its confluence with the Ravee, a much smaller river,⁴ which joins it in lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$, through three mouths, close to each other. The Chenaub was here, at the end of June, the season of the greatest height of water, three-quarters of a mile wide, and above twelve feet deep. From this place it continues its course south-west for 110 miles, to the confluence of the Gbara, in lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $71^{\circ} 4'$. At the intervening ferry opposite Mooltan, Burnes found it 1,000 yards wide at midsummer, the season of greatest inundation.⁵ The meeting of the Chenaub and Gbara⁶ is very tranquil: the water of the former is red, that of the latter pale; and these respective colours may be distinguished for some miles downwards in the united stream, the red on the right or western, the pale on the left or eastern side. The total length of course from the source to this con-

* Vigne (i. 238), in his cursory style, says between 200 and 300 yards.

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about 765 miles. There the united stream is called (five rivers), a name which it bears to its fall into . The ancient name of Chenaub⁶ is admitted un-⁶ Rennell, 88. ly to have been Aceaines.

CHIDRAVADAH.—A town in the native state of E.I.C. Ma. Doc. and, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from and 14 miles. Lat. 19° 40', long. 75° 17'.

CHIDRANG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native E.I.C. Ma. Doc. Muneepeer, distant N.W. from Muneepeer 26 miles. 73', long. 93° 42'.

CHITGOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, dis- E.I.C. Ma. Doc. tant from Goalpar 80 miles. Lat. 27° 18', long. 90° 31'.

CHINAPUTAN, or CHINAPATAM,¹ in the ter-¹ E.I.C. Ma. Doc. ritory of Mysore, an open town, having adjacent a handsome port. The town has some manufactures, especially of steel wire for the strings of musical instruments. There is much esteemed, and is sent to all parts of India. It is situated N.E. from Seringapatam 38 miles. Lat. 12° 40', long. 77° 16'.

CHINNOOR, in the British district of Chingleput, pres- E.I.C. Ma. Doc. idy of Madras, a town on the river Godavari to the south of Cuddapah to the north, five miles N. of the latter. Lat. 14° 23', long. 78° 16'.

CHENNUMPULLY, in the British district of Bellary, pres- E.I.C. Ma. Doc. idy of Madras, a town 48 miles E. of Bellary, 48 miles S. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 19', long. 77° 40'.

CHITRAL, in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Joobul, a fort on a E.I.C. Ma. Doc. point of land projecting from the south-easterly declivity of a mountain extending from the Chour to the Wartoo peak. It is a square figure, with a tower at each of three corners, and in the middle a small court about twenty feet square. As the water must be brought from a pool on the hill-side, about musket-shot distance, and the fort is commanded even by small hills from the neighbouring heights, it could make but slight defence against an attack, and accordingly was surrendered to the British by the Ghoorka garrison almost immediately after being invested by the irregular troops in the service of the East-India Company, aided by the mountaineers of Joobul. Lat. 30° 57', long. 77° 39'.

¹ Channapatna of Tassin.

CHE.

CHERACUL, a town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras. The rajah of this district, formerly a powerful chief, was a scion of the Kolastris family, one of those among whom Cheruman Permal, the achiever of the independence of Malabar, divided the country. The country was in 1789 dreadfully devastated by Tippoo Sultan, and the rajah dreading to be forcibly circumcised by the order of that bigoted tyrant, met death¹ by inducing one of his followers to shoot him through the head. The town is two miles from the seacoast, and three miles N. of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

¹ As. Res. v. 4—Duncan, Remarks on Malabar.

² Wilks, Historical Sketches, III. 23.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHERAJOLEE, in the British district of Durrung, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Durrung to Bishnath, 29 miles N.E. of Durrung. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $92^{\circ} 57'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHERAND, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Ganges, 16 miles N.W. of Dinapore. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $84^{\circ} 53'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHERCHAN GOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S E from Nagpore 100 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1857, p. 925—Hutton, Journ. of a Trip to the Burenda Pass.

³ Gerard, Koonawur, Table III No. 47, at end of vol.

⁴ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

CHERGAON,¹ in Bussahir, a village on the right bank of the Fabar, immediately below the confluence of the Andrytee. The vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, and celebrated for producing abundant crops of rice,² so fine that it is reserved for the use of the rajah of Bussahir. Elevation above the sea 5,985 feet.³ Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

² Jacquemont, iv. 206.

³ As. Res. xv. 300—Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

CHERGAON,¹ called also **THOLANG**, in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a small town near the right bank of the Sutluj, and on a small stream flowing into it. There are between fifty and sixty families, living in substantial houses, covered with roofs of tempered clay² overlying layers of birch bark, supported on horizontal beams. Here are several temples, dedicated to various divinities. One of those buildings is in a handsome style, and embellished³ with a gilt spire. The rajah of Bussahir resided here when the Goorkhas had possession of the rest of his territory. Opposite to this place, and on the right side of the Sutluj, was fought an action between the Koonawaris and Goorkhas, in which the latter were defeated, and subsequently stipulated not to enter Koonawur.

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ong as an annual tribute of 700*l.* was paid. Elevation
e sea 7,300 feet⁴. Lat. 31° 31', long. 78° 7'

⁴ Lloyd and
Gerard, *Tours in
Himalaya*, ii. 279.
E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

RPETCHERRY, in the British district of Malabar,
cy of Madras, a town 28 miles E. of Ponany, 43 miles
Coimbatore. Lat. 10° 53', long. 76° 23'.

CHEROWN,¹ in Sirmoor, a summit of the mountains
the Terns and Gree, and about two miles from the
k of the latter. It is surmounted by a Hindoo temple,
as a station of the series of small triangles during the
metrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the
88 feet.² Lat. 30° 50', long. 77° 24'.

¹ E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

² As Res. xiv.
331*—Hodgson
and Herbert,
Trigou. Survey
of Himalaya.

CHETKOOI,¹ in Buspahir, a village situate in the upper
ity of the valley of the Buspa, and on the right bank of
er of that river. The road to it up the valley, or from

¹ Lloyd and
Gerard, *Tours in
Himalaya*, ii. 88.

the west, has a steep acclivity through a dense forest of
rees, which, however, dwindle in size as the ground rises,
length gives place to bushes. Chetkooi is the residence
lama or Tibetan priest, who subsists by writing and
ng sacred texts and ejaculations for the paying-mills of
villagers. Those singular instruments of superstitious
ct of dreary hollow cylinders, each set up horizontally
an iron axle. Inside the wheel are deposited the scrolls
bed with prayers or pious exclamations, and the act of
-tion consists in making the machine revolve,² and its con-
s whirl about, either by the hand, by wind, or by water.
Chetkooi is at the elevation of 11,480 feet³ above the sea.
Lat. 31° 20', long. 78° 31'.

² Gerard, *Koon-
war*, 127.

³ Id. Map.

CHITPOLL, in the British district of Coimbatore, presi-
cy of Madras, a town on the route from Darapooram to
Machy, 11 miles W. of the former. Lat. 10° 43', long.
76° 26'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

CHETTAPPORE, in the British district of Ganjam, presi-
ency of Madras, a town on the route from Berhampoor to
anjam, four miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 19° 22', long.
85° 3'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

CHETTULWANO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of
Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 140 miles. Lat.
24° 53', long. 71° 37'.

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

CHETTYPOLLIAM, in the British district of Coimbatore,
presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Coimbatore to

E. I. C. Ma. Doc.

CHE—CHI.

Dindigul, nine miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEWLEEA, in the British territory of Saugor and Berar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to Sunaulpore, 22 miles S. of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEYLAR, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Omerkote to ... 29 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° , long. 70° .

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICACOLE,¹ in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with a military cantonment on the left or north bank of the river Nagla.² The town is situated in an irregular straggling manner, with a narrow crooked street in which, in rainy weather, the water overflows to a considerable depth. The wells are numerous, but their supply is precarious, except in seasons of unusual plenty. The houses are built of mud, and the people draw water for alimentary purposes from the wells, where it may at all times be obtained. North of the town is an old ruinous mud fort, the walls of which, though in many places broken down, may still be traced, as well as the line of which is indicated by a series of flag-stones. Within this inclosure are the barracks, hospital, magazines, stores, and also the residences of the commanding officer, adjutant, and the medical officer. The jail, a strong building, is situated on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the military establishment. The only manufactures of any importance in the town are in cotton, either in coarse fabrics or in fine muslin, which is of very superior texture, and in great demand throughout the country. The necessaries of life are in great abundance and cheap, but the greater part of the population live on the small grain called raggee (*Echinochloa corocana*), which is very plentiful, and low-priced. The air is in general salubrious; but towards the close of the year, after the monsoon, pestilential exhalations produce agues, and severe fevers. Population about 50,000. Distance from Vengalapatam, N.E., 58 miles; Masulpatam, N.E., 235; Madras, N.E., 435; Ganjam, S.W., 110; Calcutta, S.W., 415. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$.

² Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 72.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICHACOTTA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan.

¹ Mem. on Map of Hindoostan, Index.

² Chicacole of Rennell.¹

CHI.

S.E. from Darjeeling 81 miles. Lat. 26° 32', long.

CHEROULY, in Sirhind, a town, the principal place of the detached Sikh state of the same name, on the route from Lahore to Subathoo, and 27 miles¹ N.W. of the former. It is situated in an open, level, well-cultivated country, surrounded by a mud wall. There is a bazaar;² water supplies are abundant; and the road in this part of the country is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 981 miles. The state of Chieberouly contains an area of sixty-three miles, with a population of 2,387. Lat. 30° 15', long.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 813.

² Statistical Papers relating to India, 20.

CHEERY, in the British district of Palamoo, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Palamoo to Chaitany, 40 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° 24', long. 84° 12'

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOLEE, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbunder, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, 22 miles N.W. of Laitool, 50 miles N. of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 1', long. 77° 40'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKA MALLINHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N. from Cattel Droog 21 miles. Lat. 12° 2', long. 76° 34'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKLEE.—A petty native state¹ in Western India, under the superintendence of the agent for the Bheel chiefs of the Mandsal, presidency of Bombay. The young chief was sent for education to the government college at Poona. His conduct and attention to study were at first commendable, but he subsequently became refractory and inattentive, and finally expelled.² Chicklee, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 19', long. 74° 41'.

¹ Bombay Pol. Disp. 15 May, 1850.

² Id. 2 Jan. 1852, Id. 10 Aug. 1853.

CHICKLEE—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, in the dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Jaulnah 42 miles. Lat. 20° 19', long. 76° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKMOOGLOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.W. from Seringapatam 88 miles. Lat. 13° 19', long. 75° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHICKNAIGHULLY, or **CHICKA NAYAKANA HULLI**,¹ in the territory of Mysore, a town² of considerable size.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Buchanan, Journ. from Madras, through Mysore, &c. II. 47.

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derable size. The ground-plan is square, and the place is strongly fortified with mud walls, having cavaliers at the angles. In the centre is a square citadel fortified in the same manner. In the outer town a wide street runs all round, and on both hands sends off short lanes to the outer and inner walls. The houses are stated to be very mean and ruinous, and they do not nearly occupy the space within the walls. Distant from Bangalore, N W., 73 miles; from Seringapatam, N., 69. Lat $13^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

CHICKROWLEE.—See **CHICHEBOULY.**

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIKIGURH**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant E from Bhopal 48 miles at. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIKULDIE.**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. from Bhopal 33 miles. Lat $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIKULWAHUL**, in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route to Nassick to Dhoolia, 22 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat 20° $74^{\circ} 36'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHILACULLNERP**—A town in the state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Bangalore 50 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHILBULA**,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Roosa, and 36 miles² S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

CHILKA.—An extensive lake dividing the British district of Ganjam, in the Madras presidency, from that of Pooree, in the presidency of Bengal. It is forty-two miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifteen in breadth,¹ and bounded towards the east and south by a narrow strip of sand, and on the north-west by the mountains which extend from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery: it receives the waters of one branch of the Mahanuddy, and communicates with the sea by a very narrow and deep outlet, in lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$. The lake is studded with several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow.

¹ Survey Map of District Pooree.

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CHILKALURPADU, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town 23 miles S.W. of Guntoor, 41 miles N. of Ongole. Lat. $16^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILKANA,¹ in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small ruinous town on the route from Suharunpoor to Sidowra,² and 10 miles N.W. of the former town. The surrounding country is level, open, and slightly cultivated; and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.
E I C. Trigon
Surv.
Garden, Tables
of Routes, 318.
² Davidson,
Travels in Upper
India, 1. 135

CHILKAUREE, in Guzerat, a town in the petty native state of Saunte, in the division of Rewa Caunta, presidency of Bombay. Distance from Ahmedabad, N.E., 97 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$. E I C. M. Doc.

CHILKEEA,¹ in the British district of Moradal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a place of considerable trade on the northern frontier, towards Kumaon, situate in the Dikkake Pass, or gorge by which the river Kosila flows to the plain. Heber² describes it, at the time of his visit, in the beginning of December, as a wretched assemblage of cottages, half-buried in high grass; and adds, "The first appearance of the inhabitants of Chilkea was not prepossessing. They had the same yellow skins; the same dull, yet fierce look; the same ragged and scanty clothing; the same swords and shield, as those in the other parts of these inhospitable plains." However, in the spring-time, intervening between the opening of the mountain-passes and the unhealthy season, it becomes a busy mart for the trade between Chinese Tartary and Kumaon on one side, and Hindostan on the other. In summer the air is so pestilential that it is then entirely abandoned. Elevation above the sea 1,076 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$. E I C. Ms. Doc.

² Journey through
Upper India,
1. 517

CHILKORE, in the British district of Bhagulpoore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpoore to Calcutta, 14 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° , long. $86^{\circ} 57'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLAHTARA,¹ in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Futtehpoore to that of Banda, and 22 miles² N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, which here has a bed three-quarters E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 29.

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of a mile wide, part only of which is occupied in the dry season by the stream running under the right bank. The river is crossed here by ferry, the ghaut or passage to which on the right side is through a deep ravine, the river-bank on that side being steep and high. Though a small place, much business is done here in shipping cotton,³ which is largely grown in the neighbouring districts, and conveyed down the river to the lower provinces. The river Cane empties itself into the Jumna on the right side, immediately above the town. Its water is considered unwholesome by the natives, who take much trouble to obtain their supply from the Jumna above the confluence. Distant N.W. from Allahabad 105 miles,⁴ from Calcutta 600. Lat. 25° 47', long. 80° 36'.

³ Spry, Modern India, 1 139.

⁴ Garden, ut supra, 29

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLAKAR, in the British district of N. Arcot presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Nellore 21 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 14° 3', long. 79° 55'.

CHILLERA, or **CHULERA**, in the P. district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the Government of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and 12 miles¹ S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in some places sandy and heavy: the country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 34', long. 77° 11'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

Bengal Mtl. Disp. 12 Oct. 1853.

CHILLIANWALLA, in the Jetch Doob division of the Punjab, a village situate five miles from the left bank of the river Jhelum. The place has acquired celebrity from a sanguinary battle which took place there on the 13th January, 1849, between a British force under Lord Gough and the army of the Sikhs. On both sides the greatest determination and most heroic bravery were displayed; on both sides the loss was frightfully severe; and though the British remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased. The annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer or more arduous conflict. An obelisk erected here, by order of government, preserves the memory of those who fell in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. Chillianwalla is 85 miles N.W. of Lahore. Lat. 32° 40', long. 73° 39'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHILLOO CHUNGEE, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Attock,

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14 miles W. of the town of Rawul Pind. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

CHILMAREE, in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, a town 36 miles S E of the town of Rungpore. It is situated on the right or west bank of the Brahmapootra, amidst luxuriant groves and fine gardens, but it is an ill-built place, containing no building of any importance. The number of houses is about 500; and if the ordinary-received average of inmates to residences be admitted, the population may be estimated at about 2,000. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $89^{\circ} 46'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Buchanan, Survey
of Eastern India,
iii. 463.

CHIMAJI in Guzerat, a village on the right bank of the Bhageerette. As the villages is called in the upper part of its course. It is situated in a fertile tract, cultivated principally for the growth of the opium-poppy.¹ Elevation above the sea 2,942 feet.² Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

¹ As. Res xi 472—
Raper, Survey of
the Ganges.
² Jacquemont,
Voyage, iv. 52.

CHIMARA, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Deesa to Rajkot. 40 miles N W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. $23^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHIMNAPOOR in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 116 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHIMPOOR in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant S. from Nagpore 49 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINA BUKHAR, the name given to one of the rivers forming the delta of the Irawady: it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $16^{\circ} 19'$, long. $96^{\circ} 10'$.

CHINALGARH, in Sirmoor, a village on a picturesque site, on the summit of a rock overhanging a feeder of the river Julal. Here, in 1814, an irregular force in the service of the East-India Company was defeated by the Goorkhas in the war with that power. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

Fraser, Tours in
Himalaya, 103.

CHINAMMAPETTA, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town 29 miles N. of Ellore, 60 miles W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINAT CHOKEE,¹ in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, seven miles² E. of the latter. Provisions and water are good and abundant, but firewood scanty and dear. The road in this

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables
of Routes, 188.

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part of the route is heavy, sandy, and bad. Lat $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINCHLEE, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Kistnah, 52 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINDGOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 150 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINDWARA,^{1*} in the territory of Nagpore, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, a town on the route² from Saugor to the city of Nagpore, 82 miles S. of the former, 107 N. of the latter. It is situated in the mountainous tract called Deogur, above the Ghats, "on an elevated³ table-land, having an open space of ground free from jungle, on the summit of about four and a half miles in circumference." In consequence of its considerable elevation, its climate is one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India; and from this advantage it has many visitors in search of health or recreation. It was a station for a detachment of the auxiliary contingent of the rajah of Nagpore, previously to the reduction of that force in 1830, and it has still a bazaar and some straggling bungalows and lodges for the accommodation of travellers. It is the principal place of the subah of Deogur above the Ghats. Elevation above the sea 2,100 feet.⁴ Lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 192, 103.

³ Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 149.

⁴ Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 5

Vigne, Kashmir, 1 192.
Forster, Jour. Beng. 1. 344.

CHINEANE, in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya. It is situated on the Taurin, which, about fifty miles lower down, falls into the Chenab. The town is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a place still belonging to the deposed rajah of the town and district, though his possessions have been seized by Gholab Sing the present ruler of Cashmere. As its elevation is considerable, it commands a noble view southwards over several mountain-ranges, and beyond them across the vast plain of the Punjab. Chineane is in lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

CHINEEALIE—See **CHIMALL**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINEPOOR—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S.E. from Bhopal 52 miles. Lat $22^{\circ} 3'$, long $78^{\circ} 12'$

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINGLEPUT,¹—A British district within the limits of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It

Sindwara of Tassin.

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ed on the north by the British district of Nellore; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the British district of South Arcot; and on the north-west and west by the British district of North Arcot. It lies between lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$ — $80^{\circ} 25'$. Locally situate within the district of Madras, is a small tract containing the city of Madras and its suburbs, and an extension of territory within its municipal jurisdiction, extending about eight miles from north to south along the sea-coast, with an average breadth of four, and having an area of 32 square miles. Exclusive of this area, the district of Chingleput contains, according to official return, 2,993 square miles.

In proportion to its area, the extent of seacoast is considerable, being about 120 miles. It commences at the mouth of the small river of Alemparva, in lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$, and extends as a direction nearly due north to lat. 14° , long. $79^{\circ} 35'$, the point where the channel of the extensive inlet of the Bay of Bengal communicates with the Bay of Bengal. About seven miles to the north of the river of Alemparva is the mouth of the river of the Sadras, the most considerable river of the district, incapable of receiving any but small coasting craft, in consequence of its shallowness and a bar which obstructs its entrance. Sadras and other places on this coast are of very little and dangerous access, in consequence of numerous shoals on which a tremendous surf beats.⁴ "Along the whole extent of coast on this side of the peninsula, to the northward, the country boats are peculiarly constructed for riding through the surf: being built without timbers, with planks sawed together, they bend to its force, and are easily repaired." Yet in unsettled weather even these boats are often wrecked, and it is not uncommon to encounter the surf without inevitable destruction; and the district of Chingleput, being frequently the great commercial town of Madras has often suffered, but must anchor in a road open to all winds except from the westward, and exposed to a heavy sea. North of Madras the coast continues equally dangerous, being beset as its northern extremity by the extensive shoal of the Bay of Bengal. The surface of the district is in general low and level, yet in some places diversified by isolated hills, and in some places by ranges, one of the most remarkable of which latter is the range of hills near the town of Chingleput, very rugged,⁵ and is situate inland, or westward of the town of Madras, and thence denominated by the British the Sadras

² Madras Census, 1851.

³ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, 5th edit. p. 592.

⁴ Horsburgh, l. 592.

⁵ Id. p. 592.

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Hills. There are no eminences within the district deserving the name of mountains, the more considerable elevation being probably that of Walajahabad, stated to be 300 feet⁶ above the sea, and Perumbak, stated to be 272.⁷ Besides these, there are the Palaveram, the Shivarum, the Tripasor, the Karanguh hills, and St. Thomas's Mount. The only considerable river is the Palar, which, rising near Jungumcotta, in Mysore, holds its course first south-eastward, subsequently eastward, through the British districts of Salem and North Arcot, and entering the district on its western frontier, in lat. 12° 52', long. 79° 35', continues its easterly course through it for about sixty-three miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, about four miles south of Sadras, and in lat 12° 28', long. 80° 13'. Though having a large body of water during the rainy seasons, it is in no parts without any during the dry season. There are many other streams, or rather torrents, of less magnitude, besides several lakes; amongst which the most considerable are those of Eunor and Sadras. There are also many large tanks. There is, however, a deficiency of water throughout a great part of the district; and from that circumstance, as well as the infertility of the soil, cultivation is much circumscribed, the being under it only about 72,000 cawnies, or 1,000 acres out of the total area. The cocoonut-palm, and the palmyra or toddy palm, are very abundant and productive, and the irrigated and cultivated soil produces grain, oil-seeds, betel, fruit, and vegetables for the Madras market. The permanent revenue settlement was introduced into Chingleput in 1802.⁸ The climate during the dry season is characterized by great heat,¹ the thermometer having been known to reach 115° in the shade. In the vicinity of the sea it is, however, considerably mitigated by the refreshing sea-breeze. January and February are cool and pleasant, and constitute the most healthy time of the year, the wind blowing from the north-east or east, and the mean temperature being 76°. In March, April, and the early part of May, the south wind prevails, and is considered very unwholesome; the temperature is high, the mean being 85°. As May advances, very violent gales occur, with heavy rain; and to this inclement weather succeed the hot,² dry westerly winds, blowing from the parched, heated gorges of the Eastern Ghats, and popularly styled the land-

⁶ Map annexed to Report on Medical Topography and Statistics of Presidency Division of Madras Army.

⁷ As. Res. x 383 —Lambton, Account of Trigonometrical Operations in the Peninsula.

⁸ Medical Topography of Madras, Centre Division, 67.

⁹ Madras Rev. Disp. 31 Dec. 1847.

¹ Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, 1 24.

Heyne, Tracts on India, Statistical Fragments on the Carnatic, 11.

² Madras Journal of Literature and Science, iii. 82—Wight, on the Land-winds of Coromandel.

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of Coromandel. These prevail during June and July, mean temperature of which months is 88° or 90°. In August and September the weather is close, oppressive, and dry, the sea-breeze being uncertain, and the winds generally and variable, with frequent calms; heavy rains, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurring from time to time. In October, November, and December, the north-east soon prevails, bringing with it heavy rain; the average fall being during those months is thirty inches; the total average annual fall being about fifty inches. The population,³ exclusive of that of the city of Madras, is returned at 589,162. The majority are Brahmans, the residue being Mussulmans, with few Christians. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, the only articles of manufacture being coarse cloth and pottery, neither of which however, is yet carried on to any considerable extent. The latter has lately received encouragement from government.⁴

³ Madras Census, 1850-51.

Madras, Chingleput, Conjeveram, Sadras, Walajahabad, Pallavaram, and other of the principal towns, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

⁴ Madras Judicial Disp. 30 May, 1849. India Judicial, 18 July, 1849.

The chief routes are—1. From east to west, from Madras, through Arcot, to Bangalore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Madras to the town of Chingleput. 3. From north to south, from Madras to Caddalore. 4. From south to north, from Madras to Nellore.

CHINGLEPUT.—The principal place* of the British district of the same name, within the presidency of Madras. The fort of Chingleput is situated at the northern extremity of a valley² upwards of a mile broad, and is bounded on the eastern and greater part of the northern faces by a tank or artificial lake, two miles long and one broad, from which the ditch is supplied with water. The fort is 400 yards in length from north to south, and 280 in breadth from east to west, and is divided into two parts by a rampart and ditch. The eastern part is considerably elevated, and forms what is called the inner fort. The entire western face, and part of the northern, are bounded by rice-fields, irrigated from the lake, the water of which is retained by an embankment 1,000 yards in length.

¹ E.I.C. MS. Doc.

² Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras, 69.

* The city of Madras, though locally situated within the district of Chingleput, has a separate jurisdiction.

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On the top of this bank runs the high road leading from Madras southward. The town of Chingleput consists of one long street, and is half a mile to the south-east of the fort, equidistant from which, in a different direction, is another town, or collection of dwellings, called Nullam. The river Palar, flowing to the south-west, affords the means of drainage, and during the greater part of the year an abundant supply of water, but during the dry season the latter totally ceases; even the tank is nearly exhausted, and the decayed weeds and slime in its bed taint the air with offensive and pestiferous exhalations. The public buildings of the district are within the rampart of the fort, and consist of the court of justice, the jail, place of arms and hospital. The civil establishment comprises a judge, a collector, and magistrate, and an adequate number of officials, European and native. A detachment, consisting generally of two companies of native infantry, stationed here, live in huts on high grounds about a quarter of a mile to the south. Notwithstanding the malaria caused by the tank, it is in general considered a remarkably healthy place. There is a manufacture of pottery here, which in 1845 attracted the attention of government, with a view to its improvement.³ for the purpose of prosecuting experiments with this object, a grant of 2,000 rupees per annum for two years was made. Distance from Tanjore, N., 145 miles; Cuddalore, N., 65; Bangalore, E, 162; Arcot, E., 45, Madras, S.W., 36. Lat. 12° 41', long 80° 2'.

³ Madras Judicial
Disp. 30 May,
1849.
India Jud Disp.
18 July, 1849.

E.I.C. Ma. Doc.

CHINGONG, in Bundelcund, a town in the native state of Jhansee, 19 miles N.W. from Jhansee, and 60 miles S.E. from Gwalior. Lat. 25° 34', long. 78° 54'.

CHINI, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, about a mile from the right bank of the Sutluj. It is situated in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain, down which numerous rills flow, and, watering the soil, discharge themselves into the Sutluj, which runs about 1,500 feet below the village. The intervening space is covered in the season with thriving crops and vineyards, loaded with a profusion of large and finely-flavoured grapes. The vines are trained over horizontal lattices, so as to form arbours, which in vintage-time afford delightful shelter from the fierce rays of the sun, and a rich and beautiful show of heavy

¹ Lloyd and
Gerard, *Tours in
Himalaya*, ii. 270.
Jacquemont,
Voyage, iv. 210.
*Journ. As. Soc.
Beng.* 1839, p. 923
— Hutton, *Trip
in Kunawur*.

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bunches of grapes. Each vineyard is guarded by several large and fierce dogs, with woolly fleeces, trained for the purpose, and which keep watch all night with their masters, who maintain a perpetual shouting, to deter the bears from plundering. The grapes are dried in large quantities, and form a favourite food of the people. There are two sorts of liquors derived from them; one vinous, and resembling raisin-wine; the other, spirituous, is called rakh, and is very strong. Poplar-trees are cultivated about all the villages, and grow to a large size; their leaves being the principal winter fodder for cattle. The cattle are generally a hybrid breed, between the yak and common kine, than which they are stronger and hardier, with longer and thicker hair, great horns, and large bushy tails. They are invariably black, and less wild than the yak. Chini is a considerable village, connected with seven or eight others of less extent, and was the favourite residence of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, during his sojourn in the hills.² Elevation above sea 8,770 feet.³ Lat. 31° 31', long. 78° 19'.

² Friend of India Journal, 1858, p. 53.
³ Jaquemont, iv. 210.

CHINNA H' KRY—A river rising in the Mysore territory, in lat. 14° 10', long. 76° 25', about four miles S.W. of the town of Chittel Droog. It flows in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and the British district of Bellary, and falls into the Hugry, a feeder of the Toongabudra, in lat. 14° 56', long. 77° 7'.

CHINNA SALEM, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Salem to Cuddalore, 50 miles E. of the former. Lat. 11° 39', long. 78° 56'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINNOOR, in Hydrabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town² belonging to the rajah of Palensha, a feudal holder of an extensive tract on both banks of the river Godavery, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Pranheeta. Distance from Hydrabad, N.E., 136 miles, Madras, N., 410. Lat. 18° 55', long. 79° 47'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² As Res. vii. 144—Blunt, Narrat. of Route from Chunnargurh to Yertnagoodum.

CHINRAIAN DROOG—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant N. from Bangalore 50 miles. Lat. 13° 36', long. 77° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHINRAIPATAM,¹ in the territory of Mysore, a town situate on the side of an extensive tank. It has a fort,² well built of stone and lime, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Buchanan, Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 408.

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There is here a weekly fair, but no trade of moment. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 38 miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINSURA ¹—A town with a small annexed territory, on the right bank of the river Hooghly, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and a place of considerable trade.² It was among the cessions on the continent of India made by the king of the Netherlands in 1824, in exchange for the British possessions on the island of Sumatra, and is now included within the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal. It is described by Rennell,³ about seventy years ago, as a very neat and pretty large town; and by another authority,⁴ as requiring at the period in question three-quarters of an hour to walk round it. Its site is said to be better than that of Calcutta, and it is considered one of the healthiest places in the lower provinces of Bengal. The government has established here an extensive military depôt for Europeans, with magnificent barracks and an immense hospital. Within the town is the government educational establishment, denominated the Hooghly College; and in the vicinity is the field where Colonel Forde, under the order of Clive, defeated the Dutch troops in 1759. Forde had applied to Clive for written authority to commence the attack. Clive was playing cards when he received the note, and without quitting his seat, wrote in pencil,—“Dear Forde, fight them immediately, and I will send you the order of council to-morrow.” Distance from Calcutta N., 20 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

² Hodges, Travels in India, 42.

³ Rennell, Mem of Map of Hindostan, 59.

⁴ Cal. Rev. iv. 514.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHIINTACOONTA, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Bellary, 36 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTALAPOODY, in the British district of Seringapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ellore to Kummummett, 23 miles N. of the former. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTAMUN, in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepoor to Bograh, 21 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $88^{\circ} 56'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHINTAPILLY, in the British district of Guntoor, pres-

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of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Kistnah, 100 miles N.W. of Guntoor. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

INTOLI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, 100 miles N. from Moodgul 49

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

INTOMNIPETT—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N.E. from Bangalore 43 miles. Lat. 3° , long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIOMOK.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or the dominions of Gholab Singh, 88 miles S.W. from Sirinagur, 28 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

HIPLOON, in the British district of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kolapoor to Bombay, 103 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $36'$.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

HIPURAHULLI, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Bengal, 13 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRGON, or CHURGAON,¹ in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Calpee to Goonah, 81 miles² S.W. of Gungah, and 124 N.E. of the latter. Supplies and water abundant. It was formerly the principal place of a jaghire, created, in 1832, to comprise twenty-five square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 3,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of 25,000 rupees." It was subject to a money demand of 7,500 rupees to the state of Jhansi. In 1841, the jaghireदार became contumacious;⁴ his followers committed depredations, and on remonstrance, he assumed such an attitude of defiance, that military operations were commenced against his fort of Churgaon, which he had the temerity to defend. In April in that year, the place was invested⁵ by a force amounting to about 2,000 men. The garrison assembled there, and the jaghireदार was conjectured by the British commander to have amounted to 4,000: native report made their numbers much greater. After cannonading the fort for two days, it was determined to attack a position without the wall, where the enemy had thrown up a stockade for the protection, as it subsequently appeared, of some wells. On the approach of the

¹ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

³ D'Cruz, Political Relations, 44.

⁴ Id 45

⁵ As. Journ July and Aug 1841, pp. 202, 498

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British detachment, they were received by a vigorous discharge of matchlocks, seconded by rockets and firepots. Ultimately a hand-to-hand contest decided the fate of the stockade, which was carried, though not without considerable loss. Preparations were made for establishing a breaching-battery on the captured position. These were nearly completed, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fort, of which the British forthwith took possession. The fugitive jaghedar lost his life in the following year, having, whilst marauding fallen in with some British troops. His jaghire was confiscated, and transferred⁶ to the British district of Jaloun. The revenue is now estimated at from 40,000 rupees to 50,000 rupees, subject to the annual payment to Jhansi of 7,500 rupees. Lat. 25° 34', long. 78° 53'.

⁶ D'Cruz, 45

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRING, in the British district of Gurwah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with small fort, formerly held by the Goorkas, at the southern base of a ridge of the Himalaya. It is situate on the right bank of the Pindur, a considerable feeder of the Aluknunda, 40 m. N.W. of Almorah fort, 39 E. of Sireenuggur. Lat. 30° 7' long. 79° 28'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRKANWAN, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town 23 miles W. of Gaya, 19 miles N.W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 49', long. 84° 41'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIRKAREE,¹ in Bundelcund, a town the principal place of a small native state of the same name, on the route from Gwalior to Banda, 41 miles² S.W. of the latter. It is rather large, and occupies a picturesque³ site at the base of a lofty rocky hill, surmounted by a fort accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, but of such size, and of so gentle an acclivity, that they are practicable for elephants. The fort is however, commanded by two elevations at no great distance. Below the town is a fine lake⁴ swarming with fish. The raj territory of Chirkaree is estimated⁵ to "comprise 880^{*} square

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.
³ Mundy, Sketches, II. 122, 123.

⁴ Davidson, Travels, I. 26.
⁵ D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 19.

* This estimate includes the areas of the four outlying provinces Chirkaree, whose respective centres are in the following localities:—

1st. Lat. 24° 17'	3rd. Lat. 24° 52'
Long. 79° 35'	Long. 79° 22'
2nd. Lat. 24° 22'	4th. Lat. 25° 10'
Long. 79° 10'	Long. 80° 15'

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les, and to contain 259 villages, with a population of 81,000
uls." The estimated annual revenue is 460,830 rupees.⁶ The
rajah pays to the East-India Company an annual tribute
'9,484 rupees, and maintains a force of 300 cavalry, thirty
tillery, and 1,000 infantry. The Peishwa having by the
treaty of Bassein,⁷ in 1803, ceded to the East-India Company
his sovereign claims over a portion of Bundelcund, within
which Chirkaree was comprised, the British government con-
firmed in the raj Bikramajit, who then occupied it in right of
his descent from Chhattarsal, the founder of Boondela inde-
pendence. Bikramajit died in 1834, and was succeeded by his
illegitimate grandson Ruttun Singh, whose claim was recog-
nised by the British authorities. The succession was disputed
by Dewan Khait Singh, the representative of a junior branch
of the reigning family; * and his claim appears to have been
well founded.⁸ His pretensions were, however, satisfied by a
grant in the first instance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, and
subsequently, in 1842 by the raj of Jeitpore,† which was then
bestowed on him. The family is Hindoo, and claims Raj-
poot descent. The practice of suttee has been abolished in
Chirkaree. The town of Chirkaree is in lat. 25° 24', long.
79° 49'

CHIRRA POONJEE, in Eastern India, a town situate on
the Cossya Hills, in lat. 25° 14', long. 91° 45'. It was for-
merly the site of a British sanatorium, which, after due experi-
ments, proving unsuccessful, was abolished in 1834.¹ The
station has an elevation of 4,200 feet² above the level of the sea.
Its average temperature throughout the year is stated to be
twelve degrees of Fahrenheit below that of the plains of Bengal,
while during the hot months the difference increases to twenty
degrees.

Beef and pork are produced on the hills, but grain of all
kinds must be conveyed thither from the plains. The native
fruits, including the orange and the pine-apple, are excellent
and abundant. Coal exists in all parts of the hills, of superior
quality and in profuse abundance. The mines have been

* Collateral succession is admitted by the British government in the
states of Bundelcund.¹

† Khait Singh died in 1850, and there being no legitimate heir, the raj
of Jeitpore lapsed¹ to the British government.

⁶ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
Statistics of
Native States.

⁷ Treaties with
Native Princes,
Calcutta, 1845,
i. 404.

⁸ Pol. Disp. to
India, dated 24
April, 1840.

¹ India Pol. Disp.
19 Oct. 1836.
² Journ. As. Soc.
Beng. 1834, p. 25.

¹ India Pol. Disp.
30 Oct. 1850.
¹ Id. 31 July,
1850.

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- ³ Bengal Marine Disp. 22 Oct 1845. transferred³ by the government to lessees, who, however, would appear to have exhibited no great amount of enterprise in the speculation.⁴ Iron-ore is equally abundant, and it is believed that "works might be established in those hills for the manufacture of iron and steel on a very extensive scale,"⁵ &c. under a favourable combination of circumstances.
- ⁴ Id. 9 June, 1847.
- ⁵ Journal, ut supra, 25.
- ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIRTAOL**,¹ in the British district of Muzaffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name, with a population of 5,111.² Lat. 29° 33', long. 77° 39'.
- ² Statistics of N.W. Prov. 51. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIRWAKKUM**, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Arcot, 52 miles N. of the former. Lat. 11° 32', long. 79° 3'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHIT**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 17 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 59', long. 77° 54'.
- Garden, Tables of Routes, 88. **CHITEA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, and 37 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and level, in some parts cultivated, in others overgrown with jungle. Lat. 28° 11', long. 80° 1'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHITIALLA**.—A town in the native side of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.E. from Hyderabad 80 miles. Lat. 16° 38', long. 79° 30'.
- Garden, Tables of Routes, 50. **CHITMAPOOR**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore, and 20 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country is flat, open and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 24', long. 78° 52'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHITOR**, in the territory of Cochin, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the country of the same name, distant from the city of Cochin, N.E., 62 miles. Lat. 10° 43', long. 76° 48'.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHITRACOOTAM**.—A town in the hill zemindary of Jeypoor, in Orissa, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant 25 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 80 miles N.W. from Vizianagram. Lat. 18° 40', long. 82° 24'

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CHITRAKOTE, or CHATARKOT,¹ in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the river Paisuni, 50 miles S.E. of the town of Banda. Though latterly scarcely noticed by any writer, it is described by Tieffenthaler,² between seventy and eighty years ago, as the resort of all India, being the residence of Rama and his wife Sita, after they had left Ayodha.³ It is crowded with temples and shrines of Rama and his brother Lakshmana. The clear river Paisuni here expands into a small shallow lake, enclosed by a border of masonry, having numerous ghats or flights of stairs, to give votaries access to the water, ablution in which is deemed to absolve from offences. Lat. 25° 12', long. 80° 47'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 176.

³ Transacts Roy. As. Soc. i 280—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.

CHITRIYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant E. from Khatmandoo 101 miles. Lat. 27° 32', long. 86° 56'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTA,¹ in the British district of Jaunsar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the hilly tract on the right of the Jumna, and four miles west of that river. Skinner² describes it as situate in a most delightful country, and having to the north a sublime view of the Himalaya. The traveller states:—"We did not long keep possession of so magnificent a prospect [of the Himalayas], but lost it in our passage through a thick and beautiful wood of pines, interspersed with the richest and most various fruit-trees. We seemed to have entered an enchanted garden, where the produce of Europe and Asia, mixed of every quarter of the world, was blended together. Apples, pears, and pomegranates; plantains, figs, and apricots; limes and citrons, walnut and mulberry trees, grew in the greatest quantity, and with the most luxurious hue." Chittais in lat. 30° 37', long 78° 2'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc. E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Excursions in India, i 245, 246.

CHITTAGONG.—One of the districts within the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by independent Tipperah; on the east by the Youmadoung range of mountains, separating it from Burmah; on the south by Arracan; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. It extends from lat. 20° 45' to 23° 25', and from long. 91° 32' to 93°; its length from north to south is 185 miles, and its extreme breadth 100; containing an area (irrespective of the elevated and woody tract on the eastern frontier, inhabited only by hill tribes) of 2,717¹ square miles. The mountainous tract is a portion of the great chain which,

¹ Survey Map of Chittagong.

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running from Assam southwards, extends to Cape Negrais, and attains in the Blue Mountain, on the frontier of Chittagong, an elevation of upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.² Its inhabitants are wild tribes, who have never submitted to any government. It sends forth several rivers, the most important of which is the Kurrumfoolee, which, taking a westerly direction, passes the town of Chittagong, or Islamabad, and discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal.

The outline of the seacoast, running from north-west to south-east, commences in lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $91^{\circ} 30'$, where the waters of the Brahmapootra are discharged into the Bay of Bengal. From this point it stretches south-east for fifty miles, to the mouth of the Kurrumfoolee, or Chittagong river, three miles beyond which is the mouth of the Sungoo river. Continuing thence for ten miles, it passes eastward of Kootubdeea and Mascall islands, the first being low and woody, and the latter having some elevation.³ South of these the coast-line proceeds to its termination at the entrance of the Naaf river, in latitude $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $92^{\circ} 23'$, its total length being 118 miles.

Elephants abound in the forests of Chittagong, and large numbers are annually caught for the use of government.⁴ The mode of catching them consists in surrounding a herd of these animals by a numerous body of hunters, and a barricade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench, a number of tame elephants are sent into the inclosure, which is called a keddah, and the wild elephants are secured by ropes attached to the tame ones.

In Arracan and some other districts, government claims the monopoly of catching the wild elephant, but doubts are entertained whether this right extends to the forests of Chittagong.⁵

Of agricultural products rice is the staple article; the other crops are sugar-cane, hemp, oats, tobacco, mustard, and betel nut. The total population of the district is returned at 1,000,000.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, this district was wrested from the rajah of Arracan by Aurungzebe⁶ and added to the imperial dominions. It was ceded to the East India Company by the nabob of Bengal in 1760, and confirmed to them by the grant of Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi, in 1766.

² Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 3.

³ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 3.

⁴ Bengal Mil. Disp. 7 March, 1845.

⁵ *Ibid* 18 April, 1852.

⁶ *Elph. Hist. of India*, 353.

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Previous to the Burmese war of 1824, its cession was demanded by the king of Ava, on the ground of its being an ancient dependency of Arracan, then a portion of the Burmese dominions.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD.*—The principal place of the British district of the same name, situate on the river of the same name, about seven miles¹ from its mouth. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and noted for its ship-building establishments. This, however, is no longer the case. Rice, the great article of export, is now sought in the ports of Arracan, where it is obtained at a cheaper rate; and large vessels have ceased to be built in its marine-yard, Moulmein having supplanted it in that respect.

¹ Horsburgh, *East-India Directory*, li 8.

A succession of small round hills, planted with coffee, pepper-vines, and bamboos, and surmounted by the villas of the English residents, give to the surrounding country an interesting and romantic appearance. The climate is not considered healthy. Owing to the great extent of uncleared land, and the influence of the neighbouring mountains, continual fogs prevail during the rainy and the winter season, engendering ague and asthma; but during the hot months the air is cooler than that of Calcutta.² Lat. 22° 29', long. 91° 54'.

² Heber, *Journal in India*, l. 142.

► **CHITTAIR.**—A river rising within the presidency of Madras, in lat. 14°, long. 78° 45', and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for seventy-five miles, through the British district of Cuddapah, falls into the Pennar in lat. 14° 26', long. 79° 13'.

CHITTAPET.—In the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Arcot to Cuddalore, 30 miles S. of the former. Lat. 12° 30', long. 79° 25'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTAVALI, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town situate 40 miles S.E. from Cuddapah, 46 miles S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 10', long. 79° 24'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITLEDROOG.¹—A town with a fort, on the summit of one of a circular range of hills, inclosing a basin or plain ten miles² in length and four in breadth. The range is covered with small stunted trees and jungle. Chittledroog was formerly a place of some strength, having made an obstinate, though ineffectual resistance, to the power of Hyder Ali, by

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, *Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, iii. 339.

* The new name conferred upon the town when captured by Aurungzebe

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³ Wilks, Historical Sketches, II. 188.

whom it was taken³ in 1779. The neighbouring country, dry, yet very unhealthy, probably in consequence of the quality of the water, which, moreover, is scarce in the district, though the town has an abundant supply. The town,⁴ which is situated in the plain, at the foot of the rock on which the fort is built, is of considerable size, and so strongly fortified by Hyder Ali as to be impregnable⁴ to native attack. The fort was used by Tippoo as a state prison, in which, among many other captives, native and British, General Matthews was incarcerated. A mutiny took place in 1809 among the British troops stationed in this place. Seizing the public treasure, they deserted the post intrusted to their care, and marched in the direction of Seringapatam, to join the disaffected garrison of that place, but were intercepted and completely routed by a detachment under Colonel Gible.⁵ Chittledroog is the principal place of a division of the same name. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 128 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 120; Bellary, S., 70; Mangalore, N.E., 141; Madras, N.W., 275. (Lat. 14° 14', long. 76° 27'.

⁴ Buchanan, III. 340.

⁵ As Reg. 1809, p. 119.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTOOR,¹ in the British district of Arcot (northern division), presidency of Madras, a town with a fort, situated on the south side of the river Puni, a feeder of the Palar. The river during the monsoon² rains is four hundred yards in width, and then several tanks are replenished from it; but in the dry season the stream shrinks to a small rivulet. The banks and

² Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 46, 47.

¹ Gazetteer, I. 407.

* The following is from Hamilton:—"Scarcely elevated above the pettah (town) is the lower fort, a separate inclosure, containing the former polygars' palace, now occupied by the British commandant; a reservoir, supplied from a magnificent tank above, with a perpetual stream of fine water, which it distributes to all parts of the town; a well, or bowly, and other ancient structures, besides the bungalows of the officers. We ascend the droog (fort) from hence, under six successive gateways at different heights, and traversing an endless labyrinth of fortifications, all of solid masonry, winding irregularly up from rock to rock to the summit, guarding every accessible point, and forming inclosure within inclosure, in the usual style of the fortified rocks in the south of India, of which Chittledroog is probably the most elaborate specimen extant. The ascent is partly by steps, and partly by almost superficial notches cut in the steep and smooth surface of the rock, and scaled with great difficulty. The more exposed points are crowned with batteries, and the fort contains two beautiful tanks of water, various temples and other Hindu structures, and a deep magazine well sunk in the rock."

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bed are in places slimy, as are the tanks, on the drying up of the water; offensive exhalations consequently arise from them, causing fevers, ague, dysentery, and other diseases. The fort is surrounded by a ditch, which is in a bad state; closely adjacent are other stagnant and offensive ditches, and rice-fields extend up to the fort and town, the former of which is extremely dirty. It will be seen, therefore, that the sources of malaria are abundant, and especially when stimulated by such a degree of heat as sometimes prevails at Chittoor. The thermometer has occasionally been observed to reach 140° when exposed to the direct rays of the sun: the annual range in the shade, however, is from 56° to 100°. This place is the seat of a judicial establishment; and there is a jail, which appears to be well constructed and commodious. This station is within the centre division of the Madras army. Elevation above the sea 1,100 feet. Distance from Bangalore, E., 104 miles; Vellore, N., 90; Arcot, N.W., 28; Cuddalore, N.W., 112; Madras, W., 50. Lat. 13° 12', long. 79° 9'.

CHITTOR, or CHITTORGURH,¹ * in Rajpootana, in territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar, an ancient town with fortress, formerly of great importance, but now much decayed. The site "is conspicuous² from a considerable distance, by the high rock on which the fortress stands, and which, from its scarp'd sides and the buildings scattered along its crest, sufficiently denotes its nature." The town is situate on the river Biruch or Beris, here traversed³ by a fine bridge of nine arches, the middle being semicircular, having four Gothic arches at each side. The rock on which the fortress is situate is completely isolated, and is three miles two furlongs in its greatest length,⁴ which is from S.W. to N.E.; the greatest breadth being about twelve hundred yards. The height above the base is estimated at about three hundred feet,⁵ though at the northern extremity it attains the height of four hundred. The sloping ground at its base is covered with woods, infested by tigers and other wild beasts. At the south-eastern extremity, the rock narrows to a point fortified by a huge bastion. The rock is scarp'd all round, to the depth of eighty⁶ or a hundred feet from the foot of the rampart, a rather rude defence,

* Chitor of Tassin, Chitoor of Briggs's Index; Chitur of the translators of Baber;¹ Chitore of Ali Mohammed Khan; Cheitore of Rennell.²

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 57.

³ Heber, ii. 57. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 407.

⁴ Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 757.

⁵ Jacquemont, vi. 407.

⁶ Heber, ii. 58.

¹ Mem 314, 337.

² History of Guzarat, translated by Bird, 109.

³ Mem of Map of Hindoostan, 153.

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having semicylindrical bastions. The approach to the fortress is by a zigzag way, of very easy slope, and passing under seven gateways, the last or uppermost being very lofty, and of great architectural excellence. Within the inclosure of the fortress are several antique buildings; one of which, called Nolikha Bindar, is a small inner citadel, with massy and lofty walls and towers; another, a palace of the rana, is a plain building, but spacious, and in good taste, its crenated battlements having a fine effect. There are also two vast temples,⁷ dedicated to Krishna. Near those temples are two tanks or reservoirs, each one hundred and twenty-five feet long, fifty wide, and fifty deep, constructed of large blocks of stone. On the crest of the hill is a large temple, dedicated to the destroying powers, having the trident of Siva⁸ erected before the entrance. The style of architecture is good, and the masonry excellent. The most remarkable building is the Kheerut Khumb, or Pillar of Victory, erected in 1439,⁹ to commemorate a victory gained over the combined armies of Malwa and Guzerat by Rana Khumbo, who reigned in Mewar from 1418 to 1468. It stands on a terrace forty-two feet square; is one hundred and twenty-two feet in height, and each of the four faces is, at the base, thirty-five feet in length. There are nine stories, and on the summit a cupola. The whole is one mass of the most elaborate sculpture, executed in white marble, and representing various subjects of Hindoo mythology. About the centre of the hilltop is a curious Jain pillar, built in 896. According to native report, there are eighty-four cisterns within the fortress, but when Heber visited the place, in an unusually dry season, but twelve retained water. One of those is fed by a perennial spring. At the south-western extremity of the hill on which the fort is built, but quite detached from it, is a small hill which would completely cover¹ an attacking force on that side from the fire of the garrison; and in this part the hill is easiest of access. Chittor was taken in 1303,² by Alauddin, the Patana monarch of Delhi, who, however, subsequently granted³ it to the nephew of the former ruler, on condition of his payment of tribute, and furnishing an armed contingent of 5,000 horse and 10,000 foot. Bahadur Shah, king of Guzerat, took it in 1533,⁴ but was soon after expelled by Humayon Padshah of Delhi, who reinstated⁵ the Rajpoot prince. It was taken by

⁷ Tod, ii 700.

⁸ Heber, ii 60.

⁹ Prinsep, India Tables, ii 109.

¹ Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 80.

² Ferishta, i. 353.

³ Id. i. 363.

⁴ Id. ii 76.
Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 311.
⁵ Id. i. 313.

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Akbar in 1567; the Rajpoots, when they considered circumstances desperate, slaughtering their wives and children and rushing on the enemy, were almost to a man cut off; but the country appears to have been subsequently recovered by the Rajpoots of Mewar; but about 1676 surrendered⁶ to the forces of the Mughals. It reverted to the Rajpoots on the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Distance direct from Neemuch, N.W., 30 miles; from Agra, S., 100, Agra, S.W., 270; Mhow, N.W., 175. Lat. 23° 52', long. 74° 41'.

CHITRA,¹ in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Oude, a town in a wild and hilly tract, overrun with forest and jungle. According to a recent publication,² it is "a large town, but the country is altogether so thinly peopled and so sterile that it is a place of no importance in regard to trade or commerce. Chittra is distant from Hazareebagh, N.W., 32 miles; from Calcutta, N.W., by Hazareebagh, 250. Lat. 24° 17', long. 82° 27'.

CHITRAVATI.—A river rising in the eastern division of the Mysore, in lat. 13° 35', long. 77° 54'. It flows first in a westerly direction for twenty-two miles through Mysore, and then through the British district of Bellary; then turning to the east, it continues its course for fifty miles through the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and falls into the Pennar in lat. 14° 47', long. 78° 45'.

CHITTUNG, in Surhind, a small river or torrent, which rises off from the Sursooty about lat. 30° 15', long. 77° 15', and takes a south-west direction. It is important in an agricultural point of view, as a few miles west of Suffedun, and in lat. 29° 23', long. 75° 32', it is joined by the celebrated canal of the Roshbah, the water of which it conveys westward to Hissar, thence proceeds in the same direction, "winding² among the sandhills of Bhikanir, or, more properly speaking, along the northern boundary of the sandy desert," until it is lost in the plains of Bhuttiana, about thirty-seven miles west of Hissar, its total length of course being about 150 miles.

CHITTUR.—See CHITTOR.

CHOBALINGAPOORAM, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town situate 29 miles S. of Karaikal, 51 miles W. of Ramanad. Lat. 9° 30', long. 78° 9'.

⁶ Tod, i. 327, 329. *Perishia*, ii. 229, 231.

⁷ Tod, i. 355. ⁸ *Id.* i. 391.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1838, p. 752. —Edgworth, *Botanic and Agricultural Account of the Protected Sikh States.*

² *Id.* 1833, p. 108. —Colvin, on the Ancient Canals of the Delhi Territory.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHO.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHOBANA**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of Punjab, a town situated 30 miles S.E. of Leia, 43 miles N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

¹ **E. I. C. Ms. Doc.**
Heber, Journ. in India, 1 351.
CHOBEE-KE-SERAI,¹ in the British district of Futtee-
poor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a
small town on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtee-
poor, and 26 miles² S.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and
water from wells, and supplies, are abundant. There is good
encamping-ground in a fine grove on the north-west of the
town. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry
season, but liable in many places to be laid under water during
heavy rain. The country is level and cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$,
long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

² **Garden, Tables
of Routes, 29.**

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.
**Lord Valentia,
Travels, 1 205.**
CHOBIPPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.
tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on
the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtee-
gurrh, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. There is a bazaar,
and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of
the route is good. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

¹ **E. I. C. Ms. Doc.**
CHOUCHUKPOOR,¹ in the British district of Ghazee-
poor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village
on the left bank of the Ganges, 26 miles² S.W. of Ghazee-
poor cantonment by water, 10 by land; 625 N.W. of Calcutta by
water, or 802 taking the Sunderbund channel. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$,
long. $83^{\circ} 23'$.

**Boileau, Rajwara,
146, 219**
CHODHON, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on
the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer, and 27
miles E. of the former. It contains 150, houses, three shops,
and twenty wells, having good water at the depth of sixty-six
feet. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, being
gravelly, occasionally encumbered with stones, and cut up by
ravines. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$.

CHOGDA.—A town in the British district of Nuddea,
presidency of Bengal: it is situated on the left bank of the
Hoogly river, 37 miles N. from Calcutta. This place was
formerly celebrated for human sacrifices by drowning; it is
still a famous place for burning the dead, and corpses are con-
veyed to it for that purpose from great distances.¹ Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$,
long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

¹ **Calcutta Rev.
vi. 413.**

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHOHAGAON**.—A town in the native state of Nepal

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distant S.W. from Khatmandoo 20 miles. Lat. 27° 34', long. 85° 1'.

CHOILNA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, distant S. from Rajkote 90 miles. Lat. 21° 2', long. 70° 40'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOKA, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles S.W. from Saugor, 45 miles N.E. of Bñilsa. Lat. 23° 40', long. 78° 31'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOKHUN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town eight miles S.E. of Alnora, 62 miles N. of Pilleebheet. Lat. 29° 30', long. 79° 49'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOLAWARUM, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Kistnah, 20 miles S.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 15° 59', long. 81°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOLUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi, and 37 miles¹ N.W. of the former. Supplies are scarce here, but water may be had from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 20', long. 77° 50'. ¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

CHOMOOA,¹ in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 15 miles² N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 15', long. 77° 54'. ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

CHONDA,¹ in the territory of Gwalior, a small town or village 18 miles N.W. of the fort of Gwalior. This place and Maharajpore were the two keys of the position of the Mahratta army in its engagement² with the British under Sir Hugh Gough, on 29th of December, 1843. The Mahrattas, who probably mustered about 15,000 men, with a numerous and well-appointed artillery, were attacked by the British, little inferior in number, and being driven from all points of their position, fled to the fort of Gwalior, having lost fifty-six guns and all their ammunition-waggons. The British loss was 106 ¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to both Houses of Parliament, April, 1844, pp. 153-165. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, vi. 507-513.

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killed, 684 wounded, and seven missing. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° .

CHONGBA PASS, in Bussahir, near the north-eastern boundary of the district of Koonawur, is over a ridge rising on its eastern side with a gentle acclivity, formed of sandstone and pebbles, like those of the seashore; and on its western sloping down to the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti, by a surface of loose fragments of limestone. The river there is from 120 to 130 feet broad, but in one place narrows to ninety-two feet, and is at that point crossed by a sango or raw-wooden bridge. Elevation above the sea 11,900 feet.¹ Lat. 32° , long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

¹ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, ii, 188. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOHURPOOR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Dehra, and 11 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy and confined between drift ridges of sand; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° , long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOKANEEPARA, in the British district of Camroop, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 34 miles S.E. of Goalpara, 45 miles S.W. of Gowhatty. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $91^{\circ} 5'$.

Garden, *Tables of Routes*, 5.

CHOOLEA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 28 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated in a well-watered, fertile, level, and well-cultivated country. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

CHOOMBL.—A town in a slip of territory belonging to Thibet, lying between the north-western boundary of Bhutan and the eastern boundary of Sikhim, distant N.E. from Darjeeling 53 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. 89° .

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONAPANEE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and small military station on the route from Burm Deo guard-house to Chumpawut, and four miles N.W. of the former. Elevation above the sea 1,500 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONGA.¹—A village in Bahawalpore, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 60 miles S.W. of the former place. It is situated on the east bank of a deep and extensive *dund*, or pool of water, replenished by the inundations of the

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Indus. The road in this part of the route is free from jungle, and there is a good encamping-ground. Choonga,² by the draft treaty of November, 1842, was to have been transferred to Bahawalpore. Subsequently, the limits of the cession were altered, and the village was not included within them. Lat. 27° 48', long. 69° 4'.

² Correspondence on Sinda, 443-507.

CHOONHURUH.—See **CHOOLERA.**

CHOORCHIN,¹ in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place on the route, by the Unta Dhura Pass, from Almorah fort to Hiundes, or South-Western Tibet, 156 miles² N.E. of Almorah. It is situate at the northern extremity of the Unta Dhura Pass, which traverses the ridge of the same name. The Unta Dhura ridge is about twenty-five miles north of the main range of the Himalaya, in some measure parallel to it; and though of inferior height in some places, has an elevation of about 18,000 feet. There is encamping-ground on the bank of a stream, and a few stunted bushes yield a scanty supply of firewood. The Chinese frontier is marked by a low wall, about a mile north of this place. Elevation of encampment about 15,000 feet. Lat. 26° 35', long. 80° 17'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 55 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, No. 134, pp. 83, 97—Weller, Trip to the Bulcha and Unta Dhura Passes.

CHOOREEA, in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town three miles from the right bank of the river Damoodah, 23 miles N.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 31', long. 85° 7'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOORHA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 18 miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 18', long. 79° 45'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.

CHOORHUT.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelcund, distant E. from Rewah 23 miles. Lat. 24° 24', long. 81° 45'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOROO, a town in the Rajpoot state of Beekar, on the eastern frontier towards Shekhawuttee, lies on the route from Kanound to the town of Beekaneer, and 105 miles E. of the latter. It is situate on the eastern border of the desert, in a tract of extreme desolation. Elphinstone,¹ who visited it in 1808, thus describes its state at that time:—"It is near a mile and a half round, without counting its large but

¹ Account of Caubul, l. 6.

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mean suburbs; and though situate among naked sand, has a very handsome appearance. The houses are all built of a kind of limestone of so pure a white that it gives an great neatness to everything composed of it. It is soft, and crumbles into a white powder, mixed here and there with shells. It is found in large beds in many parts of the desert. The chief of Chooroo is a dependant, rather than a subject, of the rajah of Beekaneer." Chooroo was formerly a flourishing place, but at the time of the British mission to Beekaneer in 1835, Boileau² found that its commerce had been lost, from causes which he does not distinctly specify. The merchants had removed, its bazaars had become desolate, and its fortifications had fallen to ruin. This state of things will excite no surprise, since Tod³ relates, that within a very short period, commencing late in the last century and ending early in the present, the city was thrice an object of contention between hostile armies, having on each occasion fallen into the hands of the assailants (in the first instance after a siege of six months); and in two instances at least, possibly more, having been heavily mulcted. Elphinstone considered it the second place in the state of Beekaneer, and Tod estimated the number of its houses at 3,000.⁴ Lat. 25° 14', long. 75° 1'.

² Rajwara, 10.

³ Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 190-194.

⁴ Ut supra, 197.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPALLA, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan, eight miles S.W. of the town of Jhelum. Lat. 32° 57', long. 73° 30'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPRA, in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town about eight miles from the right bank of the river Taptee, 51 miles N.E. of Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 13' long. 75° 27'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHOPRAKOT, in the British district of Gurwhal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 30 miles S.E. from Sreenuggur, 39 miles N.W. of Almora. Lat. 29° 59', long. 79° 14'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

CHOPRA TUCKEA, in the British district of Panipat, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnoul, and 27 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 19', long. 77° 3'.

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CHORE, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Jessulmeer, 0 miles E. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $69^{\circ} 55'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHORLA, a small river of Sinde, rises in the Keertar range of mountains, about lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $67^{\circ} 50'$. It has a course generally northerly of about thirty-five miles, and is lost in the arid tract west of Sehwan, in lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $67^{\circ} 45'$. In the upper part of its course it is called the Mulleeree, lower down, the Joorumb, and finally, the Chorla. It is dry for the greater part of the year, but water may be always obtained by digging in the bed. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Ead. Map.
Journ. As. Soc.
1840, p. 910.—De la Hôte, Rep. on the Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

CHORWAUR,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town lying on the south-west coast, where the small river Vriddi falls into the Arabian Sea. It is stated² to contain 1,500 houses, but far from being fully inhabited. The people are of various classes and castes,—Musulmans, Banyas, Ahirs, and especially Rajpoots of the Jaitwa tribe, to which the rajah belongs. The Rajpoot inhabitants are a fine athletic race, and though they were formerly addicted to piracy, they now follow honest and quiet occupations. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 210 miles; Baroda, S.W., 215. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $70^{\circ} 16'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, Travels in Western India, 358.

CHOTA BHOWANEE, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansce to Neemuch, and 11 miles S. of the former. Supplies and water are scarce. The road in this part of the route is good, the surrounding country open and uncultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

CHOTA BULLEAH, in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongheer to Chupra, 10 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $86^{\circ} 22'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTADEKOTE, in the Mooltan division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the west or right bank of the river Indus, 13 miles S. of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA KALLEE SIND.—The name of one of the

* Churwar of Tassin. According to Tod,¹ the name "would imply the city of thieves;" a title which he thinks "not unmerited," it having in past days been "a pirate's nest." ¹ Travels in Western India, 356.

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principal feeders of the Chumbul. It rises in lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$ long $76^{\circ} 15'$, in the territory of Dewas, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for 104 miles through the territories of Dewas, Gwalior, Holkar's territory, and Jhalawur, falls into the Chumbul on the right side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA NAGPORE, or NAGPORE THE LESS¹—

A British district of Bengal, under the control and management of an officer designated the Political Agent for the South-west Frontier and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to which jurisdiction it was transferred in 1833,² having previously been part of the zillah of Ramgurh. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Palamow and Ramgurh; on the east by the British districts Pachete and Singhboom; on the south by the British district of Singhboom and the native states of Berar, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor; on the west by the native states of Oddepore and Sirgooja; and lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$ — $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 54'$ — $85^{\circ} 56'$. The area is 5,308 square miles. The country is but very imperfectly known, and trustworthy notices

² Bengal Judicial Disp. 16 Sept. 1835.

³ Journ. Roy. As. Soc. viii. 407.

⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. pp. 224.

⁵ Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, 1826, p. 234—Breton, Medical Topog. of Ramgurh and Choja Nagpore.

respecting it are scanty.³ It is represented⁴ as for the most part being a table-land, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea;⁵ but the surface undulates. Where any hills occur, the chain runs east and west; and, as far as can be ascertained, they do not appear to have any great elevation. The north-eastern part of the district is drained by numerous tributaries of the Soobun Reeka, flowing to the south-east, and falling into the Bay of Bengal; the south and west parts are drained by the Coel and other tributaries of the Byturn, holding a course nearly south.

Much of this district, especially the hilly part, is overrun by jungle and forests, abounding in fine timber, among which the sal (*Shorea robusta*) and teak are the best. There are, besides the sissou, various descriptions of palm, ebony, and many others. An experimental coffee-plantation⁶ was formed in the district by the British government in 1844, but was subsequently disposed of to a native planter⁷.

⁶ Public Disp. to Bengal, dated 3 Jan 1845.

⁷ Bengal Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

The wild animals are the gaour, a gigantic quadruped of the bovine family, the wild buffalo, nylgau (*Antelope picta*) various other kinds of antelopes, deer of several species, and

* Called Chota the "less," in contradistinction to the realm of the Boonsla, also bearing the name of Nagpore.

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d hogs. Of beasts of prey there are the lion, tiger, leopard, sta or hunting leopard, bear, hyæna, wolf, jackal, fox, and ld dog. The huge boa-constrictor is sometimes met with; d venomous snakes are common, as are scorpions, centi- des, and tarantulas. Bees are numerous, and the lac insect ounds in the jungles everywhere, producing the valuable dye d gum, which form considerable articles of commerce

The climate is little modified by the great general elevation l the surface. The range of the thermometer in the plains may be said to be⁸ from 72° to 88° in the twenty-four hours uring the rainy season; from 78° to 98° in the hot season; nd from 66° to 32° in the cold season;” at which last time, in anuary, the thermometer has been known to fall to 28°. The ear⁹ is divided into the hot, rainy, and cold seasons. The first s said to commence from about the 20th March; the rains about he 15th June; and the cold season about the 1st October.

The soil in the plains is in general remarkably fertile, con- sisting of a red loam, producing, when cultivated, abundant crops of wheat, barley, rice, pulse, esculent vegetables, cotton, and sugar-cane.¹ The uncultivated parts are overrun with a coarse grass, used for tanning, and similar purposes.

Coal² is found in many situations in Chota Nagpore, but the veins are said to be deficient in thickness. It is conjectured that some better worth the cost of working might be dis- covered; but the remoteness of good markets and the want of good roads would for some time preclude any extensive or certain demand for the commodity. Iron³ probably exists, but the district does not appear to be rich in mineral productions.

The commerce of Chota Nagpore is not extensive. Its secluded situation, and the difficulty of intercourse with parts of adequate demand, limit the traffic of the country within very narrow bounds; the exports are confined principally to lac, coarse silk, and gum-catechu, and the returns to culinary salt.

The population consists of various races, with scarcely any exception in a very low state of civilization. According to a recent work of respectable authority, “the impervious fast- nesses⁴ of Chota Nagpore conceal many strange tribes, who, even at this late era of Hindoo predominance, have not yet become converts to the Brahminical doctrines, and are conse- quently classed by the priests as abominable. The Khetauri,

⁸ Breton, 258.

⁹ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part 1. 224.

¹ Journ. Roy. As. Soc. viii. 414.

² Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 733 —Description of Coal-field, by James Homfray, Esq.

³ Breton, 261.

⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part 1. 225.

Keevi, and Dhangar, compose the bulk of the inhabitants; the last of whom are deemed impure, unconverted barbarians. There is also to be found in Chota Nagpore a large population of the Cole and Lurka Cole tribes, more especially in the pergunnah of Tamar and the tracts situated near the hills that separate it from Singhbhoom. The Tamar female Cols possess some wearing apparel; but those of the Lurka Cols go entirely naked, with the exception of a small piece of cloth. They appear to be Hindoos, but of the most degraded castes."

⁵ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part I. 225.

The population has been estimated at 482,000,⁵ but this estimate includes the population of Palamow, which has an area equal to about three-fifths of that of Chota Nagpore. The Sudder station of the commissioner is at Kishenpore; the official station of the principal assistant is at Lohardugga, where, as at Kishenpore, there is a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. The military⁶ head-quarters are at Dorunda, where is stationed the principal force of the Ramgurrh light infantry and four guns, together with two companies of local horse.

⁶ Disposition of Bengal Army, 1851.

The principal routes are—1. From north to south, from Hazareebagh, through Kishenpore and Dorunda, to Sumbulpore. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Hazareebagh, through Lohardugga, to the city of Nagpore.

In 1832 serious disturbances broke out in this district, and rapidly extended to the adjacent district of Palamow⁷. A state of complete disorganization ensued; and it was only by the employment of a strong military force, and after considerable resistance, that order was at length restored. The disturbed districts, previously parts of a collectorate under the ordinary regulations, were thereupon placed under a system of administration, which, judging from the results, is better suited to their condition; and thenceforward were tranquil.

⁷ Bengal Judicial Disp. 16 Sept. 1835.

CHOTA OODEPOOR.—See OODEPOOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTA ORAMPAD, in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Madras, 41 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 14° 3', long 79° 20'

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

CHOTA SERYE,¹* in the territory of Gwahor, a village on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, 40 miles² S. of former, 31 N.W. of latter. It is a small place, ill sup

¹ As. Res. vi. 14—Narrat. of Journ. Agra to Oujain.

* Small caravanseray; from Chota, "small," and Seray, "caravanseray." It is called by Hunter¹ Choola-Seray, apparently erroneously.

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plied with water from one well, and has a mud fort at the head of deep ravines, extending north to the channel of the Chumbul. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

CHOTEE, in the Mooltan division of the Punjab, a town situated 38 miles S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, 65 miles N. of the town of Mithun Kote. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $70^{\circ} 19'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOTEYLA,¹ in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town near the northern frontier. It is situate close to a mountain of considerable elevation, denominated from the town, and is the principal place of a subdivision, having a population of 1,840 persons,² and paying a tribute of 252 rupees to the British government. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W., 100 miles; Baroda, W., 131; Bombay, N.W., 260. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Jacob, Report on Kattywar, 54.

CHOTUN—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 141 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUBEPOOR, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Ghazeepoor, 12 miles N. of the former, 34 S.W. of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be had in abundance after due notice. The road in this part of the route is excellent, being laid down with much care. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
² Garden, Tables of Routes, 93.

CHOUCHUCK, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Ravee, 60 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° , long. $73^{\circ} 28'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUNDANS, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small Bhoti mahall or subdivision lying between the rivers Kalee (Eastern) and Dhoulee, and extending upwards from the bifurcation at their confluence. It is about twelve miles in length from north to south, and eight in breadth, and lies between lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$ — $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$ — $80^{\circ} 47'$; containing probably between eighty and ninety square miles of area, all consisting of lofty and steep mountains or rugged ravines, as it is situate among the summits of the main-chain of the Himalaya. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUNDHA.—See **CHODHON**.

CHOUNDWAN, in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town situated 49 miles S.W. of Dera Ismael Khan, 56 miles N.W. of the town of Leia. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $70^{\circ} 14'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHOUGUL.**—A town in the native state of Cashmere, dominions of Gholab Singh, 34 miles N.W. from Srinagar and 111 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$.

CHOUL.—See **CHOWUL.**

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHOUMOOH,**¹ * in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town 18 miles N. of the city of Jeypore, the principal place of a zemindary or fief estimated² to yield an annual revenue of 115,000 rupees. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHOUNTERA,** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, town situated 26 miles N.W. of Kala Bagh, 70 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHOUPIKHEEA,** in the British district of Kumbharwara, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a temple and a small military station, five miles E. of Petoragurh cantonment. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc. **CHOUR,**¹ a remarkable peak on the northern boundary of Sirmoor, is the most elevated summit among the mountains rising over Hindostan to the south of the Himalayas, with which range it is connected by a transverse ridge running nearly north and south a distance of above fifty miles. It is visible from a great distance, being marked by its peculiar form and its great elevation above the surrounding mountains, which rainily from it in ridges in every direction.² It is situated in the tract lying between the Gireet and the Tons; and the streams which flow from its north-western, south-western, and southern declivities, are discharged into the former, those from other parts into the latter. Its summit is composed of a compact and highly-crystallized granite,³ and where coated with earth produces juniper-currants, rhododendrons, rhubarb,⁴ ferns, saxifrage, gentian, and a few other plants. From that fact it is plain the summit is below the limit of perpetual congelation, though snow⁵ remains in deep chasms throughout the year. On the northern and north-eastern declivities, deodars and other pines form dense forests, and attain a vast height and girth. The

¹ Fraser, *Tour in Himalaya*, 132. *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, xxix. —Herbert, *Minealog. Surv. of Himalaya*
² *As. Res.* xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, *Trigon. Survey of Himalaya*. *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1842, cxlii. —Herbert, *ut supra*.

Edinburgh Phil. *Journ.* 1825, p. 252—Govan, on *Physical Geog. of Himalaya*.

⁴ Royle, *Botany of Himalaya*, 21.

⁵ Govan, *ut supra*, 281.

* Chomu of Tassin.

¹ East-India Gazetteer, i. 415.
² E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
† Hamilton¹ erroneously states, that the streams "that flow from the northern and western exposures, proceed to the Sutuleje and Indus," as they are all turned from the valley² of the Sutluj by the ridge of Wary, and the ranges connected with it, and are, without exception, discharged into the Tons and Giri, feeders of the Jumna.

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south-western declivity is rocky, steep, and scant of vegetation. The Chour forms a striking object as seen from the plains of Sirhind,⁶ and affords a noble prospect from its summit. "Nothing," observes Royle,⁷ "could be more magnificent than the view from this culminating point, having the plains of India indefinitely extended to the southward, and on the north the snowy peaks of the Himalaya towering even above this great height." Elevation above the sea 12,149 feet.⁸ Lat. 30° 52', long. 77° 32'.

⁶ Lloyd and Gerard, *Tours in Himalaya*, i 74.
⁷ *Ut supra*, 21.

⁸ Hodgson and Herbert, *ut supra*

CHOURAR.—A petty district of Jareegah Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. During the rains, when the Runn fills, Chourar is almost an island. It lies between lat. 23° 35' and 23° 50', and long 70° 53' and 71° 11'; and is bounded on the north and south by the Runn; on the east by Warye; and on the west by Cutch. It is about twenty-five miles long and seventeen broad. The country is flat and open. Salts are found in large quantities. The great road from Pallee and Hindostan, which is also the line of transit from all parts of Northern Guzerat to the Mandavie Bunder and the whole of Cutch, passes through this district. The population amounts to about 2,500. The chiefs entertain twenty-five soldiers for their own protection, but, like the neighbouring districts, look for support from foreign invasion to the British government. The revenues average about 9,000 rupees per annum. Chourar pays no tribute to any government.

The connection of Chourar with the British government first took place in 1819, upon the expulsion by the latter of the marauders from Guzerat. Further engagements were entered into in 1826. In its internal affairs no interference is exercised by the protecting power.

CHOURASS,¹ in the district of Pertabgurh, territory of Oude, a town 13 miles W of the town of Pertabgurh, 85 S.E. of Lucknow. Butter² estimates the population at 4,000, all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 25° 56', long 81° 47'.

² *Topography of Oudh*, 120.

CHOUSALLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Jaulnah 80 miles. Lat 18° 42', long. 75° 46'.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

CHOUTHKA BURWARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 65 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 22 miles S.E. from Tonk. Lat. 26° 3', long. 76° 19'.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

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- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWBEESA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Nerbudda river, 58 miles E. of Jubbulpore. Lat. 23° , long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.
- CHOWDHERA**, in the British district of Boolundshah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad, and 18 miles¹ N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWGONG**—A town in the British district of Rangoon, shayeh, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles N.E. of Natore. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $89^{\circ} 12'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWHAREE**,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles² S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWKA**,¹ a tributary of the great river Ghoghra, rises in the British district of Bareilly, about lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$. It takes a south-easterly direction through the districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, and at the distance of forty miles from the source, and in lat. $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$, it on the left side is joined by an offset from the river Ghoghra. At the distance of 100 miles lower down, it, in lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$, receives on the right side the Woel or Ool, a river of small size. Continuing a south-easterly course for about forty miles farther, it falls into the Ghoghra on the right side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$. It is navigable² throughout the year. Buchanan signifies this river by the Bhakosa, which he mentions falls into the Ghoghra about forty miles below the confluence of the Setiganga.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWKAAD**,¹ or **CHAUGAT**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town² on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, communicating with the estuary of a considerable stream descending from the Western Ghats. Distance from Chattwey or Chitwa, N., three miles; Callicut, S.E., 51. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.
- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.** **CHOWKY**.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory

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tory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 82 miles. Lat. 22° 12', long. 78° 31'.

CHOWMIHAN,¹ in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 13 miles² N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather heavy. Lat. 27° 37', long. 77° 39'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

CHOWNDIA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village containing thirty houses, on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere, and 36 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 34', long. 74° 15'.

Boileau Rajwara, 149, 219.

CHOWREGURIL,¹ * in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, a fort among the Mahadeo Mountains. During the great Mahratta war in 1818, it was held by a garrison for the rajah of Berar or Nagpore, and evacuated on the approach of a British detachment, which took possession² of it. In the same year it was ceded, with the rest of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, to the British government by the treaty of Nagpore. In the close of the same year, a party of 2,000 Gonds attempted to retake it.³ The garrison consisted of only thirty men, † commanded by a native officer. But these, maintaining a good countenance, deterred the besiegers from an assault by the constant fire of their guns, until a relief appeared, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Distant S.W. from Jubbulpore 70 miles. Lat. 22° 45', long. 79° .

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India. 343.

³ Id. 395.

CHOWBYE.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N. from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat. 22° 3', long. 79° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOWSA,¹ or CHOUNSA, in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Kurumnassa. Heber describes² it as “a large town, with some neat mosques and the remains of a fort.” It, however, appears to be at present in a ruinous³ state. Here, in 1539, the fate of the empire was

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Narrat of Journ. 1 258.

³ Bacon, First Impressions, i. 309.

* Chauragarh of Tassin

† The great unhealthiness¹ of the air caused the place to be occupied by so small a number of troops.

¹ Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 317.

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decided in a battle between* Humaion, the padshah of Delhi, and his Afghan rival Sheer Shah. Nearly the whole of the army of Humaion was driven into the river and drowned, and Humaion himself was saved from the same fate by floating upon a water-bag, which had been inflated for the purpose by one of the fugitives. Baber⁴ mentions that he visited Chowsa.

⁴ Memoirs, 408.

⁵ Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Distant N.W. from Calcutta 574 miles by the river's⁵ course, 399 by land, *via* Sasseram and Buxar. Lat. 25° 27', long 83° 5'.
CHOWUL, or **CHOUL**, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Bombay, a town and seaport of the Northern Concan, 23 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 34', long 72° 59'.

CHOYAH NUDDEE.—A river of Sirhind, rising in lat. 30° 48', long. 76° 50', and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for twenty miles through the British district of Umballa, and seventy miles through the native territories of Patalah and Nabha, becomes absorbed in Patalah, about lat. 30° 4', long 75° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHRYAKOT, or **CHERIAKOT**,¹ in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Ghazepoor, 20 miles² S.E. of the former, 24 N.W. of the latter, 45 N.E. of Benares, and in lat. 25° 53' long 83° 24'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUASI.—A town in the Mans-Sutlej hill state of Suklet, 28 miles S.E. from Sukhet, and 20 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 31° 23', long 77° 20'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUBRAMOW,¹ in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a large straggling town on the trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi, and 18 miles² S.W. of Futtahghur. Supplies are abundant here. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler³ under the name of Zebramoa, and probably in the Ayeen Akbery under the name of Chupramow. Lat. 27° 9', long 79° 32'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 157, 168.

³ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 119.

¹ Chronolog, Re-trospect, iii. 771.

² ii. 117.

³ Hist of Bengal, 124.

* In Abul Fazl's account, quoted by Price,¹ the locality of Jousah (obviously Chousa) is stated to be near the bank of the Kurumnassa, on the right or south bank of the Ganges. Abul Fazl spells the name of the place Jousah Ferishta,² mistaking the name of the place for that of the river, states that the battle was fought on the banks of the Jousa. Stewart³ however, mentions correctly Sheer Shah, as "having thrown up mounds on the banks of the Currumnassa river, at a place called Chousa."

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CHUCH, an extensive plain to the east of Attock, and, from its proximity to that place, sometimes called, the Plain of Attock. Its extent from east to west is, according to Vigne,¹ twenty miles, and from north to south about fifteen miles. Everywhere occur rounded boulders of granite, borne to their present places by the furious inundations of the Indus. Its centre is in Lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 25'$.

CHUCK, in the British province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Indus, 29 miles W. of Subzulcote. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $69^{\circ} 30'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKEREE.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles S. of Chittagong. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $92^{\circ} 19'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKURDU POOR.—A town in the British district of Singboom, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 20 miles N.W. from Chaibassa, and 69 miles S.E. from Lohadugga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $85^{\circ} 28'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKWADEE.—A town in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKKOWAL, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Attock to Pind Dadun Khan, 60 miles S. of the town of Attock. Lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 37'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant E. from Darjeeling 68 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $92^{\circ} 23'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKDEHA,¹ in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kara Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles² S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKHER,¹ in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpore, and seven² miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUKSANA,¹ in the native state of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurtpore, 23 miles² W. of the former, 11 E. of the latter. Water is obtainable from wells, and supplies may be had. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

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E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHUKUN**, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Poonah to Narrayungaum, 20 miles N. of the former. Lat $18^{\circ} 48'$, long $73^{\circ} 51'$.

¹ **E. I. C. Ms. Doc.** **CHUKURPOOR**,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 12 miles² W. of the latter. The road from Cawnpore to Calpee is macadamized³ throughout, and the country is well cultivated. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

CHULERA.—See **CHILLERA**.

¹ **E. I. C. Ms. Doc.** **CHULEYSUR**,¹ in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynporee, and seven miles² N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in some parts, though generally good; the country partially cultivated. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long $78^{\circ} 10'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHULGULLY**.—A town in the native state of Sargoojah, 23 miles N.E. from Sargoojah, and 51 miles S.W. from Palamow. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long $83^{\circ} 28'$.

CHUMALARI—A lofty peak in the snowy range of the Himalayas, having an elevation of 23,929 feet. Distance N.E. from Darjeeling 80 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $89^{\circ} 19'$.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 83. **CHUMARPOORA**, in the British district of Morarabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 12 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, with considerable cultivation, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat $28^{\circ} 27'$, long $78^{\circ} 52'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHUMATANG**.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 205 miles S.E. from Simnagar, and 173 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, long $75^{\circ} 27'$.

¹ **E. I. C. Ms. Doc.** **CHUMBA**,¹ in Gurwhal, a summit in the ridge stretching from Surkanda to the right bank of the Bhagrettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. During the time the Goorkahs occupied the country, 1,000 of their troops held the stockade constructed here. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 5,567 feet.² Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. **CHUMBAGURH**, in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Hindoor, a fort on the steep ridge which, rising over the left bank of the Sutlej, is continued in a south-east direction to Rangurh, and

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ins the Sub-Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 4,400 feet. at. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

CHUMBALLA.—A strong stockade situate on the Arracan iver, about 16 miles S. of the town of Arracan. The fortification formed an object of contest during the Burmese war in 1825. Lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, long. $93^{\circ} 20'$.

CHUMBELA, or CHUMBLA.¹—A river rising in the Vindhya Mountains, near the town of Dhar,² and in lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. It holds a northerly course of about seventy miles, in some degree parallel with the Chambul, into which it falls on the left side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$. It is confounded by Ritter³ with the Chambul.

CHUMBUL RIVER,^{1*} a considerable tributary of the Jumna, rises in Malwa, in lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$, about eight or nine miles south-west of the British station of Mhow, the elevation of which above the sea is 2,019 feet.² The source is four miles south-east of the town of Hasulpoor,³ and two miles west of Burgoonda, and on the north side of the line of waterheads which determine the flow of the streams rising on that side towards the Jumna, those rising on the south side taking their courses to the river Nerbudda. The cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, amidst which the Chumbul rises, has the local appellation of Janapava.⁴ Malcolm considers this merely the nominal source, observing, "This part of the river is dry in the hot season, during which it owes its waters to other tributary streams." Such is probably the case but for a very short distance, as the Chumbul, where crossed by the route from Mhow to Dhar, at Achana Munana Ghat, about fifteen miles from its source, is sixty yards wide, with steep banks, small stream throughout the year, and sandy bottom, according to Garden,⁵ who is likely to be correctly informed. Flowing northerly, it, after a course of about eighty miles, receives on the left side, and in lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$, the Chambela,⁶ or Chumbla, a river of nearly equal

* Thus noticed by Wilford 1—"The next is the *Charmmanwati*, or, abounding with hides; it is often mentioned in the Puranas, and is also called *Charmabala* and *Sivanada*, in the spoken dialects, *Chambal* and *Seonad*. It is sometimes represented as reddened with the blood of the hides put to steep in its water." According to Tod,² "Chirmiti, the classic name of the Chumbul "

E. I. C. Ms. Doc. Letter from Commodore Hayes, Secretary of Com.-in-Chief. Wilson, Burmese War.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Tod, *Annals of Rajasthan*, i. 16.

³ Erdkunde, vi. 749.

⁴ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

⁵ Dangerfield, in *Append. ii. to Malcolm's Central India*, ii. 349; and *Index to Malcolm's Map of Malwa*, 84, 85.

⁶ Ayeen Akbery, ii. 44.

⁴ Tod, *Annals of Rajasthan*, i. 18.

⁶ *Tables of Routes*, 240, 255

⁶ Malcolm, *Index to Map of Malwa*, 85

Tod, *Annals of Rajasthan*, i. 16.

¹ As Res. xiv. 407 —On the Ancient Geography of India.

² *Annals of Rajasthan*, ii. 713.

CHUMBUL RIVER.

length and size with itself, and which holds like it a northerly course. About ten miles below it, on the same side, **C** Chumbul receives the river Waugeri, flowing from the south-west. At the town of Tal, fifteen miles lower down, the river turns to the north-west, and five or six miles farther, receives on the left side the Molanee, a tributary of greater extent of course than that of the Wageri. Thence winding w. it a strongly-marked detour round the fortress of Nagutwara, it flows to the south-east for ten miles, at which distance it turns to the north-east, and on the right side, fifteen miles lower down, receives the Seepra, a stream like itself flowing from the Vindhya range, and little inferior in length of course or volume of water. The Chumbul, eight miles below the confluence of the Seepra, receives,⁸ also on the right side, the Chota Kallee Sind, so called in contradistinction to a more considerable river, the Kali Sindh, holding its course farther east. From the confluence of the Chota Sind, the Chumbul takes a north-westerly course, and, twenty miles farther, it receives on the left side the Sow, and on the same side, five miles farther down, the Sabhe, both inconsiderable streams. Thence turning to the north-east, it finds its way through the gorges of the Mokundara range to the more depressed tract of Harouti. Previously to entering this rugged tract, it is crossed at the Guyrut Ghat, on the route from Neemuch to the Mokundara Pass. It is there "fordable after the first of November, and during the rains there is a ferry-boat in attendance. The banks of the river are steep, and its bed of rock and loose stones." At the entrance into the elevated tract or irregular plateau of Mokundara, it is stated by Tod,¹ on hearsay report, to be seventy yards wide, and confined between cliffs perfectly perpendicular. About forty miles farther down, and two hundred and nine from the source of the river, which still holds a course either northerly or north-easterly, the stream expands* into a lake, from the other extremity of which it flows through a deep and narrow channel in the rock. The scene is thus described by Tod.²— "Nothing seemed to disturb the unruffled surface of the lake until we approached the point of outlet, and beheld the deep bed which the river has excavated."

⁷ Malcolm, MS. Map of Central India.

⁸ Malcolm, ut supra, 169. Tod, Ann. Raj. I. 16.

⁹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 285, 286.

¹ Ut supra, ii. 661.

² Ibid. 714.

³ ii. 714.

* Styled by Tod,¹ with striking want of precision, "a lake of ample dimensions."

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CHUNDOUR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 14 miles N. of Goruckpoor. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDOWSEE,¹ in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 45 miles W. of the former. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar, and is surrounded by a low mud wall. Water and supplies are abundant. The surrounding country is open, and in some places cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Population 20,921.² The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables
of Routes, 83

2 Statistics of
N.W. Prov. 79.

CHUNDRAPHALT BERIKOT—A town in the native state of Nepal, 212 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo, and 136 miles N. from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDRAGOONDA—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 141 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDRAWUL—A river rising in British India,² in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$. It holds a course generally north-easterly for about sixty miles, and falls into the river Cane on the left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Transacts. Roy.
As. Soc. 1 273—
Franklin, Mem.
of Bundelcund.

CHUNDRUWEE in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, five miles S. of the confluence of the Gomtee, 64½ miles N.W. of Cootta by water, or 82½ taking the Sunderbund passage; 10½ E., or lower down the stream, than the city of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 6'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables
of Routes, 161,
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CHUNDUNNUGGUR—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles E. of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDUNPOOR—A town in the native state of Oude, distant N. from Oude 70 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDUNPOOR—See **CHANDPOOR**.

CHUNDURGOOTY DROOG—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N. from Bedenore 44 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$ E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDWUK,¹ in the British district of Jounpoor, E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUMBUL RIVER.

Chumbul, hitherto northerly, turns north-east, and w miles farther down receives on the left side its great tributary, the Banas, which, rising⁹ in the Aravull drainage, drains or fertilizes a large portion of Rajpootana. The Chumbul, after this junction, is a great river, probably in few places fordable; and continuing a north-easterly course forty-five miles farther down, it is crossed¹ by a ferry on the route from Dholpur to Serabad to Gwalior. Continuing to flow in the same direction about fifty-five miles further it passes by the city of Dholpur, situate on its north-western or left bank, where it is so deep as to be passable by ferry² only, yet fordable at Khetora, near four miles higher up, though there three-quarters of a mile broad in the dry season. "In the rainy season,³ when the channel is full, the prospect of such a body of running water bounded by hills, which rise in a variety of fantastic shapes, forms a landscape peculiarly interesting."

At Dholpur the Chumbul is a beautiful clear stream flowing gently over a bed of fine sand. In the close of the year 1805, it was forded in this vicinity, probably at Khetri, by the British army under General Lake marching from Bharatpur to Gwalior, and on that occasion the approaches to the stream were found so difficult,⁵ that it was necessary to make a road for the passage of the troops, who amounted to 30,000 fighting men. About forty-five miles below this city in the south-easterly direction, and forty-three miles lower down, the vicinity of Birgowah, on the route from Etawah to Gwalior, is crossed⁶ by ferry; but is fordable for elephants and men in December. Continuing in a south-easterly course for thirty-five miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$. Its total length of course by the windings of the stream is 570 miles, described in a form nearly semi-circular; the diameter being about 330 miles, from the source near Mhow to the mouth, forty miles below Etawah in which its average volume of water is said to be so considerable, that at its junction with the Jumna the Chumbul has been known when flooded, to raise⁷ the united stream seven or eight feet in twelve hours. Bacon,⁸ however, who saw the Chumbul at the end of December, and during the dry season, states it then to have but a small volume of water. It does not appear to be used for navigation, which is probably incompatible with

⁹ Tod, Travels in Western India, 24.

¹ Garden, 208.

² As. Res. vi 14
—Hunter, ut supra.
Garden, ut supra, 22.

³ Hunter, ut supra, 15.

⁴ Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, ii. 15.

⁵ Thorn, Mem. of War in Hindostan, 466, 468.

⁶ Garden, 157.

⁷ Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 480.

⁸ First Impressions, ii. 391.

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the average* declivity of its bed, amounting to nearly two feet and a half per mile, and still more so with the rugged and rocky character of its channel. In the early wars waged by the Mogul dynasty of Delhi for the establishment or extension of their power, it seems to have been an important military frontier, and is repeatedly mentioned by Baber.⁹

CHUMKOOR,¹ in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ropur to Lodiana, and seven miles S.W. of the former place. It is situate on the western brow of a high bank,² formerly apparently the left bank of the Sutlej, which now flows four miles farther north. The tract intervening between the village and the river is level, low, much intersected by watercourses, and in consequence always moist, and covered with luxuriant grass and jungle; but, in consequence of want of cultivation, other supplies are scarce.³ Lat. 30° 54', long. 76° 30'.

CHUMMOO, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokarn to the town of Joudpore, and 46 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from a well 150 feet deep. Lat. 26° 40', long. 72° 42'.

CHUMMOOREA, in the British district of Camroop, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town 39 miles E. of Goalpara, 34 miles S.W. of Gownatty. Lat. 26°, long. 91° 11'.

CHUMORA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village near the right bank of the Ramgunga (Eastern), and on the route from Almora cantonment to Sevaktot, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 47', long. 80° 10'.

CHUMPAPOOR, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town 21 miles N.E. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 53', long. 84° 54'.

CHUMPAWUT.—See **CHAMPAWUT**.

CHUMUR.—A town in the native state of Cashmeer, or territory of Gholab Singh, 136 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 32° 40', long. 78° 35'.

CHUNAHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of

* The elevation of its source above the sea may, as already stated, be taken in round numbers at 2,000 feet; that of its mouth may be assumed, from the levels¹ of the Shekooabad and Etawa canals, at 600, the declivity, consequently, at 1,400, or 2 feet 5 inches per mile.

⁹ Memoirs, 373, 375, 383, 386.

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 170 — Mackeson, Account of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

³ Garden, Tables of Routes, 230. Id. *ibid.* 299.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

¹ Cauley, Report on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. No. II. pp. 4, 17.

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India, distant N. from Seringapatam 50 miles. Lat. 13° 9'. long. 76° 56'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUNAR, or CHUNARGURH,¹ * in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with fort, on a sandstone rock, close to the north or south-eastern bank of the Ganges, here at all times navigable by craft of fifty or sixty tons, completely commanded by the batteries. The site is an extensive rock of fine "highly consolidated sandstone,² approaching to quartz rock, usually of a greenish-gray, or faint pinkish colour, and splitting into large slabs of divers thicknesses." The white variety, however, is the hardest and most durable, and is admirably suited for sculpture,⁴ as it is uniform in its grain, and may be chiselled with much sharpness and delicacy. The rocky eminence rises abruptly from the edge of the sandstone to the height of 144 feet, † but attains its greatest elevation about 200 yards farther south-east, where it is 146 feet high. ‡ The space inclosed by the rampart is 750⁵ yards in length from north to south, its greatest breadth (about 300 yards, being at its northern front, fronting the Ganges; the circuit measured round the rampart is 1,800 yards.⁶ At short intervals there are many towers along the rampart, which is from ten to twenty feet high. A great part of this inclosure is generally covered by an open space under grass, and a few fine trees, among which are the bungalows or lodges of the officers, and in some interior inclosures are the governor's house, the hospital, and the state prison in which was confined⁹ Trimbukji Dainghia, an active instigator and promoter of the Mahratta confederacy, in 1817-1819, against the British power. In the midst of this inclosure, and on the highest point of the rocky eminence, is the antique Hindoo palace, a massy vaulted edifice, containing a well fifteen feet in diameter, sunk to a very great depth in the solid

* Chanar of Tassin; Chanargarh of Briggs's Index. According to Wilford, the Sanscrit name is Charangiri; from Charan "foot," and Giri, "mountain," being at the foot of the Vindhya range. Hamilton erroneously supposes² the etymology to be, Chandalgarrh, or "fort of the Chandals." Were there any foundation for such an opinion, it would not have been overlooked by Elliot in his elaborate notices³ on the Chandel Rajpoots.

† According to the section of the rock and fortress given by Rennell,¹ Hamilton² states erroneously, "several hundred feet high."

‡ Two views of Chunar are given by Hodges.¹

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 213.

³ Journ. As Soc Beng 1833, p 476 — Everest, Geol Remarks.

⁴ Prinsep, Benares illustrated, 15.

⁵ Rennell, Plan, ut supra.

⁶ Id. ibid.

⁷ Hodges Travels in India, 53.

⁸ Heber, i. 306.

⁹ Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv 564
Prinsep, Polit. Transact ii 284.
Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 478.
Heber, Journ. in India, i. 306.

¹ Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 319

² Descript of Hindostan, i 312.

³ Supplement to the Glossary of Indian Terms, 180

¹ Atlas, No. xiv.

² Descript. of Hindostan, i 312.

¹ Views in India, vol. i. Nos. 2, 3.

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, and always containing water, but of so indifferent quality is not to be used except in case of emergency. Here is a subterranean dungeon now used only as a cellar. In a small square court overshadowed by a pipal-tree, is a large slab of black marble, on which, according to Hindoo belief, the Almighty¹ is seated personally, though invisibly, for nine hours every day, removing during the other three hours to the "vaults;" and hence the sepoys conclude, that the fort could not be taken except between the hours of six and nine in the morning. The exterior rampart is of no strength, as was proved in the course of its siege by the British in 1764, when it was in a few hours breached* by a slender battering-train. The steepness of the face of the rock would, however, make storming very hazardous; and a number of large rudely-made iron cylinders are stored² in all parts of the fortress, for the purpose of being hurled down on storming parties. The citadel or principal stronghold is in the north-eastern part of the greater enclosure. It mounts many cannon, and has a fine bomb-proof powder-magazine. Outside the fortifications, and on a slope to the east of them, is the native town, with houses all of one story, generally two stories high, with verandas in front, let out into shops. The population is returned at 11,053³. Behind, and lower down the slope, are the European dwellings and gardens. The English church, which belongs to the Church Missionary Society,⁴ is built in a good and solid style, and embellished with a Gothic steeple. There is also here a chapel erected at the cost of the government, aided by private subscriptions, for the use of soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion.⁵ Chunar is a principal invalid station for European troops, though the intense heat felt here during the sultry season seems ill calculated to qualify it for such a purpose. The number of troops located here amounted in 1849 to 290, exclusive of British officers.⁶ Outside the town is the tomb of a certain Kaseem Solman, and of his son, reputed as saints by the Mussulmans, and whose memory has been

¹ Heber, l. 303.

² Heber, l. 305.

³ Statistics of N. W. Prov. 153.

⁴ India Eccles. Disp. 1 Dec. 1847.

⁵ Bengal Eccles. Disp. 8 Sept. 1847.

⁶ Distribution Return of Bengal Army, April, 1849.

* According to Davidson,¹ "every part of this rude native fortification could be breached in a dozen rounds with 24-pounders, and the ruins would roll down to the bottom of the hill, leaving a clear passage." He, however, appears to have come to this opinion "on reconnoitering with a telescope."

¹ Travels in Upper India, l. 343.

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honoured by one of the sovereigns of Delhi with a splendid mausoleum and mosque. "The buildings, and the grove in which they stand, are very solemn and striking; and the carving of the principal gateway, and of the stone lattice with which the garden is inclosed, is more like embroidery than the work of the chisel."⁷

⁷ Heber, *ut supra*, 310.

⁸ *Memoirs*, 405, 406.
⁹ *Id.* 407.

¹ *H.* 72.
Elphinstone, *Hist. of India*, ii. 131.

² *Id.* ii. 139.

³ *Hist. of Beng. in Scott, Hist. of Dekkan*, ii. 444, 445.

⁴ Thornton, *Hist. of British Empire in India*, i. 475.

⁵ *Garden, Tables of Routes*, 123.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Chunar was a place of importance as early as 1529, when it was held⁸ by a garrison of Baber, who then visited the place, and mentions⁹ that its vicinity was infested by the elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros. It soon after fell into the hands of Shir Khan, the Patan aspirant to the sovereignty of Delhi, as Ferishta mentions,¹ that in 1532 he refused to deliver it to Humaion, the son and successor of Baber. It was taken by Humaion in 1539, but almost immediately² retaken by Shir Khan; after whose death, Chunar, with the rest of the empire of Delhi, returned under the power of his rival. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, subsequently to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani, in 1760, it was seized by the nawaub of Oude. In the course of the war between the nawaub and the East-India Company, it was besieged³ by the troops of the latter, under General Carnac, who was repulsed in a night attack; but the rampart being breached in the south-western quarter, the garrison surrendered.⁴ In 1768, the fort, with its territory, was formally ceded by treaty to the East-India Company, and was for some time the principal depôt for artillery and ammunition for the North-Western Provinces. Elevation above the sea 280 feet. Distant E from Mirzapoor, by land 21 miles;⁵ by water, along the course of the Ganges, 30 S.W. from Benares 16; N.W. from Calcutta 437. Lat 25° 5'. long. 83°.

CHUNDA.—A town in the native state of Korea, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 21 miles N. from Korea, and 53 miles N.W. from Sirgoojah. Lat. 23° 24', long. 82° 20'.

CHUNDALLEA, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 3 miles¹ N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from a tank and two wells. The road in this part of the route is heavy, sandy, and bad. Lat. 26° 35', long. 72° 53'.

¹ *Garden, Tables of Routes*, 299.

¹ *Oriental Scenery, twenty-four Views*. Lond. 1801, View xxii.

* A fine view of them is given by Daniell.¹

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CHUNDA PERTABPOOR,¹ in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Jounpore to that of Sultanpoor, 36 miles² N.W. of the former, 20 S.E. of the latter. It has abundance of water, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country, which is partly cultivated, partly covered with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat 26° 5', long 82° 18'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

CHUNDA TAL,^{1*} in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small lake which in the rainy season attains a length of about three miles, with a breadth of two; but its dimensions somewhat contract in the dry season. Distant from the town of Goruckpore, W, 43 miles. Lat. 26° 45', long. 82° 38'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDAWUL, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 61 miles S.W. of the former. It is of considerable size, and contains twenty shops. Water is obtained from a tank and twenty-seven wells. Lat 26° long. 73° 55'.

Garden, Tables of Routes.

CHUNDEEPOOR,¹ in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and five miles² N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 58', long. 80° 46'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

CHUNDEPOOR.—A town in the native state of Berar, or territory of the rajah of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 171 miles. Lat. 22°, long. 81° 40'.

CHUNDERGERRY, or **CHANDRAGIRI,**¹ in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a large square fort² on an elevated site, on the south side of the Chandragiri river, the northern boundary of Malabar. It was built by Sivuppa Nayaka, who reigned in Ikeri from the year 1648 to 1670,³ and was the first rajah of that state who made conquests in Malabar. The Chandragiri river descends from the Western Ghats, and during the monsoon is a great torrent, but in the dry season is shallow, but very wide, and expands into an extensive estuary communicating with a salt-water lake.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 14, 15

³ Id. iii. 129.

* Moon-mere; from Chanda, "the moon," and Tal, "a small lake." According to Shakespear,¹ tal means a pond, but it probably signifies a more extensive body of water, in fact, a small lake,—the "mere" of England.

¹ In v. 455.

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Distance from Cannanore, N.W., 50 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 30. Lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERGHERRY, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chittoor to Nellore, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERGOOTYPUTNUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant 3 miles from Hyderabad 86 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERPOOR¹—A desolated town of Burgun, one of the petty states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situated on the left bank of the Mahanuddee. The place is memorable only as having been, sixty or seventy years since, the scene of one of those extraordinary tragedies which are not altogether unusual in India, when the females of the establishment of the rajah of Sumbhulpore, to avoid the Mahrattas, who took and sacked the town, deliberately threw themselves from the battlements of the fort (now in ruins) into the river below, having previously decked themselves with their choicest jewels and ornaments. Since that period the town has remained deserted, and the surrounding country, which is represented as extremely beautiful, and is believed to have formerly been in a high state of cultivation, has been greatly neglected. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDITULLA.—A town in the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 19'$.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDKA,¹ in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, seven miles² higher up the stream than Chunar; 699 N.W. of Calcutta by the river, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 876. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDLAH,¹ in Bundelcund, a town on the route from Calpee to Adjgurh, 77 miles S. of the former. Davidson describes² it as a "thriving place, with a population of 3,000 souls, and situated exactly at the base of a jet-black granite rock, covered with enormous masses of granite blocks and a few stunted trees." Radiation from the rocks causes the heat to be almost intolerable, even in the night-time. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

² Travels in India, I. 263.

CHUMBUL RIVER.

vated in the rock. This is the commencement of the falls. Proceeding along the margin, one rapid succeeds another, the gulf increasing in width, and the noise becoming more terrific, until you arrive at a spot where the stream is split into four distinct channels; and a little farther an isolated rock appears, high over which the whitened spray ascends, the sunbeams playing on it. Here the separated channels, each terminated in a cascade, fall into an ample basin, and again unite their waters, boiling around the masses of black rock, which ever and anon peeps out and contrasts with the foaming surge rising from the whirlpools (chools) beneath." The width of the stream is in one place only three yards;³ and consequently its depth and velocity must be very great as a few hundred yards lower down the width is five hundred yards, and when visited by Tod in the middle of February, during the dry season, the depth⁴ in the same part was forty feet. The fall is estimated by Tod to be "under two hundred feet"⁵ in the mile intervening between the lake and the isolated rock, the descent of the principal cascade being about sixty feet. At the city of Kotah, about thirty miles farther down than this remarkable scene, and two hundred and fifty-nine from the source, the Chumbul is at all seasons a large deep stream, which must be crossed⁶ by ferry, even elephants making the passage by swimming; but six miles lower down the stream, Hunter crossed⁷ it in the end of March by a ford, which is described as "stony, uneven, and slippery." Twenty-five miles lower down the stream, it is crossed at the ford of Parānor, by the route from Agra to Mhow at a point where, during part of the year, the "river is about three hundred yards wide, the bed of heavy sand, banks steep, and cut into deep ravines. During the dry season, the stream is usually about thirty yards wide, and from two to two and a half feet deep." "The bed of the Chumbul, for some distance above and below the Parānor ford, is sandy, and is known to the natives by the name of Koosuk."⁸ Ten miles farther down, it receives on the right side the Kali Sind (the larger river of that name), a considerable stream, flowing from the Vindhya range, and about thirty-five miles farther down, on the same side, the Parbatī, rising also in the Vindhya, a few miles to the east of the source of the Kali Sind, and flowing nearly parallel to it. From this confluence, the course of the

³ It. 715.

⁴ It. 651.

⁵ It. 715

⁶ Gaiden, Tables of Routes, 285
 Tod, II 666
⁷ As Res vi 65—
 Hunter, Journ from Agra to Oujen

⁸ Gaiden, Tables of Routes, 10.

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lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Jounpore to that of Ghazeepore, 23 miles² S E. of the former; 37 W of the latter. Water is obtainable from wells, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 35', long. 82° 59'.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 179

CHUNGRUNG, in Bussahir, a pass in the district of Koonawur, over a ridge dividing the valley of the Pejur from that of the Mulgun. Elevation above the sea 9,527 feet. Lat 31° 38', long. 78° 25'.

Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 120.

CHUNGSA KHAGO, a pass over a lofty ridge between Bussahir and Gurwhal leads up the stream forming the most remote feeder of the river Buspa. The journey is one of great danger and difficulty, as it lies over the snow, and rain setting in during the attempt would probably cause the destruction of the travellers. Some time before the visit of Gerard to this vicinity, in 1821, eighteen people perished at once in this pass, and since that calamity few travellers venture it. Gerard tried in vain, by extravagant offers, to induce a guide to conduct him by this route, which, however, seems occasionally to be pursued by Koonawari freebooters,¹ in their forays into Gurwhal. As that intrepid traveller, a few days after, crossed the Charung Pass,² having an elevation of 17,348 feet, some notion may be formed of the great elevation of Chungsa Khago, which was at the same time deemed impracticable. In the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, a cone, having an elevation of 21,178 feet, is laid down in lat 31° 13', long. 78° 35',³ and a comparison of this position with that assigned to the pass by approximation in the Map of Koonawur by Gerard, will indicate that the cone is about two miles south-west of the pass, and, consequently, forms a strong evidence of the vast elevation of the ridge in that part. The position is laid in Gerard in lat. 31° 14', long. 78° 33'.

¹ E. I. C. Trigon. Surv.

² Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 74.

³ As. Res. xiv. 325^b.—Hodgson and Herbert, Account of Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNNEE.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 11 miles S W. from Jammu, and 19 miles N.E. from Sealkote. Lat. 32° 37', long 74° 50'.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNSHULAPET.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad; or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad 145 miles. Lat. 19° 5', long. 79° 49'.

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CHUPPRA,¹ in Malwa, a town with bazaar, on the route from Nusseerabad to Saugor, 197 miles² S.E. of former, 153 W. of latter. It, with the surrounding territory, was granted to Ameer Khan by Holkar, and guaranteed to him by the East-India Company by treaty³ in 1818. (See TONK.) It is considered to yield an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees. Lat. 24° 37', long. 76° 51'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 305.

³ Treaties with Native Powers, p. lxxx.

CHUPPUGHATEE,¹ in the British district of Cawnpore, in the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 74 miles² S.E. of the latter. It is situated on the Seengoor, or Kurun, here crossed by ford. The road in this part of the route is bad, difficult, running through narrow ravines. Lat. 26° 10', long. 81° 59'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32, 118.

CHUPRA,¹ the principal place of the British district of Munroon, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of a channel of the Ganges, and on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore, 44 miles² N.W. of the former, and 124 S.E. of the latter. "It contains³ a good many large handsome native houses." There is only one street, however, passable for wheeled vehicles; and even that is so narrow that it is difficult for small conveyances, while the other thoroughfares are scarcely practicable for bullocks or litters. With the exception of the spacious dwellings of the Mahajans, or wealthy tradesmen, the houses are built of mud,⁴ with tiled roofs. The town has little breadth, but extends a mile along the river, "uniting⁴ with Sahibgunge on the east, which again joins Govingunge; this unites with Sheraied and Doonegunge, from which place to Revelgunge, a distance of fourteen miles, the appearance from the river resembles that of a long straggling town." It lies low, being but a very few feet above the level of the river, which is separated from the main channel by an extensive swampy island, and is navigable during the rains; but from October to July is impracticable for craft of any kind. The civil station is outside the town, and north of it. Chupra appears, from recent accounts, to be a populous place, well adapted for the comfortable residence of Europeans, in consequence of the salubrity of the air, the intercourse by means of the river with Dinapore, Patna, Benares, and more remotely with Calcutta and many other great towns. The population, variously re-

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 150.

³ Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 249.

⁴ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 253.

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ported, is, without doubt, considerable.* Tieffenthaler, about eighty years ago, describes⁵ Chupra as extending half a mile along the Ganges; consisting of straw-roofed buildings, and containing French, English, and Dutch factories. Dist. N.E. from Benares 118 miles; from Allahabad, E, 12. Lat. 25° 45', long. 84° 48'.

⁵ Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 308.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUPROULEE,¹ in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. The town, containing a population of 13,878,² is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, in lat. 29° 12', long. 77° 15'.

² Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

CHUPROWA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, and 40 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the Kunhout, a stream here forty yards wide and four feet deep, with muddy banks and sandy bottom. The ford, which is the only mode of crossing it, is in consequence very difficult. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, in some parts cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 10', long. 80° 2'.

CHURCH ROCKS, or ST. JOHN'S ROCKS.—Four rocks distant about four leagues from the coast of Arracan, the largest being about sixteen feet high.¹ They receive their name from the circumstance of the largest of the four, when viewed from a particular direction, very much resembling a country church. Lat. 17° 28', long. 94° 23'.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 14.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHURDA.—A town in the native state of Oude, 75 miles N.E. from Lucknow, and 26 miles N. from Buraech. Lat. 27° 58', long. 81° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUREDAHA, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town 16 miles N. of Chupra, 44 miles W. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 25° 58', long. 84° 46'.

CHURGAON.—See CHIRGONG.

CHURKHAREE.—See CHIRKAREE.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUROWLEE,¹ in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on

¹ Gazetteer, i. 414.

² Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 257.

³ First Impressions, i. 302.

* According to Hamilton,¹ "in 1817 it contained 8,700 families, which, at five persons to a family, would give 43,500 inhabitants." In a later publication,² the number of families is stated at 9,000, or 45,000 inhabitants. According to Bacon,³ the number of inhabitants is about 30,000.

CHU.

the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 36 miles² S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 29', long. 79° 32'. ² Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

CHUSHUT.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 220 miles E from Sirmagur, and 196 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 33° 35', long. 78° 43'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUSMA, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated four miles from the right bank of the Indus, 11 miles N.E. of the town of Kala Bagh. Lat. 33° 7', long. 71° 41'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUTNAHULLI—A town in the native state of Mysore, distant S.W. from Srirangapatam 20 miles. Lat. 12° 12', long. 76° 36'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUTRAIL, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a halting-place on the route from Boree, in Sinde, to the town of Jessulmere, from which it is distant 15 miles N.W. Water is obtainable from five wells; but no supplies, except coarse grass, can be had. The road towards Sinde is good, but stony towards the town of Jessulmere. Lat. 26° 58', long. 70° 45'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUTTERPORE,¹ * in Bundelcund, and the principal place of the territory of the same name, lies on the route from Banda to Saugor, 70 miles² S.W. of the former, and 10 N.E. of the latter. It is situate to the west of a deep jhil or mere,³ of about two miles in breadth, and amidst high hills, forming romantic⁴ and picturesque groups. It is on the whole a thriving place, having manufactures of paper, and of coarse cutlery, made from iron mined from the adjacent hills. The rajah has lately built a handsome and extensive serae, or lodging-house for travellers, containing numerous chambers arranged along the sides of a court, into which each opens. The most striking architectural objects here, however, are the ruins of the extensive palace of Chutter Saul, the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund, and in whose honour the town received its name. Adjacent is his mausoleum, a large structure,† of massive proportions and elaborate workmanship, surmounted by five domes. Most of the houses in Chutterpore are low, and the streets narrow; but a few of

* Chatarpur of Tassin, Chhatrapur of Franklin.¹

† Views both of the palace and mausoleum are given in Pogson's History² of Bundelcund.

¹ Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. 1. 278.

² pp. 105, 106.

² Garden, Tables of Routes.

³ Treffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 174.

⁴ Spry, Modern India, i. 171.

CHU—CHY.

the residences of the more wealthy inhabitants are spacious and well built, in a costly and elaborate style of architecture. The town had formerly considerable⁵ transit-trade,* but this has much decayed. It is still a good halting-place for troops, having a bazaar,⁶ and being well supplied with water. According to DeCruz,⁷ the territory of which this is the chief place contains 1,240 square miles and 354 villages, with a population of 120,000 souls. The annual revenue was stated in 1848 to be 300,000 rupees (30,000*l.*). This state maintains a military force, consisting of 100 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and ten artillery. It pays no tribute. At the close of the last century, this raj was claimed, rather than possessed, by Sernaid Singh, in right of his descent⁸ from Chutter Sal, who had wrested it, with the remainder of Bundelcund, from the empire of Delhi. Sernaid Singh, at his death, left an infant son, the guardianship of Seoni, one of his officers, a man of his origin, who succeeded in usurping the raj, in which he was confirmed by the British, who found him in possession on the cession of Bundelcund by the Peshwa, under the treaty⁹ of Bassein, in 1802. The family are Hindoo, and consequently recognise the rite of suttee. Spry gives¹ an affecting account of an instance of this occurring a few years since, in which the daughter-in-law of the rajah was the victim. The murder-rite has now, however, been suppressed in all the native states of Bundelcund. The town of Chatterpore is in lat. 24° 55' long. 79° 39'.

⁵ Tieffenthaler, i. 174.

⁶ Garden, 81.

⁷ Pol. Relations, 20.

⁸ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 270.—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund. Pogson, Hist of Boondelas, 106. As. Ann. Reg. ix. —Miscellaneous Tracts, 62.

⁹ Treaties with Native Princes, Calcutta, 1845, p. 404.

¹ Modern India, i. 178.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUTTRUM, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ponany to Coimbatore, 20 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 10° 39', long. 76° 48'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHYKOA, in the British district of Sudiya, in Assam, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Brahmapootra, eight miles S.W. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 46', long. 95° 36'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHYLARA.—A town in the native state of Oude, 64 miles S.E. from Lucknow, and 52 miles N. from Allahabad. Lat. 26° 8', long. 81° 38'.

¹ Gazetteer, i. 304.

* Hamilton states¹ that it was formerly a sort of mart between Mirzapore and the Deccan; and adds, "From this city, and from the diamond mines of Pannah, almost the whole sayer or customs duties were levied, as there was then no other mercantile town of magnitude in Bundelcund."

CHY—CIR.

CHYLUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and nine miles¹ S.E. of the latter, is situate close to the left bank of the Jumna. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in a few places heavy and sandy. Lat. 28° 36', long. 77° 21'.

¹ Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

CHYNEPORE, or **CHAYANPOOR**,¹ in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town at the northern base of the hill-tract in the south of the district. Its situation² is very fine, in a fertile and healthful country, amidst beautiful scenery. Here is a quadrangular fort,³ 390 feet in length from north to south, 369 from east to west, having a ditch and a battlemented rampart of stone, with a round bastion at each corner, and a large handsome gateway in the northern curtain, and a smaller in the southern. In the middle of the eastern and western faces are semicircular bastions. Within are numerous buildings, tanks, and other works suitable for the residence of a family of rank. It belongs to a family now Mussulman, but formerly professing Brahminism, having changed its profession of faith to prevent confiscation of its possessions. Distant S E E. to Benares 39 miles, N W. from Calcutta 350. Lat. 25°, long. 85° 34'.

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Buchanan, Survey, i. 455.

³ Id. 458.

CHYNPORE BAREE—See **BAREE**.

CICILLY.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 45 miles E. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 54', long. 75° 34'.

E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

CIRCARS,¹* (**THE FIVE NORTHERN**).—An antiquated division of the presidency of Madras. The tract formerly comprised within the Circars lies between lat. 15° 40'—20° 17', long. 79° 12'—85° 20'. Its seacoast² commences at Motapilly, in lat. 15° 40', long. 80° 17', and holds a direction north-east for 450 miles, to the vicinity of Ganjam, and lat. 19° 35', long. 35° 20'. Its greatest width is towards the south-west, where it extends about 100 miles in breadth inland, but in one part, towards the north-eastern extremity, the breadth is not more than eighteen miles. The Five Northern Circars³ were formerly

¹ E. I. C. Ms. Doc.

² Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 590.

³ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan, cxxxiv.

¹ Ayeen Akbery, ii. 3, note.

* Gladwin translates¹ the word "province." They have received their distinctive appellation "Northern," from their position with respect to Madras.

CIS—COC.

Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Condapilly, and Guntoor; but the tract comprised within them is at present divided into the British districts lying along the coast, and occurring in proceeding from south-west to north-east in the following order — 1. Guntoor; 2. Masulipatam; 3. Rajahmundry; 4. Vizagapatam; 5. Ganjam: detailed accounts of which are given under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The Circars were obtained by the French in 1753 and continued in their possession till 1759, when they were seized by Clive, who thus deprived his adversaries of the means of carrying on the war in the Carnatic.⁴

⁴ Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan, xci.

CIS-SUTLEJ TERRITORY — See **SIRHIND**, and **HILL STATES**.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CIVITAL.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 22 miles N.E. from Moodgul, and 69 miles N from Ballary. Lat 16° 6', long. 76° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CLAIRALEA.—A town in the British district of Pacheta, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles N. of Bancoora. Lat 23° 46', long. 87° 9'.

¹ Horsburgh, Directory, II 39

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CLARA.—One of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, situate about 36 miles west of the mainland. It is high, "having small peaks, the southern one very sharp, like a sugar-loaf."¹ Its centre is in lat. 10° 54', long. 98° 4'.

CLOSEPETT.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 45 miles N.E. from Seringapatam, and 23 miles S.W. from Bangalore. Lat. 12° 44', long. 77° 21'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

COADLYPETTA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 60 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 70 miles E. from Mangalore. Lat. 12° 48', long. 75° 56'.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Pol Disp. to Madras, dated 30 Aug 1837

³ India Pol Disp. 14 March, 1838.

COCHIN.¹—A raj, or native state, politically connected with the presidency of Madras,² and so denominated from the town of the same name, formerly its capital, but now a British³ possession, and considered within the limits of the district of Malabar. That district bounds the Cochin raj on the west, north, and north-east sides; a small portion at the south-west angle is bounded by the Arabian Sea, and farther south is an isolated strip of territory of about thirty miles in length, bounded on the south-west by the same sea. On the south and part of the east, Cochin is bounded by the territory of

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Travancore: it lies between lat. $9^{\circ} 48'$ — $10^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$ — $76^{\circ} 58'$. The area⁴ is estimated at 1,988 square miles. A considerable portion of this raj is mountainous, extending over the Western Ghats. The prevailing geological formations of this part of the range appear⁵ to be granite, overlaid in some places with syenitic trap and other volcanic rocks. They are described as precipitous, yet in general thickly wooded from the base to the summit, and having elevations from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. The principal forest-growth is teak, with bamboos and other underwood, and high grass, which, preventing the free circulation of the air, render these localities very unhealthy. They are consequently avoided, except during the heavy rains of autumn, during which they are perfectly healthy,⁶ although in that season they are at most times enveloped in thick clouds. The most striking physical feature of the country is furnished by the series of shallow lakes called by the British backwaters, receiving the drainage of the numerous streams descending from the Western Ghats,⁷ and from this circumstance liable to rise enormously as these feeders swell, and to fall as they shrink or dry up. One of these feeders, the Alwye, has been known to rise nearly sixteen feet in twenty-four hours. This affects the backwater in the like degree, which sometimes continues swollen for months, but in the dry season shoals in many places to two feet, and even to six inches at the northern and southern extremities. The limits of the Cochin backwaters, distant north and south about 120 miles,⁸ pass considerably beyond the boundary of the state: the greatest breadth is about ten miles, but in some places the breadth is not more than a few hundred yards. The form is exceedingly irregular, branching into a great number of intricate and shallow channels, inclosing various low alluvial islands. The communication with the sea is at three points: one at the city of Cochin, another at Kodungaloor or Cranganore, and a third at Chetuwaya or Chatwye. Though in most places rather shallow, the backwater is navigable at all times from Cochin to Cranganore, and from Cochin to Aleppi or Aulapolay, both for passage and cargo-boats. During the rains it is everywhere navigable for flat-bottomed boats; but for the conveyance of small merchandise, canoes drawing little water are preferred.

All the lands washed by this great estuary, whether islands

⁴ Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 186. Journ. As. Soc Beng. 1833, p. 490 —Sutherland, on Areas of Indian States.

⁵ Journ. of Roy. As. Soc. viii. 138 —Newbold, Geol. of Southern India. Madras Journ. of Literature and Science, iv. 328 —Allardyce, on the Mountain Chains of Southern India.

⁶ Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 74.

⁷ Journ. Roy. As. Soc ii 327—Edye, Description of the Seaports of Malabar.

⁸ Edye, ut supra, 327.

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or inclosing banks, are low and swampy, and liable to be flooded during the monsoon inundations. They are in general densely covered with luxuriant and productive cocoanut-palms, and in such places as are embanked great quantities of rice are grown; but this state of the land, and the sluggishness of the water, which has scarcely any current, render the atmosphere very damp, and sometimes very offensive to the smell, though it is not found particularly unhealthy.⁹ The average annual fall of rain during the prevalence of the monsoon is as much as seventy-two inches. This season is very long, beginning about the end of May, and lasting to the end of September. During its continuance, the average temperature is 78°;¹ in the dry season it is about 85°. Even during the latter, though called dry, the air is moist, and frequent showers of rain reduce the temperature, so that a continued drought is almost unknown. In the northern part of the low country there is much laterite, or ferruginous clay-stone, soft when first raised, so that it may be cut with a knife, but becoming hard as brick on exposure to the air. The cultivable land is in some places clayey, in others gravelly. In the south the soil is sandy, and on the banks of the rivers and of the backwater it is overlaid by the monsoon inundations with a rich alluvial deposit, sometimes so thick and heavy as completely to overwhelm and destroy the rice crops. In a commercial point of view, the timber of this state is amongst the most valuable of its productions. It grows principally in Iruari, a considerable tract in the north-east, covered with dense forests of teak of enormous size,³ but less durable and elastic than timber of the same kind produced in Travancore and Malabar. It is consequently more in demand for building houses than for ships, for which latter purpose it is also rendered less suitable by being cut into short junks, in order that it may the more easily be dragged to the torrents which sweep it down to the backwater, whither it is carried with such extreme violence that it is often shaken to such an extent as to be unfit for purposes requiring timber of large dimensions. Another valuable description of timber is the peon, probably a sort of pine, which furnishes excellent masts. Besides the above, there are black-wood, angely, jack, ben-teak, and bastard-cedar. The vegetable productions are rice, pepper, cardamoms, betelnut, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and arrow-

⁹ Report, ut supra, 98, 99. Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies (translation), 105.

¹ Report, ut supra, 98.

² Id. ib.

³ Edge, ut supra, 333, 335.

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root. The fruits include the plantain, breadfruit, jackfruit, mango, pine-apple, tamarind, guava, lime, and others. Coffee⁴ of excellent quality is produced to a small extent; and it is believed that the culture might with great success be considerably increased, the chief obstacle being the apathy of the natives. Cotton⁵ is grown, but in small quantities, and is considered of inferior quality. The sugar-cane is also cultivated, but only to a trifling extent the natives, not having the skill to make sugar, convert it into jaggery or molasses.

The zoology of the country is rich, but has not been adequately investigated. The list of wild animals comprises elephants⁶ and tigers of enormous size, buffaloes, swine, deer of various kinds, monkeys and apes in great number and variety, parrots of many kinds, and other birds of several descriptions. Snakes are very numerous and deadly, and the rivers swarm with alligators.

Passing to domestic animals, it may be remarked that the black-cattle are of little value, the cows giving but a trifling quantity⁷ of milk, and the bullocks being nearly useless for draught or carriage, for which purposes recourse is had to buffaloes, these animals thriving well, and being remarkably vigorous. Sheep, which have been brought hither from time to time, have been found to degenerate greatly; but swine and poultry are abundant, and of good kinds.

Implements of agriculture are very rude and imperfect; the plough especially being wretched and inefficient. Most of the work performed by its means in other places is here effected by manual labour, which is very cheap, the daily hire of an agricultural labourer being only one anna⁸ ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$)

The only branches of manufacturing industry of any importance are the distillation of arrack from the fermented sap of the tar-palm, and the manufacture of coir, or husk of cocconut, into cables and cordage. The principal exports are rice, pepper, cardamoms, and timber. The rajah has the monopoly⁹ of pepper and cardamoms, which he buys at the lowest price at which they can be brought to market, and sells at a great advance. The forests belong to him, and the timber sold from them brings him an average income of 80,000 rupees¹ annually. In consequence of the great extent and facility of water-carriage, and also, in the low country, from the impediments presented by

⁴ Report, ut supra, 100.

⁵ Id. ib.

⁶ Edye, ut supra, 338, Bartolomeo, 125.

⁷ Report, ut supra, 99.

⁸ Id. 101.

⁹ Id. 99.

¹ Edye, ut supra, 337.

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torrents, lakes, inlets of the sea, or backwater, the construction of roads until of late has been little regarded. The longest and most important road is nearly parallel to the seashore, and on an average about a mile from it. This forms the principal military and official route between Travancore and Malabar. Its continuity, however, must be greatly broken by the numerous pieces of water which intersect its course. In the less swampy parts, about Trichoor, there are some excellent portions of road, for making which, laterite, there the prevailing formation, is well suited.

The principal towns in the native territory—Trichoor, Cranganore, Chittoor, Vullarapullai, Verapoli, Vaipu, Aikota, Edapa'li, Tiripunaitorai—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Cochin contains eight talooks or subdivisions, called² respectively, Cochin, Cannianore, Moogoondaparum, Trichoor, Tallapilly, Chittoor, and Cranganore. The number of houses in 1836 was stated to be 53,720, and that of the population 288,176. The number of people, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 145 to the square mile. The population is much divided and subdivided into castes and classes, the principal of whom are, first, Namboories or Brahmmins, composing the priesthood, and having wonderful influence over the Brahminical population in general. Contrary to the usual Brahminical practice, they discourage marriage³ in their families, only the eldest male in each being allowed the privilege of marrying. Second, Nairs, being of the Sudra or servile⁴ class, yet exclusively holding power and military station in the country, and treating all other classes except the Namboor Brahmmins with great disdain. The marriage⁵ ceremony amongst this caste is very simple, and consists merely of the bridegroom, in the presence of his friends and relatives, purposely assembled, presenting a cloth to the bride, and tying a string round her neck. The engagement is as easily dissolved as formed, for on either party becoming dissatisfied with the other, they separate, and the relationship of husband and wife ceases from that moment, each being then at liberty to enter into a new engagement. The military avocations of this class having been terminated by the establishment of British supremacy, the Nairs are now maintained either by employment in the few public offices

² Report, ut supra, 107.

³ Id. 102.

⁴ As. Res. v. 55—Colebrooke, Enumeration of Indian Classes.

⁵ Report, ut supra, 102.

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of government, or by agriculture. Third, there are several other denominations of the population, mostly outcasts of Brahminism; such as Chagowias and Kanakas, gatherers of fruit and drawers of toddy or fermented sap from the palm; Mooguas, or fishermen. This race is rather numerous, as fish abound in the backwater and the rivers, and are much in request for diet among the majority of the population. Pellers, or slaves, are either attached to the soil, and salable with it, or else unconnected with the soil, and salable at the will of those who are regarded as their owners. Fourth, Christians; of whom there are two denominations, viz., the Syrian or Jacobite Christians, who acknowledge as their spiritual head⁶ the patriarch of Antioch, and who generally adhere to a tradition that their church was founded by St. Thomas the Apostle, who landed⁷ at Cranganore, or Kotunglur, for the purpose of disseminating the gospel; and Romanist descendants of Portuguese, or of natives converted by them. Fifth, Jews; comprising Black⁸ Jews, settled in the country from time immemorial, and White Jews, descended from a colony much more recently planted here. Sixth, Mussulmans, whose number is not great. Besides those above enumerated, "there⁹ is a race of people inhabiting the mountains and jungles, called hill-people. They are regarded with abhorrence and contempt, even by the Pellers (polers or slaves), who consider themselves defiled by coming in contact with them. These wretched outcasts from society reside altogether in jungles, and rarely visit the villages; but are often seen by travellers on the roadside. Their appearance and gestures are scarcely human, and they subsist chiefly on fruits, roots, and such animals as they succeed in entrapping." There does not appear to be any official return of the relative proportion of the respective classes of the population; but some estimate may be formed from the return¹ of the places of worship for each class; being, Brahminical, 2,734; Mussulman, 31; Jewish, 8; Christian, 108. The number of places of education respectively are, English, 5; Malayalam, 69; Tamil, 9; Mahratta, 1; Sanscrit, 7; Hebrew, 4: total, 95.

The rajah of Cochin claims to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheruman Permal, who governed this country as viceroy about the beginning of the ninth century, and who became its independent ruler by successful revolt.² Whether

⁶ Buchanan (Claudius), *Christian Researches*, 107.

⁷ *Journ. of Roy. As. Soc.* No. ii. 172—Swanstone, on the Primitive Church of Malaya.

⁸ Buchanan, (Claudius), *ut supra*, 210-226.

⁹ Report, *ut supra*, 108.

¹ *Id.* 108.

² Buchanan, *Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, ii. 348.

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or not the line of succession has been interrupted, is a question neither easy of solution nor necessary to be discussed; but it is certain that neither the state nor its rulers have escaped reverses. Cochin early succumbed to the Portuguese, who built a fort there. In 1599 their archbishop of Goa convened a synod at Udiampoor, in which assembly he caused the tenets of the Syrian Christians to be declared heretical, and their condemned books to be publicly³ and judicially burned. In 1662 the town of Cochin was taken⁴ from the Portuguese by the Dutch, under whose management it attained a high prosperity.

The rajah, who retained the rest of the country, was in 1759 attacked by the rajah of Calicut, called by Europeans the Zamorin, who was expelled⁵ by the rajah of Travancore; and as a reward for the service performed on that occasion, certain portions of territory were transferred from Cochin to Travancore. In 1776, the state of Cochin was conquered by Hyder Ali, the celebrated adventurer, who had raised himself to the sovereignty of Mysore. It remained tributary and subordinate to Hyder, and subsequently to his son Tippoo Sultan, until the peace concluded by the latter with the British in 1792, when the claims of Mysore were transferred to the East-India Company. A treaty⁶ had previously been concluded (1791) between the rajah and the East-India Company; by which he had agreed to become tributary to that body, and pay a subsidy of 100,000 rupees annually. This treaty was followed by another⁷ in 1809; by which the rajah agreed to pay annually to the East-India Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, or 176,037 Arcot rupees; making an aggregate payment annually, in six equal instalments, of 276,037 rupees; the disposal of the amount of subsidy, as well as the distribution of the force maintained by it, whether stationed within or without the territories of the rajah of Cochin, being left unreservedly to the Company. It was further stipulated that, should it become necessary to employ a larger force for the defence of the Cochin territories against foreign invasion, the rajah should contribute towards the expense in proportion to his means; and that if there should appear to the government of Fort St George

³ Journ. of Roy. As Soc. No. ii. 186, 187—Swanstone, on Primitive Church of Malayala

Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, i 280-288—Robinson, Account of Christians on Malabar Coast

⁴ Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii 31

⁵ Id. iii. 84.

⁶ Treaties and Engagements with Native Princes, London, 1812, p. 421.

⁷ Id. p. xxxviii.

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reason to apprehend failure in the funds requisite to defray either the ordinary or extraordinary military expenses, that government should have power to introduce such regulations and ordinances, and to take such measures as should be necessary to render the funds efficient and available; it being provided, that in no case whatever should the rajah's actual receipts of annual income be less than the sum of 35,000 rupees, together with one fifth-part of the revenue of the whole of his territory. The rajah engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign state, without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; to admit no Europeans to his service, nor allow any to remain within his territory, without the consent and concurrence of the Company, which power might dismantle or garrison any fortresses or strong places in his dominions. On the other hand, the Company undertook to defend the territories of the rajah against all enemies whatever. Subsequently, the annual payment to the British government was reduced to 2,40,000 rupees,⁸ being one-half of the estimated amount of the revenue. Under the influence of the protecting power, many changes have been effected, calculated to advance the wealth and promote the happiness of the people. The inconvenient and vexatious imposts known as transit-duties were abolished in 1836;⁹ and in 1848, by the mutual consent of the British and Cochin authorities, the custom-house stations of both parties on the frontier were removed,¹ thus, among other advantages, facilitating the passage of merchandise from Malabar and Combatore to the port of Cochin. The enlightened policy pursued by her majesty's government at home, will doubtless afford additional stimulus to the productive powers of the country, as by a late order the trade of Cochin has been placed, as regards the United Kingdom, on the same footing, with certain specified exceptions, as that of the British possessions in India.²

So tranquil is the country, that there appears to be but one military station, that of Trichoor, which is unfortified, and is held by a single company³ of a native regiment, the average strength of which was 142 men.

In 1839 the misconduct of the reigning prince rendered it necessary to limit his personal expenditure, and intrust the administration of the government to a minister in communi-

⁸ Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 327.

⁹ Pol Disp to Madras, dated 19 Sept. 1838.

¹ Id. 19th Jan. 1848
Revenue Disp. to Madras, dated 29 Nov. 1848, No. 18.

² Madras Rev. Disp 14 Sept. 1858.

³ Report on Meteorology and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 106.

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cation with the British resident. The result, has been highly successful. The existing difficulties were in a very short time surmounted, and the flourishing state of the revenue permitted an addition to be made to the personal income of the ruler. Improvement continues. In all the elements of prosperity Cochin is rapidly advancing; an outlay not inconsiderable has been incurred in the construction of roads, bridges, canals and other works of public utility; yet, at the date of the latest information, the revenue had been found sufficient not only to meet all the demands upon it but to afford an ample and increasing surplus. The abolition⁴ of predial slavery has recently been recommended by the British government, and will in all probability be effected at no very distant period. The present ruler of Cochin, who succeeded to the throne upon the death of his mother, is in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His installation took place in 1853⁵.

COCHIN is a town which though giving name to a small rajah's native state, belongs² to the East-India Company, and is included within the district of Malabar, under the presidency of Madras. It is situate at the northern extremity of a piece of land about twelve miles in length from north to south, but in few places more than a mile, and many not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and which is nearly insulated³ by inlets of the sea and estuaries of streams flowing from the Western Ghauts. These salt-water inlets, and the estuaries communicating with them, form what is technically called by seamen frequenting the coast the Backwater of Cochin. The river or estuary, on the southern side of which the town is situate, is the principal channel of communication between this extensive inland navigation and the sea. Outside the mouth of the river is a bar, practicable⁶ for ships drawing fourteen or fifteen feet water*. Notwithstanding this depth, there is a surf on the bar in particular states of the weather. After passing the bar and entering the river under the old walls of the fort, the depth of water is about twenty-five or thirty feet. In addition to the impediment of the bar, the port of Cochin is injuriously affected by the south-west monsoon, during the prevalence of which (several months) vessels can neither enter

¹ Madras Pol Disp 22 May, 1850.

² Friend of India, June, 1853, p 342. Madras Pol Disp 31 Aug 1853.

³ E I C. Ms. Doc.

⁴ Pol Disp to India, dated 14 March, 1838

⁵ Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii, 31.

⁶ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i, 513.

* According to a writer in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ii. p. 327 (Mr. Edye), the depth varies from eleven to sixteen feet

COCHIN

It not only from it but Cochin is the only port south of Bombay where... built, and in 1810 and 1821, were built... for the... Sr... vessels for the... have also been out... many ships... burthen, for the... service. ... is teak, produced... quality... western Ghats... so... down the... rushing... number... to be... the constru... from... 200 tons burthen, and... illas... length, and half a mile in width... fine... possession of... by the... shed... in the... in 16... of a warehouse for the... Company... describing it about 1788... This... for preserving the sugar... Company... Batavia, and the cinnamon they receive... together with nutmegs, cloves, iron, copper, coral, pepper, and various other articles of merchandise, which they bring hither from... entries, and sell, partly to the Indian... and... Arabian as well as... and... is intersected by... provided with all kind of... stores and the... 1778... with new... bastion... the same time... place... a harbour... crowded... As... and... the... the wealth of... prosperity... rarely at least, in... of the dominion of... In 1796 Cochin was taken by the British, and... public buildings, under orders... British... were destroyed by blowing them up with gunpowder. The effects of the explosions so... the private... scarcely one of

⁹ Edye, ut supra, 398

⁶ Horsburgh, East-India Directory, 1 513

⁸ Bartolomeo, page to the East Indies, 130.

⁷ ibid.

⁹ Edye, ut supra, 324

¹ Edye, ut supra, 324
Welsh, Mill Rem. 11 92, 93.

